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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Short-Wave Radio Control; French Resistance Rising; How German Radio Works

The World's Day—October 31, 1942

Washington: Control Due on Short-Wave Radio

The Office of War Information and the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs were scheduled to take over control of the nation's short-wave radio stations for the war's duration.

Merrill C. Meigs resigned as Deputy Director of Aircraft Production for the War Production Board, effective Nov. 15.

Donald M. Nelson was reported having recommended to the President the setting up of an office of food director under War Production Board authority with a status similar to the Office of Rubber Director.

Europe: More Frenchmen Resist Nazi Draft

New Series of Strikes was reported to have broken out in France, especially in the aut-Savoie Province of Unoccupied France, among workers called to report for work in Germany. A dispatch from Annecy to the Swiss Telegraph Agency listed strikes in Annecy, Marnaz, Scionzier, in the watchcmaking region of Closes and at Annemace.

Armistice Day services will be canceled in Britain, but the Sunday before Nov. 11 will be a day of prayer for the honoring of those who have fallen in both wars.

U. S. Marines have turned over to their Army comrades the job of guarding the American Embassy and Naval and Military Headquarters in London. They left for "elsewhere in the British Isles," an announcement said.

Evacuation of children from London was halted by the Government effective Nov. 10, not because the city was "less dangerous" but because the number leaving had become so small that the plan was no longer workable. Evacuation never was compulsory.

Jews living near Paris were forbidden by German occupation authorities to enter food stores except for one hour a day.

An execution a day has been taking place in Austria since mid-September, the British radio said in reporting that eight more Austrians were executed at Graz for "preparing for high treason."

Capital penalties for entering or leaving Norway without permission are reported to have been instituted Oct. 12 by the German occupation command.

New Railway in northern Russia—location otherwise unspecified—has been completed, the Supreme Soviet announced as it decorated 108 persons for doing the work on time.

New England: German Radio Devices Explained

Ingenious German radio practices and equipment described in Boston by British radio expert. (Page 5.)

Mild fall weather reported as substantial aid in relieving fuel oil situation throughout New England. (Page 2.)

First Corps Area reported biggest recruiting day as 500 youths jammed Boston's Commonwealth Ave. Station.

National: WPB Stops Work on Brooklyn Tunnel

Work on the $80,000,000 vehicular tunnel between Brooklyn and Manhattan's Battery was ordered stopped by the War Production Board for the duration to conserve materials.

Col. J. A. Hoag, a native of New York City and an Army man for 30 years, became Commandant of the Women's Army Auxiliary Training School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, succeeding Col. Don C. Faith, who was transferred to a second WAAC school at Daytona Beach, Fla.

The Office of Price Administration is preparing to step into the nation's construction industry Nov. 5 and erect a price ceiling over all building and repair service-sales jobs.

Americas: Panama Assured of Democratic Rule

Twenty-seven of the 32 Deputies of Panama's National Assembly signed a resolution saying they would abstain from selecting new "presidential designates" at their January session, thus insuring a continuation of the pro-democratic administration of President Ricardo de La Guardia.

The first man to drive a jeep from Edmonton, Alberta, to White Horse, Yukon Territory, over the new Alaska highway is Lieut. Robert H. Gill, of the United States Army Air Forces.

Informed sources in Uruguay predicted that that country would resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia before the presidential election Nov. 29.

Charges of spreading propaganda to break down good relations between Mexico and the United States were preferred in Mexico City by Government agents against a man tentatively identified as an American citizen.

Congressional investigators and Argentine police broke up a meeting of the Federation of German Guilds in a Buenos Aires suburb, arresting 14 persons and seizing quantities of Nazi propaganda.

No Salem Railway Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 31—There will be no general tieup of street railway transportation here because of the delay of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company in putting into effect wage increases recently approved by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, union employees voted last night.

Final computation of the employee vote was announced this morning by union officials to have refused a proposed strike, 57 to 25. The wage increases would affect 1,340 members of the Salem local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric and Motorcoach Employees of America. An oral vote had previously given union officials reason to believe that the strike was in order.

Company officials explained that they were as eager to put the pay rise into effect as the employees, but that they were unable to do so legally until they had received the sanction of the National War Labor Board, with which company representatives were now conferring in Washington.

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Peace and Honor For All Aim of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Establishment of a world in which all races will be "free to abide in peace and in honor" was down on the books today as at least one of the objectives sought by the United States in the war.

It went on the record last night as Secretary of State Cordell Hull spoke to a group of rabbis noting the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration pledging Britain's aid in the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jews.

"The Jews have long sought a refuge," Mr. Hull said, after the rabbis had presented him with a memorandum commemorating the anniversary. "I believe that we must have an even wider objective; we must have a world in which Jews, like every other race, are free to abide in peace and in honor."

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Congress Gain In Bay State Is Seen by G.O.P.

District changes affect vote—Survey given of candidates and their prospects at election.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not the Republican Party succeeds in capturing a majority of the seats in the National House of Representatives in the Congressional elections next Tuesday, the G. O. P. hold on the Massachusetts Congressional delegation is expected to be strengthened.

At present the Republicans hold nine of the 15 Massachusetts seats in the Lower Branch. Failure of Massachusetts to keep step with the national population trend has resulted in loss of one Bay State seat in the House for the decade starting in January.

Through reapportionment of the Congressional districts by the 1941 Republican Legislature, one Democratic seat, that now held by Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, was eliminated. Furthermore, the Eighth District was made strongly Republican, whereas it had been Democratic. Thus by these two shifts, all other things being equal, the Republicans are expected to gain one seat, the Democrats to lose one, to make the Republican majority from Massachusetts 10 to 4.

Tenth District Situation

Even a well-informed spokesman for the Democratic State Committee sees no real hope for the Democrats to do more than hold their own, in view of the "gerrymandering" engaged in by the Republican Legislature.

This spokesman sees an outside possibility that William A. Carey, Boston City Councilor and Democratic nominee, may be able to tip over Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in the Tenth District.

This possibility springs from the fact there is some resentment against Mr. Herter among some followers of Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, the isolationist incumbent who announced his retirement when he saw that the makeup of the new Tenth District was anti-Tinkham.

However, the addition of Brookline and Newton to the Tenth District makes the territory strongly Republican and most observers believe Mr. Herter will win a substantial plurality.

Third District Prospects

Just as some Democrats are hopeful that they may capture the Tenth District so are some Republican leaders entertaining hopes of snaring the Third District.

Their chance arises from the fact that Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, the incumbent, is stepping out to seek advancement to the United States Senate. Had Representative Casey been the Third District nominee again, the Republicans would have practically conceded a Democratic victory.

Now, however, with Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg, the Republican nominee, opposing Philip J. Philbin, former Secretary

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Japanese Warships Quit Guadalcanal, Allied Bombers Smash Ships at Buin; 'Slowdowns' in War Plants Exposed

Lag on production lines in factories making vital goods high lights responsibility issue.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Judge Oscar S. Caplan yesterday fined two union officials $200 and costs each after a policeman testified that they did not act to halt a "slowdown" at a war production plant.

The men where charged with disorderly conduct and the judge describing the case as "probably the first of its kind in the country," declared: "The crime is greater than the charge."

The defendants were Dacey Sanders and Solomon Brown, Negroes, Vice-President and steward, respectively, of Local 786, of the American Federation of Labor's United Automobile Workers. Both are employed in the galvanizing department of the Wood Manufacturing Company, which alleged that employees are holding up production because a wage dispute has not been settled.

Judge Caplan ruled the fines would be held in abeyance until Jan. 15 and would be vacated if there is "no further violation."

The charges were brought by Lieut. George Barnes of the police labor detail, who said he found 15 men loafing in the plant and that he arrested Mr. Sanders and Mr. Brown after they failed to respond to his request for a step-up in production.

"I believe in organized labor," the judge told the defendants. "It was the breakup of labor unions in the European countries that led to Fascism. But we have to deliver for the Government these days—union or no union."

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A serious slowdown of production reported in one war goods plant here the other day as a result of a labor dispute focuses attention again on the whole question of responsibility for war production lags, here and in other large production centers such as Detroit.

The dispute here involved members of the American Federation of Labor's United Automobile Workers union, who, the police said, deliberately geared down their operations as a means of putting pressure on management for a wage increase. There are, of course, two sides to the story and the case is not yet ended. But it does serve, regardless of the virtues of the arguments on either side, to illustrate the type of labor dispute which is now probably causing more trouble, resulting in more disruption of production, than the full-fledged, authorized strike.

There are four ways in which worker-initiated action may result in a drop in production. One is the official and authorized strike. Next is the unauthorized or "wild-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press

Marines on Guadalcanal Laugh

Col. M. E. Edson (left) and Col. W. J. Whaling, commander and executive officer of the Fifth Marines, unbend for a moment from their grim fighting against the Japanese to laugh at something they find amusing at quarters on Guadalcanal.

Carriers in Lesser Role in Solomons; Japan Eyes Riches of New Caledonia

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington is a trifle less grim and pessimistic about the Solomon Islands and the whole course of the naval action in the Southwest Pacific than it has been for over two weeks.

The only specific change in the situation during the past 24 hours has been the apparent withdrawal—temporary or otherwise—of the Japanese fleet from the vicinity of the Solomons. After the disappointments of the past two months no one is taking that as any indication that the enemy has been whipped. On the contrary it is fully assumed that he has just drawn off for a moment of reflection before having another go at it.

But considerable attention is given to the statement late yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that supplies are still reaching our land positions at Guadalcanal, and to his view that "the first round is over" and that our forces "are waiting for the second round to start." It is noted that his phrasing implied that the initiative rested entirely in enemy hands and that our land, air, and sea forces were simply waiting for whatever might come next.

Question of Reinforcements

However, it is accepted today that the Japanese have been frustrated in a first serious attempt to overwhelm our garrison on Guadalcanal and to isolate it and the other American foothold on Tulagi from our main bases to the south in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia. That the Japanese had hoped to have accomplished these two objectives by this time is considered a reasonable deduction from the amount of force employed in his attacks.

According to unofficial information the Japanese during the past week made an attempt to overwhelm our Guadalcanal beachhead which resembled in its reckless expenditure of men the initial attack on General MacArthur's lines on Bataan. As on Bataan the first heavy attack was thrown back with heavy losses to the enemy.

The question for Guadalcanal now is in some ways comparable to what it was on Bataan, a question of reinforcements, Bataan was finally overwhelmed due to exhaustion of the defenders. They received no supplies and no reinforcements. But had they been supplied there is little doubt that they could have held their positions indefinitely.

Ships in Stronger Role

Hence the supply line to Guadalcanal is regarded as the key to the ground situation. There is no serious doubt about the ability of the Marines and Army forces on land to hold their position provided they are kept supplied and given replacements and relief.

The outcome therefore depends essentially on naval operations, with ships playing an increasing role due to the virtual elimination of carriers on both sides. For if claims of damage to enemy carriers and admissions of loss or serious damage to our own are totaled, it is difficult to figure how either side can have any carriers left in the Solomons area, unless both have committed every carrier in their fleets to that one operation.

Official communiqués already list three of the original seven United States carriers on the bottom and two more seriously damaged in recent fighting. That leaves only two big fleet carriers in fighting condition at this moment. Of course, these two may be in the Southwest Pacific, but to assume that is to assume that the entire carrier strength of the fleet has been committed to this one theater of operations, which is assuming a heavy proportion of eggs in one basket.

More Reliance on Guns

The tendency here therefore is to assume, without any positive knowledge, that carriers have ceased to be a tactical factor in the Solomons area, leaving the field to surface ships and land-based aircraft. The carriers have been canceled out and the opposing fleets are back where their guns count more and more heavily.

For the moment the enemy has apparently chosen to break off the naval action, providing an opportunity to supply and relieve the garrison in the islands.

But there is little doubt that he can return at will with more ships than those with which we can oppose him. There is temporarily respite for the boys in the jungles while the enemy holds the strategic initiative and we await his next move.

Far East Strategy

What is the meaning of the new phases of the Japanese action in the Southwest Pacific? Joseph C. Harsch—back in Washington after his war coverage in the Far East—analyzes the new aspect of the naval operations.

From Tahiti, Ray P. Davis studies the aspects of Japanese strategy which constitute a threat to the American supply lines.

By Ray P. Davis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Oct. 31—The major Japanese attack in the Solomons is of especial concern to consular and governmental authorities on this South Seas island of Fighting France.

It has long been felt here that one of the aims of Japanese strategy in the Far Pacific has been to move, step by step, from the Solomons to New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, Fiji and Samoa, and thence, in all probability, to the Society Islands, of which Papeete is the principal unit.

[Successful occupation of these islands would effectively cut United Nations supply lines from the West and, as Joseph C. Harsch pointed out yesterday, be tantamount to isolating Australia and New Zealand.]

If the Japanese can oust American forces from the Solomons, it is believed in Tahiti that little time will be lost before an attempt is made to seize the valuable de Gaulle colony of New Caledonia.

Japan has had designs on New Caledonia for many years. It has often dipped its fingers into that colony's tasty mineral pie.

48 Islands in Group

New Caledonia has long been rich in minerals and agriculture, as well as in strategic importance. Noumea, the Capital, is the present seat of government for all Fighting French possessions in the Pacific Ocean, including the French half of the British-French Condominium of New Hebrides. There are 48 islands in the New Caledonia group, and the main island is about 250 miles long and 80 miles wide. It produces nickel (for America), iron ore, manganese, lead, antimony, chrome, mercury, cinnabar, copper, and small quantities of gold and silver.

It produces copra, coffee, boasts

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Senate Committee Indorses Federal Overtime Pay Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—A bill written by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York carrying $369,459,000 of potential pay increases for an army of Federal workers through overtime provisions has just been reported favorably from the Civil Service Committee and supplements a corresponding bill by Chairman Robert Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee on which hearings were held in June.

Not only Post Office workers but all other Governmental workers not now brought under overtime provisions would be included in the Mead measure, representing about 42 per cent of the total Federal personnel.

As written the bill does not constitute a direct pay increase, it is argued, and makes no alternation in basic salaries, but instead grants overtime or the equivalent in percentage for those ineligible to receive overtime pay. Apparently the bill has been so written that it will not conflict with the ruling of Director of Stabilization James F. Byrnes ordering wage freezing.

Higher Living Costs

Argument for the measure is that cost of living has advanced 20 per cent and that the burden falls with particular weight on white collar workers of fixed incomes, of whom the Federal working force is typical.

According to the Mead report, the cost of extending the straight overtime provisions to the Government workers not now getting them would be $343,494,000 while an additional 165,000 Federal workers would get a 10 per cent increase in lieu of overtime, costing $25,000,000 bringing the total cost up to well over the third of a billion mark.

This week the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Federal Workers, in convention, also formulated demands for higher wages including time-and-a-half pay after 40 hours.

Post Office workers are also advocating additional compensation, declaring that they have had no increase in basic rates for 17 years.

Largest Employer

What the Government does with its workers' pay will be watched with interest by white collar workers and employers everywhere, for it is the largest single employer in the nation, and the problems of civilians trying to make ends meet on fixed incomes with advancing living costs, sharper taxation and increasing demands for Government bond purchase, is becoming acute.

In the District of Columbia the matter is of particular moment since Washington has increased 25 per cent in population in two years under war impetus, and added to other difficulties that of renting rooms.

"The efficiency of thousands of Government workers is now hampered by inadequate living standards," the United Federal Workers declared, "since adequate wages won't buy good housing when there is none available." They point to "longer hours of work and overcrowding in many centers."

Dakar 'Ready' Against Attack Darlan States After Inspection

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 31 (AP)—Industrial Minister Bichelonne warned French workers of the Unoccupied Zone in press notices today that no prisoners of war freed by Germany would be sent to regions which fail to produce their quota of manpower for Germany.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Oct. 31—Attention of all Frenchmen has been called to the strategic geographical position of Dakar and Morocco by a highly publicized tour of inspection made by Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of Vichy's sea, air, and land forces.

Starting from the assumption that both Dakar and Morocco have become of exceptional importance in the larger strategic aspects of the war, Admiral Darlan inspected the defense forces and in his public declaration left no doubt that he considers the French African possessions remaining under the control of the Vichy Government in danger of immediate attack. A message from Marshal Pétain which Admiral Darlan radiocast from Dakar expressed the same belief.

Public interest in French possessions in Africa has never been so lively. For two years, due to the developments of the war which shrunk the French Empire, there has been a constantly growing interest which has never been allowed to diminish.

Liberia Close at Hand

Dakar, Capital of the Black Colony of Senegal and a Protectorate of Morocco, has now come in for special attention, and this in the average French mind, cut off as it is from the United States and Britain and subjected to incessant Nazi propaganda, is linked with the reported military occupation of Liberia near at hand by American troops.

At Dakar, Admiral Darlan, after inspecting the French fleet in the harbor and the land and air forces, made his broadcast, which consisted of Marshal Pétain's message.

Addressing the entire population, the Marshal's message recalled the defense of Dakar in September, 1940, and then added: "Today new menaces are resounding against

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Naval retreat may be feint — British gain objectives in Egypt —Russians hold.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Both the United States and the Japanese appeared today to be speeding reinforcements into the crucial Battle of the Solomons.

While Japanese warcraft were slipping quietly away from the Guadalcanal area, three waves of General MacArthur's hard-hitting land-based airplanes carried out a damaging raid on other enemy fleet units off Buin on Bougainville, northwest of Guadalcanal. Two direct hits seem to have been made on a heavy cruiser, which may, possibly, have been a battleship, and damaging "near misses" were scored on a light cruiser and an aircraft carrier. In addition, another unidentified vessel was set afire.

It is well within the realm of probability that the Japanese naval retirement from Guadalcanal has been due to the heavy blows inflicted by Allied air power. However, it seems more reasonable to suppose that the enemy ships retired to their bases only to pick up more troops and more equipment after landing their original detachments on the embattled island. According to some estimates, the Japanese have had only about 30,000 men operating in the whole Solomons region.

But whatever the cause, the retirement provides a welcome breathing spell for hard-pressed American land forces and makes it clear that communications to Guadalcanal still are open. As long as these sea lanes are negotiable the battle is far from lost.

Incidentally, the possibility that the Japanese have withdrawn their vessels from Guadalcanal in order to make a flanking attack on these lanes or to execute a diversion move against the New Hebrides should not be overlooked.

Today marks the end of the first week of the new British offensive in Egypt. While reports came of unsuccessful Axis counterattacks, the British Eighth Army announced it had gained and held all the preliminary objectives it had set for itself, and had resumed attack.

There was no indication as to now far Allied troops have moved through the maze of Axis mine fields and desert strong points or how soon the expected clash of major tank units would come. Nevertheless, the general situation appeared to be developing favorably for the Allied cause.

Meanwhile in Russia, reformed lines of the Red Army were reported holding in hard fighting for Nalchik Plateau in the central Caucasus, where three successive Russian retreats previously had been reported, while renewed German attacks were repelled inside Stalingrad in the Volga city's 68th day of siege.

South Pacific:

Waves of Planes Bomb Japanese Ships

More than 27 tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese ships in Buin harbor by three waves of Allied planes, according to an announcement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters. The communiqué said two hits were scored on a heavy cruiser, which may possibly have been a battleship, that an aircraft carrier and a light cruiser probably had been damaged extensively, and an unidentified vessel set afire.

The raid was the second in two days on the harbor and part of a continuing effort by air forces under General MacArthur's command to ease the pressure on American troops on Guadalcanal. Buin is on the southern extremity of Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons.

The first wave of heavy bombers scored hits on the heavy cruiser and put other bombs "very close to a light cruiser and an airplane carrier, probably causing extensive damage," the communiqué said. Reports from the second wave of medium bombers have not been tabulated. A

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra Busily Rehearsing for Seventeenth Season

By a Staff Photographer

A Tuneful Wednesday Night as the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra Practices

(1) Joseph Wagner, Boston composer, who is founder and conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. (2) Left to right: F. Bradbury Jenness, viola; Heber Wells, viola; Edwin Carlson, violin; Harold F. Sawyer, violin. (3) Trumpeters, left to right: Sebastian Mignosa, second trumpeter; Fred Maller, second trumpeter; Miss Sally Thurman, first trumpeter; Miss Josephine Hunt, first trumpeter. (4) Left: George B. Penahorn, first flute, and right, Miss Ethel H. Durant, first flute. (5) Paul Allen, chairman of Orchestra's Board of Directors. (6) Bass viols, left to right—William Menton, Miss Sarah B. Levine, Miss Pauline Glenn.

Concert, With Noted Pianist, on Dec. 20

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Notwithstanding the war the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra has just entered its seventeenth season, with about 50 men and 25 women attending Wednesday night rehearsals in a room of the Conn Music Company in Church Street. New members are welcomed, says the founder and conductor of the orchestra, Joseph Wagner. Their audition consists chiefly of sight readings, and they must play one piece from memory.

Three concerts have been arranged for performance in Jordan Hall: a Christmas concert on Sunday, Dec. 20, with Henry Cowell as as soloist; a ballet evening on Thursday, Feb. 25, with the Jan Veen Studio Dancers, and on Sunday, April 25, a joint concert with the Apollo Club.

Mr. Wagner, who recently returned from the MacDowell Colony, at Peterborough, N. H., where he completed the score of soloist pianist; a ballet evening on the Veen Ballet, organized the orchestra in 1924 because, he says, he felt that players leaving school symphony orchestras had nowhere to continue such experience.

Interest in American Music

The orchestra at present consists of about 75, "semi-professional" players, of whom about 13 would be definitely classified as professionals. The experience in the orchestra, however, has elevated a number of the "amateurs" to the professional ranks. During the last 16 years more than a score of the players have joined symphony orchestras in Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Houston.

Mr. Wagner makes a point of developing interest in the American composer, and says the orchestra will play any American work that is worth playing, for "there are just as many good composers in the conservative class as in the modern." The orchestra has given 33 American scores 48 performances, and nine of them were first performances. Past programs show the names of Hadley, Maganini, Copland, Grainger, Cadman, Hanson, Converse, and many others. Maganini and Grainger expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which their works were performed. Cadman was especially pleased by the performance of his "Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras." The Dec. 20 concert will include the first Boston performance of John Haussermann's "After Christmas Suite."

After World War I, says Mr. Wagner, who studied in Europe with Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, Pierre Monteux, and Dr. Felix Weingartner; American composers abandoned the idea that they must employ Indian or Negro themes. Whether, he adds, the composer hails from the Pacific Coast, the Middle West, or the Atlantic Seaboard, certain recognizable means and manners become evident. "The turn of the phrase, individualized cadences, the texture, and, above all, the rhythmic patterns give signs of just what is happening." Audiences, however, must assist the composer, he feels, by lending an unbiased ear, with a willingness to give the American a fair hearing, an equal chance with his foreign colleagues.

The policy of performing at least one American composition at every concert will continue. As in the past, too, there will be the standard symphonic repertory with seldom-heard works of famous composers.

Means of Support

The main purposes of the orchestra are to provide orchestral training and experience for students and musicians wishing to make a career as symphony orchestra players; to keep teachers in active touch with orchestra experience; to provide ar outlet and stimulus for talented amateurs; to present gifted soloists, and to encourage appreciation of American compositions.

None of the soloists who have appeared with the orchestra has received payment. A few patrons and small membership dues have been the source of maintenance, and the orchestra has operated without deficit, even through the period of "depression." Among the nonprofessional players are housewives, barbers, secretaries, teachers, machinists, engineers, salesmen, accountants, a barber, and a dentist.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A musical program will be given by Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

"Sky Riders," a story of the airplane showing its development from the time of the Wright Brothers to the present day will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. A companion picture, "Venture Adventure," showing the record of Britain's Air Training Corps which prepares boys below the draft age for the RAF will also be shown. Free to the public. These will also be shown Sunday at 3 p. m.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, Milton, at 3:30 p. m.

A musical program will be given by Frank Mannheimer, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "What the Young Men Want," will be given by Max Lerner at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 8 p. m. The doors will be open at 7:30 and an organ recital will be given by William Frank from 7:30 to 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

A talk on "17th Century Art" will be given by Mr. Howland in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. Also a talk on "Historic Boston" by Mrs. Tanner. A Victory Concert will be held at 4:30 in the Tapestry Gallery. Open free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

CAN YOU MAKE YOUR
Christmas Gift List
TONIGHT
?
Please do — because early shopping will assure
BETTER SELECTION
(Much of the merchandise now in stock cannot be replaced, once it is sold.)
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Mild Weather, Oil Rolling In, Brighten N. E.

With the mild autumn weather definitely on the side of fuel oil users and with more and more tank cars rolling every week over the rails, New England's winter heating program has taken a decidedly strong turn for the better, Robert J. Hull, New England representative of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, said today.

During the week ending Oct. 24 a total of 1,149 tank cars moved into the New England rationed district as compared with the previous October weekly average of only about 750 cars. The latest week's figures were the highest yet reported by the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office.

Although the situation is brighter, a sudden cold snap calling for steady use of oil burners might alter the picture perceptibly. On the other hand, continuation of today's mild temperatures for several days could measurably relieve New England of a threatened shortage that had appeared very serious, the oil men stated.

Assurance was given by Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies this morning that everything is being done that is possible to see that New England will meet its fuel crisis with a minimum of suffering. December tank car goals have not yet been established, but the November goal of 1,300 cars weekly is almost attained at this time, he said.

Meanwhile, the fuel oil situation entered political discussions as Fred N. Beckwith, administrative secretary of the Massachusetts Oil eating Association, today charged that candidates for public office were attempting to discredit the present administration on Beacon Hill because of the current fuel situation.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	143½
2,500 gals.	119½
2,000 gals.	95½
1,500 gals.	71¾

Victoria Hotel Expected to House About 600 Sailors

Contrary to an earlier announcement, the Victoria Hotel will not become a dormitory for Waves.

This news comes with the announcement today that on Monday, November 2, the former Back Bay hotel will become instead the headquarters for men enrolled in a Naval Training School for yeomen.

When the Navy took over the Victoria, long a residence for elderly women, it was expected that some 500 members of the Women's Naval Reserve would be quartered there while going to school at a local business college.

Now it appears that 600 sailors will occupy the premises, with Lieut. Comdr. William Cashin as officer in charge, while studying at Burdett College and Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, 300 attending each college.

'Pols' Tar Race Track Crowd In Election Charge Backwash

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Some of Boston's authorities on the art of the political exposé reached into an ample pool of mud the other day, came up with a fistful, and flung it squarely at the Massachusetts horse and dog racing tracks.

Men and women who, with intellectual arguments bolstered by facts and figures, have sought the defeat of pari-mutuel betting for many years couldn't have done a better job than the Boston City Council. In fact, they probably couldn't have done as well.

When a Boston "pol"—and he uses the word with pride—speaks on the subject of election-day maneuvering, he is speaking from intimate knowledge and a wealth of experience.

Yesterday at their "rump" session, several councilors did speak of election shenanigans, and they mentioned names, places, and amounts of money.

They pinned the label of corruption squarely on the shirt-tails of race tracks, bookies, and all their associates.

And this is the significant fact from the point of view of observers interested in the progress of reform: they were goaded into their exposé by those very race tracks themselves.

The "Inside" Story

The "inside story," according to Councilor James S. Coffey of Ward 1 (East Boston), was that the tracks had tried to enlist the city councilors and the state representatives in a drive to "buy up" a "yes" vote in Suffolk County on Referendum 3, concerning parimutuel betting. The referendum will be on the ballot Nov. 3.

Some councilors refused. Nevertheless, they said rumors had "spread all over the city" that they all were handling race track money. They called a special meeting to "show up the whole dirty mess" and clear their names of the smear.

This was a serious matter to a number of councilors. Gambling is politically unpopular in many of the poorer Boston wards, and so are "pols" thought to be tied up with it. Too many women are pauperized, too many families broken up, too many children go hungry, when the wage earner gambles away his money. Wives have votes, and with many men away to war, the women's vote is becoming more and more important in Boston.

What would happen, just by the way, if enough of these women let their councilors know what they think about liquor and bar rooms?

Case Against Race Tracks

Councilor William F. Hurley of Ward 8 (Roxbury) put the case against the race tracks this way:

"I hold open house once a week and talk face to face with the people in my ward. Many a time, a wife has come to me and said, 'Billy, every pay day my man takes his dough down to the dog track, loses it all, and comes home drunk.

" 'I don't mind going hungry myself, but I hate to send my children off to school in the morning without anything to eat.' "

Then, a few days ago, Mr. Hurley said, a number of his constituents came to him and asked him for some of the race tracks' $15 and $25 checks they "heard he was passing out."

It looked to him, he said, as if the tracks had deliberately sent them there, knowing they would be turned away, in an effort to accomplish two things; first, to make enemies for him among the men who wanted the jobs, and thought they were being denied them; second, to spread the rumor he was in the pay of the bookies.

Plan to 'Blow Lid Off'

Mr. Hurley and several other councilors in similar positions, decided to "blow the lid off." His colleagues included Charles I. Taylor of Ward 13 (Roxbury), Philip Austin Fish of Ward 16 (Dorchester), and Mr. Coffey.

Adding their allegations together, these men charged the tracks with attempts to corrupt polling booth officials, with slipping their own hired men into jobs at the booths, with buying up votes, with attempted voter intimidation, and with falsifying election returns on the same referendum four years ago. Mr. Coffey named the person he said was passing out "the cabbage," told the building and the room where he understood he was operating, mentioned specific amounts of money he said was involved in shady transactions.

The councilors didn't stop there. They charged that one of the tracks was permitting a convicted criminal to help operate the business—from behind smoked glasses. They named the track and the man. They pointed out that he had been banned from the premises as the result of criminal court action.

Nor was this all. The councilors proceeded to blast gaping holes in the race tracks' economic arguments—the claim that they pay an essential $3,000,000 in taxes each year, that this supports old age assistance.

"Deceit and Fraud"

For every dollar paid in taxes by the tracks, the Boston legislators pointed out, Massachusetts loses at least one from "legitimate" business—the grocery store, the theater, the dentist, the milkman; not to mention human losses, social detriment, slums.

The councilors declared it was "nothing but deceit and fraud" to state, as one race circular does, that loss of racing revenue "may mean a reduction in old-age benefits."

To be sure, the taxes which the tracks now pay do go for old-age assistance, but, as Mr. Taylor pointed out, the State Legislature is required by law to pay the benefits, and if they did not come from track money, they would be paid out of regular tax receipts.

Mr. Hurley summed up the case with the flat statement that "any community will eventually go broke that follows up horse and dog racing."

William R. Frye

Maine Is Urged Not to Curtail School Funds

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 31 (AP)—A warning against cutting public school funds "at a time when it is most urgent that they be increased," has been voiced by Dr. Harry V. Gilson, Maine Education Commissioner, who added this was one of the "most imminent" wartime dangers to public education.

Public schools represent "one of the most vital and strategic cogs" in the "vast machine which democracy has assembled to meet the threat of its very existence," Dr. Gilson declared in an address prepared for delivery at the annual convention of the Maine Teachers Association.

"In the financing of the war effort, it is necessary that appropriations be made available to the schools to provide for the increased responsibilities and assignments which the schools ahe forced to assume, he added. "Should the people ignore this fact, our war efforts may be dangerously handicapped and perhaps, more important, we may sabotage our opportunities to obtain a just and lasting peace. . . .

"Even as the success of our war effort is predicated on the training which we provide those who have to fight this war, it is just as essential that we provide the training adequate and necessary to fulfill the responsibilities that this country must assume in taking the lead in world peace. . . ."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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BIBLES
This Society last year distributed without charge 132,000 volumes of Scripture to the poor, aged, blind, and to chaplains, in addition to many thousands given to soldiers and sailors. This philanthropy is made possible by donations from public-spirited Christians who want to share the blessing of God's word. Your gift or bequest is needed.
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Nov. 30—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
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Articles or money gratefully received.
WILL YOU HELP?

Air Ground-Crew Recruits Swamp Boston Quarters

War Activities in New England

The biggest jam of Army volunteers to storm any New England recruiting district since the present war lined Commonwealth Avenue this morning in what they thought was a last-minute opportunity to enlist in the Army air corps ground forces at the First Corps Area station in the old Chevrolet building.

Most of the would-be recruits were 18- and 19-year-old prospects unaware of the fact that the Army had extended indefinitely the opportunities for enlistment in the ground forces beyond the previously established deadline today. The line began to gather before the recruiting station as early as 5 a. m. and by 10 o'clock there were at least 200 inside and an additional 300 outside awaiting examinations.

Unable to reduce the line which kept growing as fast as the men could be disposed of, recruiting officials declared that they would have to open the station on Sunday for the first time since Pearl Harbor. The largest number every examined in one day was less than 300.

At the rate of increase in the crowds of youths outside the station this noon, officials felt that there would be as many left over at the end of the day as they will have been able to examine from 8 a. m. through 10 to 11 p. m. tonight.

Yard to Get 'E'

A busy New England boatyard 100 per cent absorbed in the production of materials of the United States Navy including submarines, minesweepers and mosquito boats, will get the coveted Army-Navy "E" for production excellence at special ceremonies next Monday.

The Robinson Yard, established in 1936, has nearly 500 workers on the job, many of them master boatbuilders identified for years with the wooden boat industry in Ipswich and Essex. Army will be represented by Maj. Lee H. Tucker, the Navy by Rear Admiral Harold T. Smith, Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Quincy.

Hood Rubber Honor

Next Monday will also be marked by the awarding of Army-Navy "E" to the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown, where ceremonies will be held in the afternoon, including addresses by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Maj. H. R. Battley, and Lieut.-Commander E. C. Beck.

Lamont Inducted

Inducted into the United States Naval Aviation Cadets yesterday in Boston was Thomas W. Lamont, grandson of Thomas Lamont, New York financier, and son of Thomas E. Lamont, now serving the Army overseas. The young Lamont is 18 years old, a freshman at Harvard, and graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was awarded letters in four sports.

N. H. Plane Spotters Eligible for Recaps

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31 (AP)—Some 17,000 plane spotters manning 394 observation stations in New Hampshire are eligible for recapped tires for their cars under a ruling issued by the First Fighter Command, Boston.

State Air Warden Service officials said that under the ruling spotters who use their cars principally for going to and from observation posts can apply to local ration boards for recaps.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm today with increasing winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued warm today with moderate to fresh winds and scattered showers in the Berkshires.

Southwestern Maine and Rhode Island: Continued warm today with moderate to fresh winds.

New Hampshire: Continued warm today with moderate to fresh winds and scattered showers in the north portion.

Vermont: Continued warm today with scattered showers and moderate to fresh winds.

High Tides At Boston

Saturday, 8:00 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 3:49 a. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:03 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Monday, 5:43 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Lights all vehicles Saturday by 5:10 p. m.
Lights all vehicles Sunday by 6:09 p. m.

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TWENTY NEWBURY • BOSTON

'Alcohol Danger' Course Sought for Public Schools

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Washington Federation of Churches today unanimously petitioned the Board of Education to place a course of instruction in the public schools of the District of Columbia which would lead the nation in telling the truth about the dangers of alcoholic beverages.

"We believe," the Federation declared, "that alcohol constitutes one of the gravest menaces to this country, and particularly to our youth."

The report offers vigorous objection to proposed revisions in the course of study already prescribed for the district schools—revisions which, it is asserted, are deceptive, frequently irrelevant and calculated to "soft-pedal the dangers of alcohol."

Instead, the Washington churches demand teaching which will be constructive and realistic and moral and which will, in its sum-total effect help young people to avoid the evils of alcohol rather than dull their understanding of its evils.

May be a Precedent

In urging the Board of Education to take a constructive leadership in this cause the report, prepared by Wilbur La Roe, Jr., emphasized that what is done in the District of Columbia may well be accepted as a precedent by the rest of the country.

"There must be no weakening of the instruction on this subject in our schools," it stated, "because a weakening here may result in similar weakening in schools throughout the nation."

The Washington Church Federation prepared its report primarily in response to the initiative taken by Dr. James A. Gannon, physician member of the Board of Education, who already persuaded the Board to re-examine its alcohol education course in the direction of watering down its statements. Dr. Gannon holds that certain of the facts now taught are not in harmony with modern scientific knowledge and that the curriculum should be revised to reflect scientific facts and opinions.

Dr. Gannon recently said publicly in defending his proposals: "Alcoholic stimulants, in moderation, increase the feeling of well being of the user, and possibly if mother and father could discuss their disagreements over a mild alcoholic beverage, they might see things in a different light and preserve the home."

The Washington Church report sees no scientific foundation for such an estimate of liquor.

"We think," the report declares, "that this sort of teaching is extremely bad from a Christian viewpoint and that it would be most dangerous if children were given any such impression."

In a detailed analysis of the different suggestions advanced for soft-pedaling the antialcohol teaching, the Churches find that the whole tendency is to mislead the students by cluttering the instruction with preliminary pages of irrelevant scientific data and then burying the highly attenuated critical statements so far in the body of the course that they will escape attention.

They cite the suggestion that only a small percentage of those who drink are seriously injured thereby and that drinking in moderation is not harmful to most people.

"Moderation"

"Our committee," the report continues, "strongly feels that as Christians we must not overlook the grave danger to many thousands who cannot drink in moderation and continue to drink only in moderation. There are today literally thousands of inebriates in the United States, each one of whom no doubt started to drink 'in moderation.' As Christian people we are interested not only in those who have the strength to resist alcohol, or who can drink moderately with impunity, but we also have a deep interest in those who are weaker and who are being ruined by the thousands.

"How is a pupil in our schools to know whether he is in the category of those who can drink safely, and how is a parent to know whether alcohol may be used in the home without injury to the child? The very fact that so many thousands are being injured to the point of ruin should constitute eloquent proof that the only safe course is for children to stay away from alcohol, even in moderation, and to discourage its use in the home.

"Nor can we overlook the serious collateral effects of excessive drinking, including broken homes, wives and children who are beaten and neglected by drunken husbands and fathers, the suffering caused by the wastage of family funds spent for alcoholic beverages, and the injuries and deaths caused by drunken driving.

"The immediate problem must be studied in the light of a broader background. It is a disgraceful fact that the Capital of the nation has the highest consumption in the United States of alcoholic beverages. Liquor control here is very loose, with even hard liquor sold in grocery stores and drug stores, which are frequented by young people. An intelligent community should not tolerate such loose sale of a highly dangerous commodity. Crime records of the District of Columbia show that liquor is a heavy contributor to crime, and this is due in part to the ease with which liquor may be bought.

Moral Aspects

"A careful study of the revised course shows that it is badly defective in failing to lay appropriate stress on the dangers of drinking and on the moral aspects involved.

"Instead of starting out with the statement that alcohol is a powerful drug and poison, which fact appears in an inconspicuous place on Page 9 of the report, it start out with a detailed explanation along chemical lines as to the properties of different kinds of alcohol, including methyl alcohol, propyl alcohol and butyl alcohol, which have nothing whatever to do with the issue here because the only alcohol present in beverages is grain alcohol. We respectfully submit that there is no justification for starting this study with a detailed and labored explanation of the chemical properties of methane, propane and butane when those substances are not at all involved in the controversy. It is entirely immaterial that chemists have named a group of 'chemicals which are derived from hydrocarbons (compounds of carbon and hydrogen) by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms with hydrozyl (OH) groups, alcohols.'

"Throughout the revised course there are statements which strongly suggest that the drinking of alcohol is being encouraged rather than discouraged. For example, on Page 8 under the heading 'Is Alcohol a True Food?' there is an important subheading reading '(A) Alcohol has food properties.' This heading is grossly misleading, as is clearly demonstrated by the statement on Page 9 that 'all these dominant properties place alcohol among the powerful drugs and poisons, rather than among the foods.' Why is this latter statement not placed in the heading instead of the false and misleading statement that 'alcohol has food properties'?

Irrelevant

"Many other statements throughout the report also show a tolerant attitude toward alcohol and a tendency to encourage its use. For example, on Page 9 the irrelevant statement is made that 'alcohol is definitely used with beneficial results as a solvent, an astringent and an antiseptic.' This is a wholly irrelevant statement because the statute requires 'the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks' and does not say a word about the use of alcohol as a solvent or as an astringent or as an antiseptic. These irrelevant and highly technical statements praising alcohol as beneficial almost seem to be designed to dwarf the importance of the statement appearing in an inconspicuous place on Page 9—'All these dominant properties place alcohol among the powerful drugs and poisons, rather than among the foods.'

"Another misleading statement appears on Page 9 where it reads that, 'injections of alcohol of various strengths into the nerve tissue have benefited those suffering from neuralgia.' Even if this statement is medically true it has no place in a course of instruction designed to show the dangers of alcohol as a beverage. The statute does not require the Board of Education to give a medical course to school children. This praise of alcohol when injected through the skin into the nerve tissue is irrelevant and is designed to give the student the impression that, after all, alcohol is a pretty good sort of thing.

Want Dangers Stressed

"We respectfully submit that this kind of approach to the subject of alcoholic beverages is highly dangerous. Parents are not in the least interested in the academic and technical phases of this matter. They do not care an iota whether their children are taught, in a physical hygiene course, that butane consists of 4 atoms of carbon and 10 atoms of hydrogen, or that propane consists of 3 atoms of carbon and 8 atoms of hydrogen. Our parents want the children taught the truth about the dangers of alcohol, and they want those dangers stressed.

"Our suggestion is that the report be completely rewritten so as to accomplish the purpose intended by Congress. This will require much more emphasis on the dangers involved in the drinking of alcohol and will require a subordination or elimination of the highly technical details which now occupy such a prominent place in the report. The whole purpose of the statute will be defeated unless there is a rearrangement of the subject matter. We must agree, of course, that any statements in the present curriculum which are not in accord with modern scientific truth should be modified to reflect the best information now available. But these slight inaccuracies should not be used as a lever to upset the whole curriculum and substitute the teaching of irrelevant technicalities for the teaching of the dangers of alcohol as contemplated by the statute."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

The Man at the Throttle Is "Casey" Jeffers

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Will the Bronco Buck Rommel This Time?

Prices and Your Purse: Living Cost Up 20 P. C.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 31

If price ceilings are generally enforced, the cost of living will remain at a level about 20 per cent higher than at the outbreak of the war, latest Bureau of Labor statistics show. Still going up are miscellaneous costs not covered by the ceilings such as motion picture admissions, newspaper prices and barber shop charges.

Tax on Fares

Your purse will be left a little flatter, too, after Nov. 1 by the increased tax on train fare and other passenger transportation, which jumps from 5 to 10 per cent. Bigger taxes also become effective on telegraph, cable and radio messages; on telephone service and on many other items already carrying excise taxes.

'Austerity'

On her "utility model" stove, the American housewife will soon be using "utility model" pans. As a part of its "austerity" program, the WPB this week slashed kinds and types of kitchen enameled ware from a peacetime total of 450 items to a wartime limitation of 25. Among enameled ware products which will not be replaceable are: coffee pots, tea kettles, colanders, meat and vegetable trays, small saucepans, kettles over seven-quart capacity, cups, plates, water pitchers and garbage pails.

Practitioners' Gas

"Duly authorized religious practitioners" who use their cars to serve members of an "organized religious faith" will be allowed "C" ration under nation-wide gas rationing for use "in the locality which he regularly serves." "This does not," the OPA points out, "include travel from home to place of worship."

'35 Speed' Success

The 35-mile speed limit is pronounced an "almost 100 per cent" success by Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director. Chief violators have been war plant workers, en route to and from their jobs.

The American Automobile Association warns that passing a car without going over the 35-mile limit "takes about twice as much distance and twice as much time as under normal conditions" and recommends "don't pass unless the vehicle ahead is going 30 m. p. h. or less an dthen pass only when the assured safe distance ahead is twice as long as usual."

Hosiery Card

Write to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for a shopping card to check nylon hosiery prices.

Or maybe you prefer to wait and see if, as OPA promises—that at least 3,600,000 pairs will come out of hiding for the Christmas trade.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers insists the supply on hand is "negligible"—less than 2,000,000 pairs.

Collection of worn and discarded silk and nylon stockings through all retail stores having a women's and misses' hosiery department is scheduled to start Nov. 16. Please, says WPB, wash them before you turn them in.

Travel Curb

Watch for a nation-wide advertising campaign designed to keep civilians at home for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Having decided that most persons take trains these days on relatively important missions, ODT still hopes to slow down travel enough to avoid rationing.

Food for Dogs

Pea soup, made with dried peas and milk is an excellent dish for your dog, now that his meat cupboard is becoming bare, says the Office of War Information; so is peanut meal or soy bean meal mixed with milk and cooked cereals or bread and fed as a mash.

Sugar Books

Sugar certificates are available to service men on furlough at local war price and rationing boards, at the rate of a half pound a week. Persons entering the military service must turn their ration books in, also civilians and others who leave the United States for more than 30 days.

Tire Blanks

Tire mileage blanks to be filled out by America's 27,000,000 motorists are now being distributed through service stations, garages and tire shops. These forms must be filled out as a condition to getting or retaining a gasoline ration book. A passenger car may not be operated after Dec. 12 without a tire inspection record.

Natural Gas

WPB looking around for a way to ration natural and manufactured gas, asks residential users to conserve thusly:

Refrain from using the range oven for space heating.

Make the house air-tight through insulation.

Set thermostat at 65 during the day and lower at night. Shut off parts of the house not in use.

Economize in use of the range by using low blue flame, cutting down on amount of water in which vegetables are cooked, cooking more one-dish meals and keeping burners clean.

Economize in use of water heater by not leaving hot water running while washing, not filling tubs for baths and setting thermostats at a minimum.

More Greeks on Way To Belgian Congo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Another 800 Greek refugee families are on their way today to the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo, where they will settle mainly in the copper-mining centers of Jadotville and Elizabethville, according to the Belgian Information Center here.

Four hundred Greek refugees who traveled by way of the Near East already have arrived in Ituri Province and are receiving assistance from the Congo Government in setting up living quarters. Clothing and supplies are being gathered from all parts of the territory for the refugees, some of whom are Greek soldiers escaped from German and Italian prison camps.

Arrangements between the Greek and Belgian Governments-in-Exile provide that the two refugee contingents will have their own teachers and will participate in the Congo war effort. Dr. Nicolaides, special Greek Government delegate, has made a tour of the Congo localities where Greek refugees are to settle and expressed his appreciation for the arrangements there.

U. S. Assuming Short-Wave Radio Control

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Office of War Information and the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs are scheduled to assume control tonight of the nation's commercial short-wave radio transmitters, an OWI official said.

The official, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that with signing of the contracts with the stations the Government would assume control of short-wave programs for the first time in history. The present management would continue to operate the stations, the Government leasing the time, Federal Communications Commission sources said.

Negotiations have been under way with the stations for several weeks. The official explained that the Axis has been beaming propaganda programs to various parts of the world and that the Government wanted to be able to beam its programs and "get the facts and truth" to neutral countries and the rest of the world.

Station WRUL of Boston, operated by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, has not yet been brought under governmental control, Walter S. Lemmon, President of the Foundation, announced today. A separate contract is under negotiation with WRUL which has been closely associated with the government short-wave activities from the outset. Many of WRUL's particular program features are under discussion in an effort to preserve the distinctive approach of this noncommercial operation.

No Religious Intolerance Rise Seen by Women in Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Sixty-two per cent of the housewives, professional and factory women polled in a survey conducted by the Women's Institute of Audience Reactions see no signs of rising religious intolerance in the United States, the Institute reported here today.

Miss Reba Jones, Executive Secretary, said the survey replies, which have been coming in since January, disclosed a general belief that the war had stimulated interest in religion in the United States and this religious consciousness had brought with it a feeling of tolerance for "the other fellow's religion and race." The survey showed that the work of interreligious groups has borne fruit, she added.

Other contributory factors, it was said, were the newspapers and the radio, which have published and broadcast differing religious programs. The intolerance and atrocities committed against religion overseas have shocked the American conscience of fair play and inspired Americans to a determination that "it shall not happen here," it was observed.

The Women's Institute of Audience Reactions, founded in 1938, is a survey group composed of several thousand women in varied walks of life, including housewives, professional and career women, file clerks, saleswomen and factory workers.

The survey, asking also how any trend toward intolerance could be combatted, received suggestions from various women that home training in broadmindedness be expanded, that church dogmas be simplified, that earnest prayer be directed to the subject and that "a return to the simple creed of the Prophet of Israel who said that people should deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly with their God" would be sufficient remedy.

War Plant Men Penalized for Fraud

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—Three former key men in a war plant here were given fines totaling $6,000 and jail sentences for conspiring to defraud the government in manufacture of castings for the Navy.

They had pleaded guilty to charges of placing "approved" numbers on engine parts rejected by Navy inspectors. Federal Judge Emerich B. Freed imposed these sentences of the defendants, all formerly associated with the John Harsch Bronze & Foundry Company of Lakewood:

Harry J. Harsch, former vice-president, secretary and superintendent, $5,000 fine and six months' imprisonment; Alfred A. Huck, former production manager, $500 fine and 30 days and Walter E. Cowie, former assistant production manager, $500 fine and 30 days.

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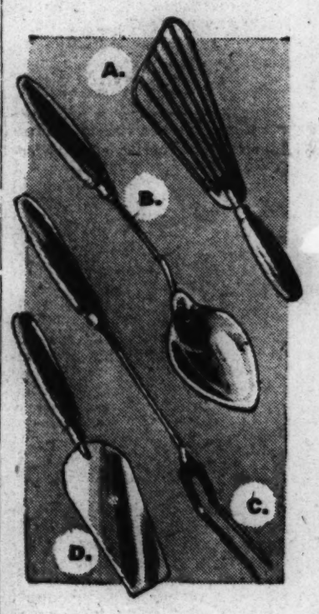

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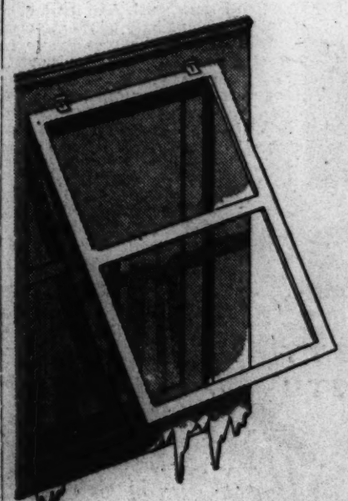
(A)—Batter Beater
(B)—12-inch Basting Spoon
(C)—13½-inch Cooking Fork
(D)—Cake Turner or Spatula

SCOOP PURCHASE! Nationally known manufacturer's entire remaining stock with red handles (favorite kitchen color). You will like the gleaming appearance of this stainless steel. It never rusts, never tarnishes, cleans easily and is exceedingly durable. Choose any 3 tools for 1.10—while our stock lasts!



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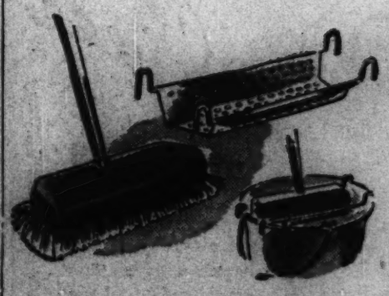

MINUTE MOP AND DRAINER

No stooping, kneeling or wringing! You don't touch dirty mop water!

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Just rest the Minute Mop on the drainer, lean on the handle and it drains itself into the bucket. The mop-head is of specially treated cotton yarn that serves also as a dry mop. Extra mop-heads, 89c each.

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Yes, plush for warmth, plush for chic, plush for wear.

Fire red, pink, or pale blue

Robe $30
Pyjama $25
Boots $7.50
¾ coat (not shown) $20

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500 Beautiful Scotch Tweeds for Warm Winter Coats, Capes, Suits and Skirts

Excellent Tweeds with the warmth, the durability and the quality-retaining properties that all-wool insures you.

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The BEAUTY in BLACK!

19.95

A wool . . highlighted and softened by rabbit's hair . . with strictly formal personality! Wonderfully draped for figure-emphasis. It ties its tiny waist through flashing rings of brilliants. As right for dinner as for a luncheon. Also in aquamarine.

Misses' sizes 10 to 20

Floor

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Citizen Group Busy Serving Servicemen

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A crew of servicemen was stacking a pile of magazines to cart off to an Army port of embarkation. That was downstairs. Upstairs in a front room the secretary was arranging to send a truckload of furniture to an Army camp day room. The truck was parked out front. In the hall Mrs. Myron Heller was packing booklets bound for Camp Edwards. In a back room Jane Lee Harder was up to her elbows in paint, learning to finger-paint, so she could teach the boys how as part of a recreation program.

All this yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy at 13 Commonwealth Avenue. I arrived almost simultaneously with someone from the Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association who was lugging in five violins.

Musical Instruments Wanted

Yes, they want violins and French horns and oboes—every kind of a musical instrument, according to Mrs. J. Reed Morss, one of the more than busy directors of the organization. Someone even brought in an auto harp one day, and sure enough, not long after, a serviceman pounced upon it. His father had played one, and the son went back with it under his arm to Camp Edwards.

The Citizens' Committee, an affiliate of the United Service Organizations, is strictly a civilian group doing all it can to provide speedy assistance to those Army, Navy, and Marine Corps commanding officers who request civilian co-operation to supply in-camp comforts and recreational facilities for the United States fighting forces. The services available through the Citizens' Committee go directly to camp service clubs, day rooms, recreation halls, barracks, chapels, athletic fields, or wherever a commanding officer requires material things and services which the Committee can, by hook or crook, provide.

The Horace Mann School building on Newbury Street is now a furniture warehouse for the Citizens' Committee. Furniture is urgently needed. It never stays in the warehouse long. One truck, two trucks, a fleet of Army trucks may come at any moment and denude it for the benefit of day rooms at this camp or that Navy post. Furniture is hard to buy these days, Mrs. Morss explained, and we need chairs, tables, sofas, reading lamps, curtains. The Committee collects items that are too big, but it is grateful to citizens who manage to deliver their contributions to 13 Commonwealth themselves. For the workers are volunteers and their resources are not unlimited.

House in Use Is Choice

A tour of the headquarters, not that anyone has much time to show you around, is impressive. The house itself is a beauty, the home of Mrs. M. G. Haughton, mother of the Committee's Chairman. She has donated it rent free. "It's a joy to work here," any of the staff will tell you. But don't expect by that to find deep-pile carpets and comfortable easy chairs. There are no carpets now and you'll scarcely be able to see the few remnants of comfortable furniture. They'll be buried under piles of magazines or books waiting to be wrapped. Some working desks and chairs are about all the furniture now in evidence.

In the basement you'll probably find Mrs. Frances Gray counting the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle. No puzzle is sent out unless all the pieces are there. She may be using a stack of checkerboards made by Massachusetts prisoners in lieu of a chair. Only temporarily, of course, for they'll soon be on their way to an Army camp, along with cribbage games from the same source, and other games bought by the Committee or donated by friends.

Mrs. Edwin B. Tucker will keep right on sorting books while she begs you for every foreign language volume you can lay your hands on, especially grammars. Also mathematics texts and technical books that are not too old. As for dictionaries, she can spot one coming down the stairs. There is great demand for them. Our boys never wrote so many letters before, and they're particular about their spelling—believe it or not, mothers.

You may not find Jane Lee Harder up to her elbows in finger-paint as I did. But you'll find her and her mother, Adele Hoes Lee, deep in plans for one entertainment or another. They are now sending out 20 shows a week, all volunteer talent. "But it must be good talent," they'll explain, and to that end they conduct weekly auditions. They discover their talent by word of mouth recommendation, mostly. Someone will say that her aunt does this or her daughter is good at that.

Mrs. Harder already has 500 volunteers on her list, all efficiently catalogued on paper slips of different colors: yellow for singers, green for dancers, and so on. She also has a "Booking Board"—her husband made it on his vacation—on which she can conveniently keep track of all the shows scheduled for a given week, how many are going, who they are, what time, and where to.

"Pretty girls" are the great demand as entertainers at the camps, she says. The men see enough of men, but the groups that are sent out may include both. There is always a master of ceremonies to keep the show going, two or more singers, a dancer or dance team, and an accompanist. And the latter especially must be good, so she can stay and play anything the men want after the formal show is over. They also try to include a specialty act, a magician or a comedy monologuist, for instance. No wonder Mrs. Harder says she could use 500 more on her list. She and her mother have sent out 325 shows since the first of last January.

Volunteer Entertainers

By a Staff Photographer

They Provide Relaxation for Servicemen

Serving for the Citizens' Committee in Boston are, left to right: Jane Lee Harder, who not only entertains but has charge of sending out all the entertainments; Jo Crowell, singer; Jane Fenton, singer. These girls are typical of the 500 volunteer entertainers on the Committee's list. "And we could use another 500," says Jane Harder.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Coming Week

Tomorrow

Professional Women's Club—First of season's Club Room programs, "An Hour of Music." Hotel Statler, 3:30 p. m.

Monday

West Medford Woman's Club—Meeting and food sale. Mrs. Josephine Fiske, "The Books of Today." Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue, 2 p. m.

Brightbelmstone Club—Dessert. Motion pictures, "From Paris to India." 1.15 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Press and Publicity Program. Estelle Marsh, speaker. Milton and East Milton Garden Clubs, guests. 3:15 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Social hour 1:15 p. m. Program by Miss Sumita Devi, Indian singer and dancer, 3:30. Unitarian Parish House.

Quincy City Federation of Women's Organizations—Annual Church Day. The Rev. Aaron B. Meckel, "Why We Must Win the War." Quincy Women's Club, 2 p. m. Coffee Hour at 1.

Waban Woman's Club—Cecil Roberts, speaker. 1:30 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Lieut. Sidney N. Shurcliff, "Camouflage in Wartime." Olive Dragon, violinist, South Parish House, 7:45 p. m.

Daughters of 1812—Luncheon meeting. Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley, "Old Glory's Trappings"; Mrs. Harry A. Brown, "Naval Battles on Lake Erie During the War of 1812." Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston, 12:15 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Presidents' Day. Minstrel Show. Ionic Club, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter. Mrs. Maurice Seymour, "Puerto Rico, Past and Present." At home of Mrs. Stacey B. Southworth, 714 Washington Street, South Braintree, 2 p. m.

Presidents Club of Massachusetts—Dessert social. Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, speaker, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, 2 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—The Rev. Carl Smith, "The Islands of Boston Harbor," illustrated. Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m.

Greater Boston Women's Auxiliary to Railway Mail Association—Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.

Pilgrimas of Braintree—Frank B. Lenz, "What Do the Latin Americans Think of Us?" Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Manuscript Club—Priscilla Fortescue, "Script Writing for the Radio." Pioneer Hotel, 8 p. m. Study groups at 7:15.

Women's Club of Newton Highlands—Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, "World Events." Parish House of Congregational Church, 3 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Book reviews. Loring-Greenough House, 3:30 p. m.

New England Farm and Garden Association—Annual Rumtique sale. Horticultural Hall.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Stephen Cotè, "Facts and Fancies of the Pure Food and Drug Law." Miss Nellie Osborne, "War Relief." Edward Vitoli, violinist; Miss Carlotta Vitoli, accompanist. High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee—Tea at Cambridge Boat Club, Belgian and Dutch afternoon. Admission: Two 25-cent war stamps. 4 to 8.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston—Speaker from Red Cross. Cards. Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m. Coffee Hour at 1.

The Friday Club of Everett—Dramatic Class, "A Skit in Pantomime." At home of Mrs. Dennis A. Olliden, 16 High Street, 3 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Polly Paine, "Home Planning." Universalist Parish Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Norfolkville Woman's Club — American Home Day. Muriel Cox, "A Wartime Economy Reaches the Clothes Closet." 1:30 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Marion T. Rudkin, "Balance Through Books." 2 p. m.

Wednesday

Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Church, West Roxbury—Sale and tea. Parish House, 1.30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—New Members Day, 2:30 p. m.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Bridge tea for benefit of Boston Colony philanthropies. Pioneer Club, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Guest Night. Maeve Macilburrough, reader. Baron Hilton's orchestra, 8 p. m.

Shut-In-Society—Luncheon meeting. College Club, 12:30 p. m.

Thursday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club Institute. Mme Slavko Grouitch, speaker. Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m.

D. A. R.—Paul Revere Chapter. Mrs. William R. Chenery, "From Rangoon to Mandalay." College Club, 10:30 a. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Dramatic presentation, "Literary Highlights of the Current Year." Trinity Parish Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Harvard Woman's Club—"Arctic Life and Adventure" by Anauta, Eskimo woman. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Missionary Union, First Baptist Church, Arlington—Food sale for benefit of Allied War Relief Committee. Foster and Evans Gift Shop, 393 Mass. Avenue.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Art Committee walking tour. Start in front at St. Theresa's Church, 1:30 p. m.

Friday

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Play Reading Group, "Claudia." Mrs. Dorothy Sprague, organ music. At home of Mrs. G. Clifton Watts, 88 Church Street, 1 p. m.

Dedham Woman's Club—Guest Night. Arthur B. Mouree, "Cheating at Cards." Waldron's Orchestra; 6:15 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old State House Chapter, Melrose. Frederick L. Putnam, "Interesting Things in Melrose History." Public Library Hall, Melrose, 2 p. m.

Kosmos Club—"Information Please" program by Department of Education. Lafayette Hall, Wakefield, 2:30 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Geraldine Mills, "Picture Songs." 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Opera Miniatures. 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, "Strange Allies and Strategies." Congregational Church Vestry, 2:30 p. m.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Guest and Presidents' Night. Anauta, Eskimo woman, speaker. Briscoe School Hall, 7:45 p. m.

Saturday

Salem Garden Club—Annual meeting. Pictures of members' gardens. Mehalls Shop, Chestnut Street, 7:45 p. m.

Mattapoosett Woman's Club—President's Day. Katherine C. McDonnell, Assistant Superintendent, Boston Public Schools, speaker. Alice H. Healy, soloist. Phillips Church Parlors, 2 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (44.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South America Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—Deep Melody.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W43B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:15 p. m.—Harvard-Princeton football game.
4:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"Dessant"... Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Football Scores.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:15 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—California Theater.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Of Interest to Housewives.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Nov. 1

W47B, Boston (44.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Poetic Musicals.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, Tenor.
7:45 p. m.—Song Stylists.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Hancock Ensemble; Chamber Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter," drama.
6:30 p. m.—News.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:30 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—News Analysis.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News and news analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.88 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG4, 15.32 meg., 19.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.49 meg., 31.2 m.; GRG, 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.; GSD, 11.79 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.9 meg., 25.2 m.

Sydney—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.; VLG4, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.83 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.79 meg., 25.5 m.; GSI, 9.51 meg., 31.6 m.

Melbourne—10:15 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—National Police Force Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.83 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.79 meg., 25.5 m.; GSI, 9.51 meg., 31.6 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—3 a. m.—Britain to America; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.83 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—Listening Post; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m; GRG, 11.83meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.83meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.79meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8meg., 25.2m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.83meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.79meg., 25.5m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—11 p. m.—Radio severed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.83meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.79meg., 25.5m.; GRI, 9.41meg., 31.8m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Nov. 2

4:30 p. m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.15mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the WBUL studio.

8:45 p. m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwaves

10:15 a. m.—WBUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.78mc, Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:30 p. m.—WBUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Wednesday, Nov. 18, 7 a. m.; first and third Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 2, 7 a. m. WPCT, 1450kc.

Providence—Thursday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.; second Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 9, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Radio Timetable

(Eastern Programs Appear in Blackface)

This dotted guide shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Thrillor of Today; Herbert Marshall; Stars Over Hollywood; drama	News; Organ Recital; "Mystery Money Quiz"; Music; talk; news	News; Man on the Farm; Man on the Farm; News Service; M. Heidt's Orch.; Vocalists	Army-Navy House Party; Army-Navy House Party; Defense talk; Music; Musical Roundup	Monitor Views the News; Cowboy Melodies; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:30 News reports; Community talk; Network talk; Press-Army football	Air Express Music; Consumer talk; Meet the Band; Fishermen's Program	Pan American Holiday; Pan American Holiday; All Out for Victory; Boston College - George-	News Service; Coast Guard on Guard; News; Orchestra; Musical Roundup	Council for Democracy; Political talk; Music at Game Time; Music at Game Time
2:00 game; Press-Army football	"Fantasy in Melody"; "Fantasy in Melody"; Dance Orchestra; Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game; Boston College - George-	Sports comments; Harvard University- Princeton University football game	Victory Program; Coast Guard Parade; Organ Recital; News Service
2:30 game; News; Game; Press-Army football; game; Press-Army football	ball game; Alabama - Georgia foot- ball game; Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game; Boston College - George- town football game; Boston College - George-	Harvard University- Princeton University football game; Harvard University-	Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 game; Press-Army game; United We Stand; United We Stand	ball game; Alabama - Georgia foot- ball game; Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game; Meet the Band; Vivacious Strings; Treasury Star Parade;	Princeton University football game; Harvard-Princeton game; Minnesota - Northwestern	Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records
4:30 Cleveland Orchestra; Sr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Alabama-Ga. football half game; Your American Music; Your American Music	Musical Program; Musical Program; Ramin & Bauer: Piano; Interviews; Comments	football game; Minnesota - Northwestern football game; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records; Terry O'Toole: variety program; News reports
5:00 News comments; Scores; Political talk; Frazier Hunt; The World Today;	Newscast; music; Dinner Concert; Concert; Political talk; Gridiron Parade	News; Sports Reporter; Political talk; Sports Digest; Music; News Review	News Service; Football scores; Press Roundup; Sports; Political; Marching; Talk	Sport comment; Sports; Waltz Time; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Sports of the Day;
5:30 People's Platform; People's Platform; Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"	The Voice of Israel; The Voice of Israel; Dance orchestra; U. S. Treasury Program	J. L. Fly: 'Communic'n"; "Punts and Passes"; "Ellery Queen": drama; "Ellery Queen": drama;	Political talk; Political talk; "Confidentially Yours"; Political talk	"March to Victory"; News Service; Political talk; Music; Treasury Star Parade
6:00 Sanderson and Crumit quiz; Bobby Lobby; Bobby Lobby; news	Roy Porter, news; "Globe & Pinney"; sk.; Danny Thomas Show; Danny Thomas Show	"Abie's Irish Rose"; comedy serial; "Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	Democratic State Com.; State Improvement Com.; California Melodies; California Melodies	Ann Nigro, pianist; Rhythm Ramblers; Uncle Bill: talk; Uncle Bill: talk
6:30 "Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists; "Saturday Night Music	Dance orchestra; Political talk; Xavier Cugat's Orch.; Orch.; News	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers; "Can You Top This?"; comedy quiz	American Eagle Club; American Eagle Club; Political program; Political program	Classical Album: Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 5; Classical Album
7:00 Serenade"; music; Political talk; CWT talk;	New Prescott Program; New Prescott Program; John Gunther; news; Dance Orchestra	Sports Newsreel; Dick Powell, songs; Ted Steele's Studio Club; Ted Steele's Studio Club	John B. Hughes, news; Boston Democratic City Committee; Boston Dem. City Com.	Five Star News; Political talk; Music; Jan Savitt's Orchestra; Andy Kirk's Orchestra
7:30 News; Ridgeout;	Dance orchestra; Newscast; Fishermen's Program; Music; News	News; Music; March to Victory; Music You Want; Music You Want	News Service; "Rent Control"; Paul Porter, OPA speaker; Dance music	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Count Basie's Orchestra; Day's End: music; Day's End: News
8:00 News; G. F. Elliott; Jack Edwards' Orch.; Master Works of Music	Dance orchestra; Newscast; Fishermen's Program; Music; News	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers; "Can You Top This?"; comedy quiz	American Eagle Club; American Eagle Club; Political program; Political program	Classical Album: Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 5; Classical Album
8:30				
9:00				
9:30				
10:00				
10:15				
10:30				
10:45				
11:00				
11:15				
11:30				
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Burh Buhrman, organ recital	News Service; Religious program; Religious program; Music for Sunday	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital; News Service; NBC String Quartet	Radio Carollers; Radio Carollers; Petite Musicale; News Service	
8:15 Uncle Elmer's Song Circle				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 News of the World; E. Power Biggs: organ recital	Music for Sunday; Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	World News Roundup; Church School of Air; "Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup": orch.; Religious service; Religious service; Gems of Melody
9:15				
9:30				
9:45 Religious program	Variety-Music	"Words and Music"		
10:00 Church of the Air;	Dramatic sketch;	National Pulpit;	Religious program;	Gems of Melody;
10:15 Church of the Air;	Dramatic sketch;	National Pulpit;	Religious program;	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30 Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church Services	"Thrilling Stories";	"Southland Echoes";	Services of The Mother
10:45 Wings Over Jordan;		"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, News	
11:00 News; Budapest String Quartet	Park Street Church Services	News; Rhapsody of the Rockies; orchestra	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul;	Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:15				
11:30 Budapest String Quartet	Park Street Church Services	Harmony Hall; Olivio Santoro, songs	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	
11:45				
12:00 News Service;	Weekly War Journal;	Political talk;	Religious program;	News report
12:15 O. Welles: "Ballad"	Weekly War Journal;	Political talk;	Religious program;	"Romance in Music";
12:30 Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	"The Voice of Hope"; William C. Jensen	Newsroom of the Air; Political talk	"Symphonetta"; "Symphonetta"	Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
12:45				
1:00 Beacon St. Window; Piano Club of Air; "Road to Victory"; Studio Speaker	Horace Heidt's Orchestra; Horace Heidt's Orchestra; Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song	Political talk; Political talk; Band; Parade of Stars; News Service	News Service; Democratic State Com.; Religious program; Religious program	"Balboa"; drama; Professional Women's Club; Joseph Tall's Hour; Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15				
1:30				
1:45				
2:00 "These We Love"; dramatic sketch;	Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song;	Political talk; Political talk;	Religious program; Religious program;	Dance Review; Dance Review;
2:15				
2:30 World News;	Show of Yesterday and Today; variety	Univ. of Chicago Round Table Discussion	Religious program;	Christian Science Program; talk; music
2:45 News; "Post"			Religious program	
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic; Bruno Walter, con.	News Service; Poetry and organ; "Cavalcade of Drama"; by Arch Oboler; drama	H. P. Davis Awards; World News Parade; "The Army Speaks"; speakers; band; choir	"This Is Fort Dix"; "This Is Fort Dix"; Political talk; Labor Convention	Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies
3:15				
3:30				
3:45				
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic; Bruno Walter, con.	Religious program; Religious program;	"The Army Hour"; "The Army Hour";	Religious program; Religious program;	Religious program; Religious program;
4:15				
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Frank Parker	Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"; "We Believe"	Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	Political talk; Irish Music
4:45				
5:00 Family Hour; Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs; "The Ink Spots"; quartet	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor;	"Quiz of Two Cities"; "Quiz of Two Cities"; "The Shadow"; drama;	Religious program; Religious program; Religious program;
5:15 Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama;	Religious program
5:30				
5:45				
6:00 Edward R. Murrow; "Dear John"; sk.; Sergt. Gene Autry; drama; music	Trement Temple Twilight Services; Political talk; Concert Memories	"Yankee Yarns"; News; Coast Guard Band; "The Great Gildersleeve"; comedy drama	"First Nighter"; drama; "First Nighter"; drama; News Service; Pol. talk; "Footlights"	Terry O'Toole, variety program; Religious program; Religious program
6:15				
6:30				
6:45				
7:00 Birth Control Forum; Birth Control Forum; "We, the People, at War"; interviews	Newscast; Music; Political talk; "Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley, m. c.	Jack Benny and comedy music; Bandwagon; Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Religious program; Religious program; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Saltonstall for Gov. Com.	Park Street Church Services; Central Baptist Church Services
7:15				
7:30				
7:45				
8:00 Roane Waring, talk; Treasury Star Parade;	Earl Godwin, news; Frank E. Gannett, talk;	Edgar Bergen; Charlie McCarthy; D. Ameche;	Republican State Committee; Repub. State Committee;	Central Baptist Church Services; Political Rally;
8:15				
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";		
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Political Rally
9:00 Radio Readers Digest; music	Walter Winchell; "The Parker Family";	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour;	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour;
9:15				
9:30 Fred Allen and Co.; guests	Hollywood Reporter; Dorothy Thompson	Symphonic Strings; American Album of Familiar Music	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45				
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program;	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra and chorus;	Boston Democratic City Committee;	Phil Saltman's Showcase; Les Brown's Orchestra;
10:15				
10:30 News; Political;	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Religious program;	Boston Democratic City Committee	News report;
10:45 Repub. State Com.		Religious program		Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:00 News; E. Sevareid;	News; "Your Sunday Symphony";	News Commentator;	News Service;	Charlie Spivak's Orch.;
11:15 "Lest We Forget";		Cesar Searchinger: news;	Dance orchestra;	U. S. Army Recruiting;
11:30 Report to Nation;	"Your Sunday Symphony"; News; Summary;	Congress of American-Soviet Friendship Prgm.	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; music; Day's End; News
11:45 Report to Nation;				

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em;	Breakfast Music;	"Road of Life"; sketch;	N. E. Cupboard;	"Odds and Ends";
11:15 "Second Husband";	Breakfast Music;	"Vic and Sade"; sketch;	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook;	Organ Recital;
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	Musical program;	"Against the Storm"; sk.;	Yankee House Party;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra;
11:45 "Aunt Jemima"; sk.	Ann Little's Orchestra;	"David Harum"; sketch;	Yankee House Party;	News reports;
12:00 Kate Smith, talk;	Newscast;	News; Hum and Strum;	Beake Carter, news;	Monitor Views the News;
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch;	Quin Shop;	Chet Gaylord, songs;	George & Dixie;	Rodeo Cowboys; music;
12:30 "Helen Trent";	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music;	Marjorie Mills, women's program;	Defense Talk; Music; Musical Roundup;	Italian Melody; Italian Melody;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday";				
1:00 "Life Beautiful";	Washington Commentary;	News; Agricultural News;	News Service;	Council for Democracy;
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.;	Edward MacHugh, hymns;	Terrace Room Ensemble;	"I'll Find My Way";	Political talk;
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.;	Song of Pioneers;	Shopping News;	News; Fashion talk;	Religious service;
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program;	News Service;	Cedric Foster, news;	Curtain Time;
2:00 Serial drama;	Ted Rolfe, songs;	"Light of the World";	Musical Roundup;	Victory program;
2:15 Serial drama;	Ted Malone: Book Ends;	"Lonely Women"; sketch;	"Yankee Kitchen";	Leatherneck Parade;
2:30 We Love and Learn;	Air Express Music;	"Guiding Light"; sketch;	"Yankee Kitchen";	Organ Recital;
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	War Bond Campaign;	Hymn Recital	Sport comment;	News reports;
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.;	Prescott Holiday;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch;	Army-Navy "E" Award;	Afternoon Rhapsody;
3:15 News; Hollywood;	Prescott Holiday;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch;	Army-Navy "E" Award;	Afternoon Rhapsody;
3:30 Wanda Landowska;	Air Express Music;	"Pepper Young's Family";	Shady Valley Folks;	Afternoon Rhapsody;
3:45 harpsichordist	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness";	Shady Valley Folks;	Afternoon Rhapsody;
4:00 News Service;	Newscast;	"Backstage Wife"; sketch;	Walter Compton, news;	Dance Matinee;
4:15 Jane Wyatt, int.;	Air Express Music;	"Stella Dallas"; sketch;	Across the Footlights;	Dance Matinee;
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.;	Club Maines; variety;	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch;	Sports comments;	Dance Matinee;
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News;	"Widder Brown"; sketch;	Themes and Variations;	Dance Matinee;
5:00 Song Carnival;	Air Express Music;	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matine;	Dance Matinee;
5:15 Song; Sk't; Ted Weems;	Air Express Music;	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matine;	Terry O'Toole; variety program;
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies;	Jack Armstrong; sketch;	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch;	"Superman"; drama;	
5:45 Ben Bernie; music;	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee;	News Service;
6:00 News comments;	"Don Winslow"; drama;	News; Sports

Advanced German Warplane Radios Described in Boston by Engineer for British

Ingenuity and Only Little Cash Put N. E. in Defense Fore

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense. It is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front—where civilian contributions to the war effort are often distinguished by Yankee ingenuity and forward-looking enthusiasm. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

One part ingenuity, one part hard work, and a small amount of cash—this was the recipe followed by Portsmouth, N. H., air raid wardens in preparation for a uniquely well equipped sector post, which might serve as a model for New England.

A sector post is a combination headquarters and supply depot for wardens who wish to be sure they are ready for anything that may happen in an air raid. The Portsmouth post is labeled by Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, director of training for the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, the "best I have yet seen."

Here is what a visitor finds has been done:

Six old axes, contributed by warden Charles Stuart, an antique dealer, have been converted into fire axes through a welding process.

Another warden, a sign painter, has prepared signs which will be used, if necessary, to mark the location of unexploded bombs, closed streets, gas areas, and directions to air raid shelters.

Still another warden, who teaches mechanical drawing in the Portsmouth schools, drew a map of the sector. A well-equipped system of warning lights in the post was the work of a warden electrician.

Much of the material on hand in the sector post has been improvised from garden tools. A three-gallon pump and stirrup pump, for example, were formerly insecticide sprayers.

The proudest possession in the sector post is a United States flag.

325 Instructors

There are 325 men and women now qualified to act as Air Raid Precaution instructors in New England.

This was the total reached after the latest graduation exercises at the Amherst, Mass., Civilian Protection School, which is conducted at Amherst College by the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army in co-operation with the Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Each of the "alumni" has attended 10 intensive days of lectures and demonstrations. They are schooled in such subjects as CD organization and training methods, incendiary bomb protection, fire fighting, duties of ARP services, and industrial and commercial protection.

Any man or woman who is a United States citizen and interested in home defense is eligible to attend the War Department school. Application should be made to the local Defense Council, which in turn will offer the candidate to the state and regional Civilian Defense office for approval.

No tuition fee is involved, the only expense being that of meals and lodging. The total cost for the 10 days is about $25.

Women Add Touch

A more military appearance has been added to the Armory of Mounted Commands, headquarters of the Rhode Island State Council of Defense, by 18 young women of the Council's clerical-secretarial staff.

Each young woman is wearing an "air force blue" uniform of military cut. Overseas caps, Sam Browne belts and gabardine shoulder bags add to the natty appearance.

The basic Civilian Defense insigne on their shoulders and caps distinguishes them from the Waacs, the Waves and the Waafs.

The state contributed half of the money for the purchase of the uniforms.

Training Guerrillas

Advanced training in guerrilla warfare tactics is being received by 2,000 auxiliary policemen in Connecticut. This training is in addition to the basic 28-hour OCD course the state's 8,000 auxiliary policemen have taken.

Eleven State Police Barracks Commanders are supervising the training under the direction of State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, head of the police protection division of the Connecticut State Defense Council.

The training is designed to acquaint the auxiliary policemen with such practical problems as how to track down a saboteur, how to trap a parachute trooper, how to take to cover and handle a rifle.

Excellent Communication

The Federal Communications Commission has issued a license to the town of Coventry, Rhode Island, to operate five emergency radio stations to augment its existing civilian defense communications system.

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Bicycle Owners Prepare to Register Steeds

By way of co-operating with the City of Cambridge, which, on Nov. 1, will require all owners of bicycles to carry licenses for their vehicles, the students of Radcliffe College have set up a temporary licensing board in Agassiz Hall, on the College grounds. Organized by the Radcliffe News, the board will register the nearly 100 "bike" owners at the College. Shown here, filling out applications today, and trying to find the manufacturer's serial numbers supposedly stamped on their bicycles, part of the required data for registration, are, left to right: Virginia Stodder '46 of Highland Park, Ill.; Betty Prescott '46, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Ann Bacon '46, Haverford, Pa.; Martha Caires '46, Cambridge, Mass., and Muriel Ward '46, Lowell, Mass.

Election Trend Cheers R. I. Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republican leaders in Rhode Island, as they look ahead to the election Nov. 3, are cheered by three items which they hope may give them an edge over the Democrats. First is the fact that off-year elections usually have turned up proportionately greater strength for the G. O. P. Second is the fact that a majority of the young men from this state who are now in the armed services are Democrats, that they have shown a notable apathy toward the elections and the result may help the Republican candidates. Third is the more intangible indication that the increase in Republican popularity in neighboring states, as reflected in the primaries, may be paralleled here.

In spite of these indications, however, the Democrats believe they have at least a 50-50 chance of holding their present positions. Democrats now occupy every major office from U. S. Senator down through the State administration, including both Rhode Island seats in Congress.

Principal interest centers around the race for the U. S. Senate, with Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, opposed by former Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, Republican.

Green Popular

Senator Green has been a popular Senator and his whole-hearted support of the Roosevelt administration before and since Pearl Harbor has been widely appreciated.

Extremely vigorous, Senator Green has plunged into a lively stumping campaign of the state. His campaign is based largely on his record.

Only a few weeks ago the Senator scored an impressive point when he sponsored the bill in the Senate removing the stigma of the label "enemy alien" from Italian residents in the nation who have proved themselves loyal. This move was applauded by the Italian-American group in Rhode Island which always is an important factor in elections here.

Judge Letts has been a prominent member of the Republican Party in this state for many years, but this is his first experience running for a major office. His campaign has been based principally on criticism of the "Washington bureaucracy" which he charges with bungling the war effort.

The influential Rhode Island League of Women Voters sent questionnaires to all leading candidates for election recently seeking their views on national issues. On the question, "What role should the United States play in the postwar world?" Judge Letts answered that the question should be shelved until the war is won. Senator Green answered that "if the United States has a major part in winning the war, it will also have a major part in determining the reconstruction program."

Useless as Stargazing

To attempt to define the United States role in the postwar world at this time, Judge Letts said, would be "as useless as stargazing." The question "should be laid on the table until the war is won," he said.

Senator Green, who studied at universities abroad as well as at Brown and Harvard, may be classed as an internationalist. He went down the line whole-heartedly supporting the Roosevelt administration in every pre-Pearl Harbor move to send aid to the Allies and lift this country from its isolationism.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, who is seeking re-election, is opposed by James O. McManus, former Republican Lieutenant Governor in the William H. Vanderbilt administration.

The Governor's major points in his campaign speeches have cited the administration's record of co-operaton with the Federal Government on a variety of issues and the establishment of civilian defense.

Mr. McManus has argued that the Democrats revised and weakened the civil service system inaugurated under the Vanderbilt administration and that they have been wasteful with the public funds.

The issue of postwar planning also has been brought into this contest for the governorship.

Governor McGrath charges the G. O. P. platform, by inference, indicates that nothing should be done now to prepare for postwar conditions.

By contrast, the Governor says, his administration has taken five steps in this direction: revised the unemployment compensation law to provide increased benefits against the possibility of recurring unemployment; made special provisions for those returning from the battle fronts; liberalized the veterans' laws to extend all veterans' benefits to members of the present armed forces; planned a public works program to be undertaken as soon as postwar conditions require; and stabilized state and municipal finances "so that they are in a stronger position than ever before."

Bay State Republicans Due To Gain Strength in House

Continued from Page 1

to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Democratic choice, the Republicans feel they have a chance.

Most observers, however, feel that a Woollacott victory would be a real upset, because of the present makeup of the district.

Two Without Opposition

Two Congressional incumbents have no election opposition. They are Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Fifth District, and Representative Thomas J. Lane (D), Seventh District. Mrs. Rogers is thus assured of her tenth term, while Representative Lane has already won his first full term. At present he is completing the unexpired term of the Late Lawrence J. Connery, having won a special election in December, 1941.

So strongly entrenched are many Republican incumbents that even repeated charges of pre-Pearl Harbar isolationism have failed to shake their victory probabilities.

These include Representatives Allen T. Treadway (R), First District; Pehr G. Holmes (R), Fourth District, and Joseph W. Martin (R), 14th District, House Minority Leader.

Although the C. I. O. is aiding State Representative Terrance J. Lomax (D) of Fall River in his fight to unseat Representative Martin, most Democratic leaders hold little hope for his success. The district is strongly Republican, made more so by the 1941 redistricting.

Thus the Chairman of the Republican National Committee is expected to gain his tenth term, despite the charge that he is the "symbol of isolationism within the Republican Party."

Representative Treadway, dean of Massachusetts Representatives in Congress, is opposed by Frank Hurley, former State Senator. Observers, however, concede that Representative Treadway will win his sixteenth term with ease, despite criticism that his pre-Pearl Harbor record is colored with isolationism.

Representative Holmes, in the Fourth District, has a strong opponent in John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester, but Republicans and Democrats alike believe the Representative will be returned for a sixth term.

Although the Second District Democratic nominee is John J. Granfield, brother of former Representative William J. Granfield, Representative Charles R. Clason (R) is expected to gain his fourth term.

Two Contests 'Replayed'

Two contests are replays of the 1940 battles. In the Sixth District Representative George J. Bates (R) meets once more James D. Burns, who was the 1940 Democratic nominee. Another Bates victory, for a fourth term, is anticipated.

Likewise Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Ninth District, observers believe, will have no more difficulty defeating George F. Backus of New Bedford this year than he did in 1940. Representative Gifford is serving his twenty-second year in the House.

In the Eighth District Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, former President of the Senate, is opposed by Frederick T. McDermott (D) of Medford, former State Representative. Because of the substantial Republican majority given the district by the 1941 reapportionment and other factors, Mr. Goodwin is the anticipated winner.

A Goodwin victory in the Eighth District and a Herter win in the Tenth District will place in Congress the two 1941 State legislative presiding officers.

Curley Victory Forecast

In the Eleventh District the election of James M. Curley, former Governor, is already conceded by practically everyone but his Republican opponent, Vincent Mottola. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Representative John W. McCormack (D), House Majority Leader, observers concede, will have no difficulty winning his ninth term. His Republican opponent is Francis P. O'Neill of Boston.

Francis H. Foy, Quincy and Boston grocery executive, is waging a strong battle to oust Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), sharply criticizing the latter's pre-Pearl Harbor record. Despite the vigor of his campaign, observers feel that Representative Wigglesworth will win his ninth term. Mr. Foy was a candidate against Mr. Wigglesworth in 1934, being defeated by approximately 10,000 votes.

'Bread on Waters' Returns

By a Staff Photographer

Museum Loan Exhibits Back

For some years, it has been the practice of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., to lend exhibits to near-by schools. Recently, fire swept through the Museum, damaging many of the cherished exhibits. Prompt response from schools, returning the loan exhibits, is enabling the Museum to continue its activities without interruption in an adjacent building. Here, under the supervision of Miss Miriam E. Dickey, Educational Assistant, center, are shown two Jamaica Plain members of the Museum's Ethnology Club, Robert Lane, left, and Edward Walsh, right, unpacking Pacific island exhibits which have been returned. All Museum Club activities are proceeding on schedule in the temporary quarters.

Barge Bids Slow in N. E.; Fish Good Pay

Log of the Port of Boston

New England, noted for its shipbuilding in both large and small yards, submitted only six bids out of the 93 that came from 21 states for contruction of an undetermined number of knocked-down wooden barges for the United States Maritime Commission.

This was disclosed here today in a survey of the bids recently submitted to Washington. The bidders were instructed to bid on not less than 30 barges and not more than 50, unassembled at any shipping point in the United States. Each vessel is to be 78 feet long.

Bids from New England, originating in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, ranged from $13,781 for each of 50 barges to $44,000 for each of 30. The total bids from all parts of the country ranged about $8,700 to $49,700 each.

Those seeking the contract from New England were: Donovan Contract Co., Burlington, Vt., $14,999 each for 30 barges; Proctor Yacht Works, Burlington, Vt., $44,000 each for 30, and ranging down to $42,000 each if 50 were ordered; Deer-Island Granite Corp., Stonington, Maine, $18,400 for each of 30; W. H. McPherson Construction Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine, $25,400 each for 10; A. F. Smiley Construction Co., Pawtucket, R. I., $16,452 for each of 50; City Lumber Co., Bridgeport, Conn., $14,223 each for 30, and ranging down to $13,761 for 50.

Big Money in Fish

With the fishing fleet cut nearly in half by requisitioning of vessels by the Government, and a subsequent scarcity of seafood, fishermen are earning more money than ever before.

Even seasonal fisheries such as mackerel brought record returns to the men this year, it was disclosed at the Boston Fish Pier. While the mackerel season now extends into January, the peak of the season is now past and the high liner thus far is reported to have stocked $100,000 for five months of fishing, with each of the crew averaging $225 a week.

Phenomenal earnings brought about by unusual circumstances are usually offset by dull periods sprinkled in between the "big" trips, fishermen said today. One mackerel seiner, for instance, had a particularly big week early in October, stocking $21,000 which proved to be the best week of the entire season for that vessel. Each of the crew are said to have received $957 for that week.

Best single trip of the year thus far was landed at Gloucester Oct. 8, when 144,000 pounds yielded a stock said to be $74,000, with each of the crew receiving $346. Two other vessels are credited with landing slightly larger trips about that time but the price had fallen off so that the total stocks were less.

Promoted

Joseph J. Curran, of Newton, Chief Clerk in the Marine Division of the Customs Service at Boston, has just been promoted to Deputy Collector in charge of that division, succeeding Samuel J. Devlin, of Winthrop, retired. Mr. Curran has been in the service since 1906, and is the First Vice-President of the National Customs' Service Association.

More Recruiting Room

Larger quarters needed by the enrolling office of the United States Maritime Service, which has been at 14 Kirby Street for some time, will be available next Monday when the office will be ready for business in its new home on the ground floor of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, 177 Milk Street. This branch of Federal activity handles the recruiting of young men for training for service in the Merchant Marine. Lieut. H. E. Hines, Regional Enrolling Director, is in charge at Boston. Branch recruiting offices are located at Portland, Springfield, Providence and New Haven.

Seamen Celebrate

Open house is in order at the Seamen's Club of Boston today, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the use of the present quarters in the former Exchange Club. One year ago today the Seamen's Club officially opened their quarters, with Harry J. Pearson, director. The Club was formerly known as the Sailor's Haven and was located in Charlestown.

Traffic Men to Meet

Percy L. Stuart, traffic manager of the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., has been renominated for Secretary-Treasurer of the Traffic Club of New England. Officers will be elected at the annual election of the organization Dec. 10. Howard M. Waybright, traffic manager of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, has been nominated for President.

Storage Space Expands

Expansion of storage space of the Manufacturers Warehouse, South Boston, operated by the Piers Operating Company, is announced. The Warehouse has acquired the building at 15 Sleeper Street, which has a siding of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. giving the Warehouse an additional 30,000 square feet of floor space.

Nazi Plane Radios Reported Too Good for Designed Use

Ingenious German radio practices and equipment used aboard German fighter and bomber planes—ample evidence at least that this sector of German industry is in good working order—were described last night by Frederick S. Barton, radio engineer attached to the British Air Commission in Washington, D. C. Mr. Barton spoke before the first seasonal meeting of the Boston section of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Northeastern University.

German radio equipment aboard fighter and bomber planes is of good design and its compactness was a source of considerable comment among British radio engineers who studied it, Mr. Barton said. In fact, he stated, it was too good for the purpose for which it is used.

"The Germans, however, are completely geared up for war," Mr. Barton explained, 'and' there is no reason why they shouldn't do their best."

Mr. Barton's opinion was supported by local radio engineers who had a chance to look over some of the captured radio equipment which Mr. Barton had brought with him.

Notable among German radio practices, Mr. Barton said, was the employment of very few tube types. "British manufacturers," Mr. Barton said, "have radically reduced the number of tube types they make; hence they can concentrate their production."

Another German radio device that attracted British attention was an automatic self-adjusting antenna reel which paid out the requisite length of trailing antenna wire and kept it tuned to whatever wave length the radio operator required.

A German dinghy or "distress" set designed to operate from an inflated rubber boat should a pilot or crew be forced down on the water, was also described by Mr. Barton. The kit, he said, had balloons and hydrogen generators to inflate them in order to lift the transmitting and receiving antenna in the air. Should these fail there was also a special kite which could be used to hold the thin steel antenna wire aloft.

In addition, Mr. Barton said, power was made by a hand-operated generator and the transmitter could be keyed either automatically or by hand. He estimated that this efficient device had a range of probably several hundred miles at sea and probably 100 miles over land.

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So easy to whip on and off!... No worry about how they'll fit over or under your coat sleeve!

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Double woven cotton that's warm and durable. You'll see them on many busy hands this Winter. In black, black with white, beige, turf tan, chamois, navy, or white. $1.65

Write Filene's, or call HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M.

STORE OPEN MONDAYS 'TIL 9 P.M.

Filene's BOSTON

Salad Bowl Serves This Menu from 11:30 to 8 P.M. Monday, Nov. 2, 1942

New England Clam Chowder with Crackers, Cup 15, Bowl 35

Salad Bowl Special 60c

Chicken and Vegetable Patty a la King
or
Shredded Chinese Cabbage with Lobster Salad Thousand Island Dressing
Choice of
Cream Layer Cake, Vanilla, Chocolate or Coffee Ice Cream, Orange Sherbet, Stewed Fresh Pears or Peach Tapioca Pudding, Whipped Cream
Hot Coffee, Tea or Milk

Salads

1. Prunes Filled with Cottage Cheese and Pecan, Diced Watermelon, Apple, Grapefruit and Orange, Cream Dressing 55
2. Stuffed Deviled Eggs, Asparagus Tips, Tomato Filled with Cole Slaw 55
3. Fresh Lobster Plate wtih Celery Heart, Potato Chips 80
Roll and Butter with All Salads
Elbow Macaroni with Lobster au Gratin, Roll 40

Sandwiches

Choice of
Whole Wheat, Rye or White Bread

4. Toasted Tongue and Swiss Cheese wtih Relish, Lettuce and Russian Dressing 50
5. Chopped Pineapple, Olive and Cream Cheese on Whole Wheat Bread 35
6. Red Currant Jelly and Sliced Chicken with Lettuce on Buttered Whole Wheat Bread 50

Individual Chicken Pie, Family Style, Rolls 65c

Desserts

Apple Pie 20
Pecan Cream Layer Cake 15
Peach Tapioca Pudding, Whipped Cream 15
Hot Fudge or Butterscotch Sundae 25
French Pastry .. 15-20 Eclair .. 10
Ice Cream, Plain or Sherbet .. 20

Beverages

Pineapple Juice 10
Tomato Juice 10
Tea, Pot .. 15 Cup .. 10
Coffee, Hot or Iced 10
Milk 10
Cocoa, Hot or Iced 15
Milk Frappes 25
Ice Cream Soda .. 20 Plain .. 15
Ginger Ale 15
Ceiling Price ... 10

Main Restaurant and Salad Bowl open from 11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Bridge Service by Reservation Only *Tea 3:00 to 5:00 P. M.*
No Tipping, Please *Minimum Charge Twenty-Five Cents Per Person*
Massachusetts Old Age Tax 5% on Checks of $1.00 or Over
Please Use Bowker Street Entrance Near Summer Street

Japanese Battle Fleet Retires From Guadalcanal

Continued from Page 1

third wave of heavy bombers fired the unidentified vessel and scored two possible hits on a destroyer.

All Allied planes returned to their bases.

Fliers who participated in the raid said the brilliance of the moonlight reflected from the waters of Buin harbor made it difficult to identify positively the enemy vessels bombed. There is a marked similarity between some Japanese heavy cruisers and battleships, especially the types which have two or more funnels trunked to form one bulging smokestack.

Marines Still Holding Ground on Guadalcanal

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed late Friday that the retirement of the Japanese warships from the Guadalcanal area had left the gallant Marines and Army defenders in possession of "every inch of ground we ever controlled" on the battle-ridden island.

Some Japanese ships had returned to their bases, Secretary Knox said, and others departed to undisclosed destinations.

While cautioning against regarding retirement of the Japanese fleet too optimistically, the Navy Secretary expressed "a great feeling of pride in the way our men have met the onslaught."

"They have done a superb job," he said, adding that "we are in as complete control of the situation in Guadalcanal as we ever have been."

At the end of round one, as Mr. Knox called it on departure of the enemy fleet, the Japanese, since opening of the Battle of the Solomons, have lost at least 14 ships with three more probably sunk, and 64 damaged.

Navy Announces 14 Vessels Sunk

The United States Navy has announced 14 vessels sunk and one damaged.

Japanese losses in Guadalcanal ground fighting and aerial combats about the island also have been reported much heavier than that of the Americans.

The London Daily Express, in editorially praising the fighting quality of the United States troops in the Solomons, said they were heavily outnumbered, "perhaps by odds as great as five to one."

The newspaper said Britain's debt to the Americans for aid given in an hour of dire need "cannot be paid in money or gratitude," and added: "Most of all we admire them for the fighting quality which they disclose in hard battles fought on land, on sea, and in the air."

Yoji Hirota, a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai, told a press conference that a "well-prepared American counteroffensive in the Solomons was beaten back by the Japanese Navy.

Gains in Egypt:

British Eighth Army Routs Axis Attacks

The British Eighth Army not only maintained its gains in the Egyptian desert Friday, but beat off a number of Axis counter-attacks with losses to the enemy, a communiqué issued in Cairo said.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, continued to hold control of the skies and struck repeatedly at enemy airdromes, fortified positions, and other targets, the bulletin said.

One formation of Allied heavy bombers was reported to have crossed the Mediterranean to attack Crete.

At least four enemy planes were shot down over the Egyptian battlefront and many others were damaged, headquarters said.

One report reaching Cairo said Allied infantrymen had pushed back Axis troops more than a half mile on the northern side of their salient Wednesday night. Many enemy tanks were destroyed and many prisoners taken, this report said.

A Reuters correspondent with the South African forces in the desert said there had been desertions from Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in the past few days. It has been confirmed, he said, "that the Axis desert army contains a substantial number of conscripted Poles, Slovenes, and former French Foreign Legionaries."

There were reports of sharp engagements between British and Axis tanks, but the opposing armies have not yet been tested in strength.

Col. Edward Backus of Vernon, Texas, commander of one unit of United States bombers in the desert fighting, said that while his men are getting "plenty of opportunities," they still plead for more action. The men are from all parts of the United States.

"Some of these boys are having their first combat experience, but they are acting like veterans, because their hearts and souls are in the fight to the finish with the enemy wherever they find him," Colonel Backus said.

Soviet Front:

Russians Repulse Attacks at Nalchik

A battalion of submachine gunners, supported by 60 tanks and armored cars, was repulsed during attack after attack upon a community in the Nalchik area of the Central Caucasus and 22 of the machines were destroyed, the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

"In another sector," it said, "a Soviet unit repulsed two German attacks, killing 240 of the enemy. Twenty German trucks with ammunition were destroyed by Soviet artillery."

These defensive accomplishments were reported chalked up after three successive retreats by outnumbered Red Army forces.

An earlier communiqué told of a fresh Russian setback in the campaign southwest of Mozdok, but coupled this with reports of a slow Soviet advance in the western Caucasus and a firm stand by Stalingrad's garrison against German attacks Friday.

This was the 68th day of the Battle of Stalingrad.

The communiqué declared 1,100 Germans were slain Friday in vain attempts to expand invasion salients toward the Volga, 8 tanks were disabled or burned, 16 siege batteries were silenced, and 18 planes were shot down.

Local combat persisted northwest of Stalingrad. The Russians said their troops broke into enemy trenches and wiped out a company in hand-to-hand fighting while Red Army men on another sector repelled attacks, killing 180 Germans.

Baltic Sea units of the Red Navy were credited with sinking two more German transports totaling 20,000 tons.

"In the Gulf of Finland, Soviet aircraft sank an enemy torpedo boat," a communiqué announced.

Soviet troops defending a northwestern front sector were reported to have driven off several attacks and killed 700 of the enemy.

Sinkings:

Destroyer Veteran Lost by British

The sinking of the British destroyer Veteran, 1,120-tons, was announced last night by the Admiralty in London. No further details were given.

The Veteran, completed in November, 1919, carried a normal complement of 134 crewmen.

The German Transocean News Service published a report from "informed quarters" that German submarines had sunk Allied vessels totaling 514,925 tons in the Atlantic thus far in October. Returns for the month, it was said, are not complete and the figures will be higher.

The figure, it was added, included nine ships of 68,500 tons which the High Command in a special communiqué said had been shot out of a "fully laden convoy on its way to Britain."

No Allied source confirmed this report, or even mentioned effective attacks on Atlantic convoys.

The unreliability of Axis sinking claims was further attested by authoritative British sources, in spiking a recent Roman story of the torpedoing of two United States battleships. According to the British, what the Italians really had hit—or tried to hit—were a British tanker and a British corvette.

The explanation came just after a Rome radiocast described the honors heaped upon Enzio Grossi, submarine commander, in recognition of the "laurels" he had won in the Atlantic.

The first of the battleship sinking claims was made last May 20, when the Italians said their submarine Barbarigo had torpedoed and sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class off the Brazilian coast. Fifty-two survivors of the battleships were landed at a South American port, the Italians said.

"Unfortunately for Italian claims," the British declared, "the 52 survivors were from a torpedoed British freighter, not a battleship."

On July 10, the Italians issued another communiqué giving "precise details" of how the same submarine had sunk a United States battleship of the Mississippi class about 330 miles west of Freetown, Africa. The communiqué said that four torpedoes had crashed into the bow of the battleship and that crew members had seen it sink.

The real story of that affair, the British declared, is that a British corvette was known to be at this particular place and it later reported dodging four torpedoes fired by an Italian submarine.

The next day, for this exploit, Hitler awarded Grossi Germany's Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. Not to be outdone, Mussolini then decorated his commander with the gold medal for bravery, Italy's highest award, and promoted him to the rank of captain.

Raid on Britain:

Village Bombed In Daylight Attack

One woman was killed and several persons were injured today when a German daylight raider dove through the clouds over an East Anglian village and dropped several bombs.

Another plane machine-gunned the district near a coastal village. There were no casualties, but a cow was killed.

Russian Equipment Salvaged From Volga

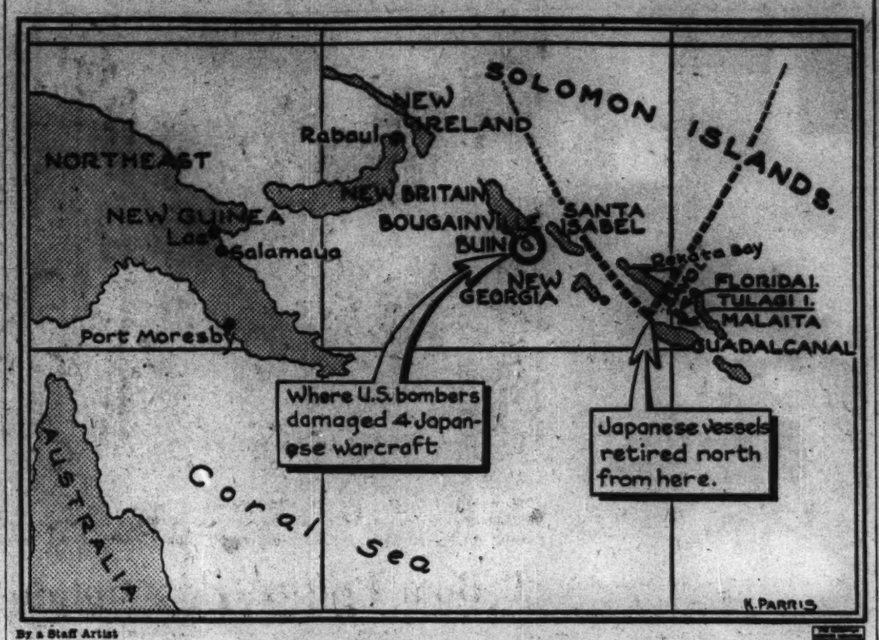
By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 31

The British Radio reported that "Russian divers have succeeded in recovering from the bed of the Volga a number of guns and other much needed equipment."

The radiocast, recorded here by CBS, continued:

"The Volga is deep at Stalingrad and the current strong, and the Russian divers performed their feat under a rain of German shells and bombs."



By a Staff Artist

Operations in the Solomons

Japan in South Pacific Drive Eyes Riches of New Caledonia

Continued from Page 1

a thriving timber industry, a cattle industry and a large canning factory now supplying Free French forces with New Caledonian beef.

More than one-tenth of all the known nickel in the world comes from mines in New Caledonia, and the chrome ore content is the world's richest.

Tahiti's de Gaulle officials, remembering these facts, are also familiar with Japan's urgent mineral needs. And many of them are familiar with the strong economic foothold Japan was slowly able to gain there.

How Japanese Work

Mark the Nipponese procedure in New Caledonia: A few short years ago, the Japanese were unknown in France's valuable colony. Slowly the men of Nippon came by fishing boat, filling the surrounding waters with their sampans that loaded important trocus shell and headed for Japan. Each sampan somehow managed to leave one or two Japanese behind—just one or two so that international complications would not result. Last year there were more than 1,200 Japanese living in New Caledonia!

And these Nipponese were not trocus shell poachers. They were not even merely "residents."

In five years they had succeeded in gaining control of three of the most valuable nickel mines on the island. These were known as "Oulie-Oulie," "Yamamoto S1," and "Yamamoto P1." So desirous were the Nipponites for armament nickel that these increasing numbers of Shintoists, left behind by the illegal sampans, jumped production of these three mines from 13,400 tons in 1936 to nearly 50,000 tons in 1941. Not satisfied with this, they bought all the ore available from small mining concerns—these fishermen—and shipped it away rapidly in Japanese freighters.

Iron Shipped to Japan

They had also succeeded in gaining control of one of the largest iron ore mines in New Caledonia, the "Cascade" mine, and were shipping to Japan nearly 100,000 tons a year. They were just beginning to invade New Caledonia's cobalt industry when the Free France government foresaw a possibility that was then vague—these same metals might become guns and bullets and soon be used against the island that had produced them. So Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting France and America co-operated in clamping down an embargo.

Japan had managed to gain partial control of many products from New Caledonia that would assist its war effort, before it became so openly ambitious. When France fell in June of 1940, hundreds of tons of nickel mattes (semi-refined) from New Caledonian smelters were stored in Indo-China, then a French colony.

The European market for nickel was gone, and the Nipponese eagerly bought this metal for the ridiculous price of $500 a ton. As events at Vichy later materialized, however, the purchase of this metal was unnecessary.

High Prices Paid

Japan also paid fantastic prices for New Hebrides and New Caledonian copra before they were halted. They wanted copra because coconut oil is a fine and cheap source of glycerine, the most important component of high explosives. And the shell of the coconut is made into charcoal and used as filters for gas masks.

These are the things Japan begged or borrowed or stole from New Caledonia because it needed them. And it still needs them. Australia has no copra. Australia is chiefly an agricultural country, and could supply little in the way of war minerals and materials for Japan's treachery. Its resources lie in wool, wheat, gold, meats, butter and dairy products — and, of course, "breathing space." Japan's claim for space in which to breathe, which is considered here as only a pretext for warfare, certainly could never be realized in Australia until it bolsters its ever-diminishing supply of essential war materials.

Tahiti's Free French officials, familiar with New Caledonia, may not be so far wrong in their present estimate of Japanese objectives.

Austerity Meals Introduced To Australia Save Manpower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — Austerity meals were introduced throughout Australia in the last week of September. Maximum prices fixed by the Government were: Dinner, 5s., luncheon 4s., breakfast 3s. Prime reason given for the introduction of austerity meals was that too much manpower is wasted in the production of costly and elaborate meals.

Mostly restaurants showed willingness to co-operate and adjust their menus to meet the new conditions. This was done by eliminating many dishes from menus and by serving small helpings of individual items at reduced prices. But not all restaurants took kindly to the new rules. Some at the outset added heavy cover charges to bring customers' bills up to the old amounts. The Government immediately announced maximum cover charges would be fixed. Other restaurants added a heavy surcharge for the floor show put on with the meal; they were told they would at once become liable for the heavy entertainment tax recently imposed by Federal Government.

Prime Minister John Curtin warned that the Government was determined to see that the spirit, as well as the letter of the wartime austerity law was obeyed. Luxury restaurants which attempt to evade the restrictions, he declared, should be boycotted by patriotic citizens. "We shall get the offenders in the end if we cannot get them immediately," he stated.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gets Close View Of Christian Science Canteen

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31—Canterbury, Dover, and a small Kentish village below the Downs were the main points of Mrs. Roosevelt's tour yesterday.

Mrs. Churchill accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt on these visits, taking her from London in the Prime Minister's special train. At Dover, the President's wife had her first view of enemy-occupied territory through the Admiral's telescope, and remarked that it was "exciting to be so near the enemy." She walked about and saw results of the recent indiscriminate German bombing of the town.

At Canterbury, the Dean, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, received Mrs. Roosevelt and accompanied her through the Cathedral. Afterward she inspected mobile canteens drawn up in the precincts of the Cathedral.

Saw "Chusetts" Canteen

As Mrs. Roosevelt was walking along the line of canteens she noticed one called the "Chusetts."

"Oh," she said, "this is the Christian Science canteen." She was introduced to Mrs. Elizabeth Hornsnaill and Mrs. Davison, the canteen's two workers, and said, "I must see it."

So she went in an inspected it all carefully. This canteen is painted a sunshiny yellow and according to the man in charge of the parade of canteens it is one of the best equipped and best turned out of the lot.

It took a prominent part in helping the blitzed people of Canterbury during the raids, often driving between blazing buildings to reach people in need of food.

Supplies for 700 Persons

Mrs. Roosevelt was shown round the inside of the "Chusetts" by Mrs. Hornsnaill. The President's wife was particularly interested in the fat four-inch candles available for use when lighting gives out, and with the fact that the canteen can carry stores to feed 700 persons, and also a large amount of emergency equipment such as a "bombing bag"—a bag full of things a bombed-out person would need.

The canteen also carries fire-fighting equipment and rubber sheets. Mrs. Roosevelt was impressed by the fact that the canteen catered for anyone—not just Christian Scientists—and that no charge was made, all expenses being paid by Christian Scientists.

Lots of Voluntary Work

It would be quite impossible for anyone touring Britain in this war not to be impressed by the amount of voluntary work that is being done in all branches and departments.

Mrs. Roosevelt liked the color of the canteen and stayed so long in it that she had to be called away by officials.

Besides a visit to the Wrens in Dover Mrs. Roosevelt also went to the little Kentish village of Barham nearby where a loudspeaker had been rigged up in an apple tree and where the local "Women's Institute" had lined their stlls with fruits of their industry to show the visitor. Mrs. Roosevelt wandered through lanes piled high with bright apples, glowing pumpkins, and handknitted garments.

This was her first real contact with rural England at war.

Visits Dutch Queen

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Two energetic early risers, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands, met for a morning chat today about their war work.

The American President's wife called on the Queen at The Netherlands Embassy between other engagements on her full Saturday engagement list, which included visits from Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, Mrs. Benes and the Czech Foreign Minister, Jan G. Masaryk.

Novel Departures In World Atlas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A new world atlas including two novel departures from precedent in sections headed "Geographical Summaries" and "World Spheres of Influence" is being published by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it was announced here today. Edited by Walter Yust, the atlas was prepared by a staff of experts under the direction of Dr. G. Donald Hudson, professor of geography at Northwestern University.

The 500-page atlas also contains political and physical maps and an index of more than 100,000 items.

"The Geographical Summaries present area, population, resources, production and trade by countries," Dr. Hudson said. "They lay the basis for appraising the strength of these countries. But in this global war and in the global commerce of peace times, nations possess greater strength than that within their own national borders. Nations have access to the strength of additional areas through sovereignty, international agreements, and other legal relationships. Some have access to territorial strength by recent military conquest and occupation.

"In the World Spheres of Influence an attempt is made to show by whole political units the areas that contribute their strength to central nations that have access to such territories."

Lindbergh Classified 3-B By New Jersey Board

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, the trans-Atlantic flier, has been classified 3-B by Bergen County, Selective Service Board No. 7.

The board posted Mr. Lindbergh's classification on its bulletin board today.

Mr. Lindbergh's address was listed as Next Day Hill, Englewood, which is the estate of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dwight L. Morrow.

The 3-B classification is for men who are married, have dependents and are engaged in war work. Mr. Lindbergh is employed by the Ford Motor Company in an advisory capacity.

Dakar 'Ready' Against Attack Darlan States After Inspection

Continued from Page 1

you," and drew an analogy between Dakar and Madagascar.

Then, making an oblique reference to reports that German troops, despite the armistice conditions, are in Senegal, he affirmed: "You know better than anyone that these menaces are without the shadow of a pretext." It concluded: "Dakar, for the protection and the development of which so many Frenchmen have given their lives, becomes every day dearer to our hearts."

Details of Defense

To this declaration of defense Admiral Darlan added some details of what he considers the defense of Dakar would be like. In an interview he recalled the defense of two years ago. "It would be a serious matter for whoever wanted to touch Dakar. It held out once, and there is no comparison between the possibilities of resistance then and now."

Asked whether he considered Dakar in danger of attack by land, he said: "The distances are great and there would be some disagreeable surprises en route." Asked if Dakar anticipated an attack he replied, "It is ready."

[According to the Associated Press, the Berlin Radio declared that Admiral Darlan had disclosed that the French have the battleship Richelieu, the light cruiser Georges Leygues, the Fourth Division of torpedo boat destroyers and other naval units at Dakar.]

Hint of Possible Attackers

In all that has been said officially, no precision has been given as to where the menace of attack comes from, but some of the newspapers are less restrained, the Action Francaise referring to a possible Anglo-American attack.

If it were to prove successful, says the royalist newspaper, "Anglo-Saxons would obtain a valuable colony and a strategic position of first importance."

Admiral Darlan's inspection of Morocco was equally important. He handed a letter from the Marshal to the Sultan to whom he said at a ceremonious reception, "We are crossing a dangerous passage, but we shall pass it and we count on Morocco's help." The Sultan promised his help.

Admiral Darlan inspected the French forces in Morocco and Algiers, the largest at the Vichy Government's command, and reviewed the fleet in Casablanca harbor. The impression given by official reports was that at both Dakar and Casablanca the naval defense forces are important.

Before leaving Africa Admiral Darlan exhorted the commanding officers, calling for strict obedience to the Marshal.

Greater Role for Atlantic

Aside from the question of the defense of French interests in Africa military and political commentators, whose writings, of course, are subjected to close scrutiny by the Nazis, have taken a general view of the strategic importance of the west coast of Africa and the special interest shown in America in this coast due to a comparative proximity to the American Continent.

Discussing the repeated arrival of American troops in Liberia Henri Bidou, the military commentator of the Nazi-controlled Paris Soir, says:

"The occupation by the Americans of a bridgehead in Africa is part of a more general idea. It is usually admitted that in the world that will follow this war the Atlantic Ocean will have a role comparable to that of the Mediterranean in the ancient world.

It will itself be a Mediterranean with the great cities of both sides of it in rapid communication. The arrival of the American troops at Monrovia is more of a political than military event."

Responsibility for 'Slowdowns' In War Plants Hard to Place

Continued from Page 1

cal" strike, a walkout or refusal to work which is ostensibly not initiated or approved by union leaders. Then there is the deliberate and intentiopal slowdown, which in some cases involves a union-ordered "quota" beyond which each worker or department is not supposed to work. Added to these is something which has been especially noticeable lately, it was reported from Detroit—voluntary, individual lay-offs.

Autherized Strikes Dwindle

There have been few authorized strikes for many months, none in those plants worked by members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, for this union, along with a large number of others, gave up for the duration the strike as a war contribution soon after Pearl Harbor. But there have been reported, in these plants and others, disruptions of the other sorts.

Workers in the Chrysler tank arsenal in Detroit, for reasons of safety and efficiency, are not allowed to smoke at their work. In retaliation the men began to leave their jobs as much as 15 minutes or so before the lunch and closing hours in order to smoke. In this case the writer can vouch for the truth of the illustration, for he watched the process in this plant. This situation finally developed to the point where, because of smoking on the job, a number of men, under the announced rules, were laid off for one day. Whereupon about 2,000 of their fellow workers walked out.

This difficulty has been patched up, but the underlying problem has not been solved. There is no telling how many badly needed tanks were not made because of that walkout.

Case at Alton

There was the case a few weeks ago of a strike at the Western Cartridge Company plant in Alton, Ill., the second within a month there. It was called an "unauthorized" strike because the union, the Molders and Foundry Workers Union, A. F. of L., is not recognized. The union charged "deplorable conditions" in the plant. Regardless of the truth of the charge many thousands of rounds of ammunition were not made because workmen sought to settle a difference by force.

A well authenticated report tells of a case in a plant in Michigan, outside Detroit. A woman worker had started a job which required the continuous handling of small pieces. After the first day it was reported, she was told that if she made more than so many pieces an hour they would "make things hot" for her.

In another instance an operator of a grinding machine in another Michigan factory was asked to run his machine a little longer to test a cleaner. He replied: "I can't. You'll have to wait a while. I've made my quota for this hour."

Waiting for the Hour

In some cases, as in one reported in Michigan, the establishment of a union piece quota as a means of putting pressure on management often results in an actual period of "loafing." With makers of molds, for instance, they develop over the years a certain steady rhythm. To try to break or change that rhythm to make more or less would result actually in a measure of unwanted disruption. So these men, it was charged, work at their usual rate for whatever time it takes to produce the quota, and then stand idle until the beginning of the next hour.

The individual voluntary layoff is causing particular trouble just now in Detroit. Plant records show an unexplained increase in the number of workers who for some supposedly personal reason stay away from work a day or so now and then. One means of meeting it is to remove from the clock the cards of those absent from work, and to make them explain their absence on returning.

Names of flagrant violators who have no good excuses, are being turned over to draft officials, it is said, with company-requested deferment withdrawn. Of course these layoffs may be due simply to the high wages now being paid, it was pointed out. Many of these men can now earn in a few days what they earned before in a week and they feel free to stay away from work, and perhaps spend some of their new money, plant managers explain.

This is simply a record of the reports. It would not be complete without some for the other side of the ledger. Union leaders complain that they cannot be expected to control every single worker, especially with so many new ones. The unions are, in fact, absolved in a great many cases. In one instance here a union approved the firing of a number of its members who walked out of the Gary Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company without authorization.

Unions and individual workers have helped in many cases on record in settling disputes, and as a matter of fact have helped to increase production in some cases.

The workers offer as reasons, if not always justification under present circumstances, for much of their policy and action, bad working conditions and refusal of management to confer or to grant reasonable requests. The workers also point to what they call "unreasonable profits of the corporations," declaring that these war profits are not being shared equitably with them.

The C. I. O. periodical, "Economic Outlook," in a current issue carried a chart prepared by them and using Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, purporting to show that as compared with 1940 executives' salaries have increased far more than wrokers' weekly wages.

"Manufacturrs' Slowdowns"

There is the charge, too, that the manufacturers themselves have have been guilty of "slowdowns." Workers at the Buick airplane engine plant here declared that layoffs in one department were not due, as the management claimed, to a shortage of materials, but to a "reluctance to continue unprofitable production." This is merely a record of the fact that the charge was made. It was stoutly denied by the management.

In Pontiac the U. A. W. recently wrote to Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, protesting that General Motors had taken men off war work at the plant here to put them to making replacement fenders for 1936-37-38 model cars.

There are answers and denials in every case, on either side of the controversy, and no decision in specific cases can be based on a consideration of mere illustrations. A study does underline, though, industrial leaders insist, the question as to whether labor, regardless of the validity of its complaints, is justified in supporting or countenancing use of the "slow-down" type of weapon in view of the steadily increasing need of every minute of every war worker's time.

Champ. Steer's Value Limited by Ceiling

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Grand Championship steer of the American Royal Livestock Show hung his shaggy black Angus head today—while his young owner, Clarence Bradley of Calhoun, Mo., looked at a check for $562.50, or 50 cents a pound.

Because of federal price ceilings, that's all the grand champion brought in yesterday's auction, although the top steer last year sold for $3.10 a pound.

No bidder at this year's show ventured above 50 cents, and Jerome Walsh, regional OPA attorney, said price ceilings "are undoubtedly the reason for it."

There is no OPA restriction on the price bidders may pay for live beef, but there is a ceiling on the price at which they can sell the meat wholesale, Mr. Walsh explained.

Army-Dodger Search Begun in Australia

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31 (AP)—Manpower officials began a nation-wide roundup yesterday of Army dodgers, idlers, and vagrants who do not possess registration cards. Parks, betting haunts, and hotels were being combed.

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Canada on Board Allocating Resources

By Eolon Maxwell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 31—The appointment of Canada to a place on the Combined Resources Allocation Board, which already is operating is now reliably reported about to be officially confirmed by the United States and Great Britain. Canada, by this appointment, takes a position on a top United Nations policy-making body, as an equal with the United States and Britain.

The appointment represents an outstanding achievement for a young country of 11,500,000 persons, for it will testify to the true importance of Canadian skills, materials, and production in the total picture of United Nations resources. It may be asked, however, why Canada should be given a place not yet accorded to China, Russia, or the Netherlands. The answer, according to informed sources, is that for purposes of the most practical use of the resources of the United Nations that are in fact available, the only powers that really count are the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, since they alone produce the weapons that are being "allocated" to all members of the United Nations.

Russia has such vital requirements at home that it could not be expected to contribute to a common pool, the results of which would be the distribution of supplies to other fronts. Although it has sent large guaranties to China and to Iran. No matter how sound any scheme of supply collaboration may appear on paper between Russia and the other members of the United Nations, the practical view must be to consider both Russia and China—for the present at least—solely as recipients of supplies. In the case of China, these supplies are essential to its continued resistance. In the case of Russia, however, compared with the volume of materials turned out by the Russians themselves and used up so far on the Russo-German front, United Kingdom, United States and Canadian shipments are samples of marginal importance.

The common pool of United Nations supplies, therefore, is a pool made up out of the production of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom hence the logic of a Canadian place on the Board—if the Canadian contribution in fact is sizable enough to make a difference.

How sizable Canadian production of war materials already has become may be gathered from a short analysis of the range and volume of that production. In the manufacture of shells, small arms, certain small-arms ammunition, and motor vehicles, there are no plants in Britain or elsewhere in the United Nations outside of the United States, and perhaps Russia, that are producing more than the Canadians. Indeed, it is well known now to what extent the United States armed itself in the Pacific after Pearl Harbor with Canadian-made machine guns. Cargo vessels of more than 1,000,000 tons in 1942, 400 planes a month, nickel and copper for the United States—without which crucial armor plate and shell making would be impossible—precision instruments of all kinds, motor torpedo boats, destroyers, an immense 3.7 and Bofors antiaircraft gun program, 25-pounders, antitank guns, and aircraft machine guns are today all taken for granted in Canadian calculations.

The Co-ordinator of War Production in the Department of Munitions and Supply, H. J. Carmichael has stated publicly that the present monthly rate of Canadian war-supply production—including metals—has a value of about $4,500,000,000 a year, to which must be added about $600,000,000 to $800,000,000 foodstuffs and other agricultural products. On a per capita basis, that is probably slightly better than the present United States monthly rate, which is reported to be running at about $55,000,000,000 a year—but, of course, the rapidity of United States plant conversion to war production will no doubt drive that figure up much higher as each month gives industry time to convert and to expand.

"Marginal" Needs

While in a sense this Canadian production is only for "marginal" needs of the United States and the United Kingdom, it has become important enough to warrant the inclusion of Canada in all the calculations of the Board for its future allocation of war supplies and in plans for further expansion. But the statistical problem of co-ordinating the estimated requirements for all the United Nations fronts with production plans in all the member nations that have facilities is one of almost heroic proportions. The task not only requires the most careful breakdowns of all types of war supplies needed by all the United Nations on all the fronts for a period of possibly the next two or three years, but those requirements must be broken down again into their raw material components—man-hours, transportation implications, and so on. Then, too, to get the picture properly integrated means that a common statistical approach must be used for all analyses, an approach common to the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, as well as to South Africa and Australia.

It is reported that this statistical picture is well on its way to completion, and great credit is due to those persistent and anonymous civilians in out-of-the-way corners of the War and Supply Departments in Canada, in the United States, and in Britain for the painstaking work they have carried on without the least public recognition.

Important results in Canada's conduct of its own foreign policy are likely to follow from this appointment. Heretofore, in the general conduct of Canada's external relations, the Dominion has been hemmed in by its traditional Commonwealth ties to Britain and by the hard facts of its proximity to a great and powerful North American neighbor which would have vital interest in any such external commitments made by the Dominion, commitments that almost inevitably were bound to involve North America. Now, however, the Dominion is to share a conference board on an economic matter as an equal with the United States and the United Kingdom, and the political results are bound to be of some significance and to encourage Canadian leaders to share more directly in the political, and military policy of the United Nations.

That right to share in those policy decisions will be fortified, too, it is believed here, by the great importance of the present Canadian contribution to United Nations air power. Canada today is graduating air crews probably at a rate exceeding 25,000 a year, and thus a part of RAF strength is to be understood in terms of Canadian personal and Canadian squadrons. These two conditions, then, of the supply and air power may already have laid the basis for a new importance in the Canadian position among the councils of the nations.

Paper Production

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Joint action by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the War Production Board in Washington to limit paper production, was accepted here as a welcome evidence of co-operation between the Dominion and the United States.

A statement issued by the Canadian Board said the action was a "further evidence of mutual determination of our democratic countries to accomplish maximum results toward our total war effort."

On Guard in the Caribbean

Associated Press

Torpedo-Tube Crew Guards Convoy to Panama

Members of a torpedo crew stand ready for action at their tubes aboard a United States destroyer in the Caribbean Sea, escorting a large convoy of ships carrying war materials to the Panama Canal Zone. Faintly on the horizon at the upper right appear some of the convoy ships.

U-Boat Bottleneck: Captains to Man Them

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite a recent admission by the Nazis that their U-boat campaign has decreased in effectiveness, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty continues to regard it as "our greatest problem."

He enlarged his statement by revealing that as of Oct. 20, 1942, 530 Axis submarines had been destroyed or damaged since the war began in 1939.

This summary was reported to include some attacks by United States forces, but none by the Russians, nor by the French prior to their capitulation in June, 1940. Nor is any breakdown into definitely ascertained sinkings and presumptive sinkings or into nationalities furnished. However, it can be assumed safely that the bulk of the submarines were German.

Submarine Campaign

The prewar submarine strength of the Axis powers has been estimated as Germany 70, Italy 130, and Japan 75. Subsequent additions are conjectural, but it is doubtful that either Italy or Japan has made any substantial additions to its submarine strength.

Germany, however, has predicated the issue at sea on the success of its submarine campaign and has built a tremendous number of them. British sources credit the Nazis with turning out two submarines a week by the winter of 1940, and there is no telling how high an output was attained later, but the same source reports that at one time Germany had 400 submarines available for use.

About two years ago the writer questioned the ability of the Reich to provide competent crews for submarines produced in great numbers. In particular, the difficulty was stressed of securing efficient captains for these underwater craft. Developments in recent weeks disclose that perhaps the most serious U-boat bottleneck is the problem of providing undersea commanders.

The captain is the nerve center of a submarine. It is he who mans the periscope or scrutinizes the plot of information obtained by the listening devices and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be followed.

Frequently a decision must be made instantaneously, and unless the action taken is the correct solution of the particular problem involved, the consequences range all the way from the loss of an opportunity to make a successful torpedo shot to the loss of the submarine itself.

Record in World War I

German records emphasize the disparity in the proficiency of U-boat captains during World War I, as they disclose that more than 33 per cent of the damage done by submarines was accomplished by 5 per cent of the captains.

The training of a submarine captain is a slow process in which experience is a decisive factor. Natural aptitude is a requisite, and many otherwise accomplished officers are so constituted temperamentally that no amount of training can fit them for command of a submarine.

In our own service, the crews of submarines are composed of volunteers who have been carefully selected for their aptitude for such duty. They receive meticulous training in the manifold duties they must perform, and then have to be welded into an efficient unit capable of operating a submarine under all conditions and of successfully meeting any emergency that may arise.

When it is taken into consideration that inefficiency in the performance of his duty by any one of a large number of men in the crew of a submarine may quite possibly result in the vessel's plunging to the bottom of the ocean, one can realize the high standard of training that must be attained individually and by the crew as a whole before it can be considered competent to take the vessel to sea under war conditions.

Submarine Training School

During World War I, the Germans, with their flair for organization, established an extensive submarine training school. This school, although it got off to a poor start due to a curious lack of interest shown by the German Admiralty at first, eventually provided nearly all of the officers and 80 per cent of the enlisted men for the rapidly expanded submarine program.

In September, 1918, the facilities of the submarine school included more than 100 vessels of various types, of which 30 were submarines, and plans had been drawn up to provide crews for an anticipated large increase in newly delivered submarines.

Since Germany has pinned its faith on submarines from the start of the present war, and has had its experience, both good and bad, of handling the submarine problem in World War I to draw on, there can be little question that an extensive submarine training establishment has been in operation in the protected waters of the Baltic for several years.

How successful this school has been in meeting the needs of the Nazi submarine service can be only a matter of surmise, but a current British report declares Germany to be short of capable U-boat commanders.

Heavy Price

It is well known that German submarines have long since found the waters around the British Isles an unprofitable field of operations. When the United States entered the war, the Nazi submarine pack hastened to our shores and made a field day of our childlike belief that "it cannot happen here." Before we could provide the necessary protection against the onslaught, a price of more than 500 sinkings had been paid.

The German U-boats now have either transferred their operations to less profitable fields of endeavor or have suffered so many losses that they are no longer able to scour the seas as in the past.

During the past few weeks, Axis radios have been carrying broadcasts for home consumption designed to explain the failure of their submarine campaign to maintain the successes previously attained. The naïve claim was made that maritime traffic along the East Coast of the United States has been reduced to such a trickle that U-boats can find few victims, and emphatic denial was made that crews of Axis submarines are inexperienced.

In World War I, Germany lost approximately 166 submarines by enemy action and 12 through causes unknown. These losses, plus the fact that from May to November, 1918, submarine sinkings averaged 7.3 a month, brought their effectiveness to a low level.

If any such number as 530 is a fairly accurate statement of losses incurred so far in this war, it means that many capable submarine captains and experienced crews have been wiped from the Axis slate, because when a submarine is sunk, the crew either goes to the bottom with it or is captured.

The fact that the Axis takes pains to deny that difficulty is being experienced in providing capable crews for its underwater craft affords reason to ask how such a report came to be circulated in its own countries. Where there is smoke, there is fire, and it may be that the well of efficient submarine captains and experienced crews is running dry, especially as the matter of manpower in Germany, whose submarines carry the brunt of the campaign, is regarded as having reached a critical state.

The modern Nazi submarine is more efficient, more strongly built, and harder to sink than its World War I prototype, but it is only as effective as its crew makes it, and if the crews are inefficient, U-boats will attain poor results.

Nevertheless, the submarine menace has by no means been dissipated. The foregoing surmises concerning a lack of experienced crews may prove to be wrong, and the present abatement in U-boat activity may be merely the lull before a new storm of submarine attack is launched.

Consequently, it behooves us to permit no letdown in the antisubmarine efforts that have been made or are under consideration.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Vichy Has Changed Greatly From Little Watering Place

VICHY, Oct. 31 (AP)—Americans who in happier days visited this central French spa scarcely would believe their eyes today at the changes in the quiet little town where the "hotel room" government makes the decisions affecting Unoccupied France.

For one thing, Vichy's population has grown, in the two and a half years since the armistice was signed, from 25,000 to 100,000. For another, there is the ever-present Government.

The heart of the Government is the Hotel du Parc, formerly one of the swankiest of Vichy's hotels, facing the famous park where three mineral springs provide its famous waters.

At the Parc Hotel, Marshal Philippe Pétain and Chief-of-State Pierre Laval have offices. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information also are there.

M. Laval usually receives the press in what was formerly an ordinary furnished drawing room of a de luxe suite. Now it's a cabinet room.

Frequently, though, M. Laval goes one block down the street to the neighboring Hotel de la Paix, where he sees the press in the main salon, now devoted to the official French Information Agency and the French and foreign press.

Although he has a suite reserved for him in Vichy, M. Laval almost never spends the night in the provisional capital. Ususally in the evening he goes directly to his restored castle at Chateldon, some 25 miles from Vichy overlooking the village where he was born. Recently he has been spending a large part of his time in Paris.

Although Marshal Pétain's official residence is the charming Pavillion Sevigne opening onto "the new park," overlooking the Allier River which winds around Vichy, the Marshal—when he stays in Vichy proper—usually sleeps in a special apartment at the Hotel du Parc.

During the summer he took over the picturesque Chateau de Charmeil in a small village three miles outside of town. This had been the headquarters of Gen. Charles Huntsinger who, until his passing on, lived a life of Spartan simplicity there.

The main life of Vichy centers around the hotels, most of which have been at least partly requisitioned by the Government, either as offices or as residences for the hordes of functionaries which are necessary to direct the Government even of a defeated country.

Bulgaria Under Nazi Economy

LONDON, Oct. 31 (ONA)—The German trusts are moving in and taking over Bulgaria's industries, as they have done everywhere else in Europe, Allied circles here report.

Bulgaria has been regarded as the last of the so-called independent states in the Balkans, but the widening grip of German control on Bulgarian economic life is fast reaching a point which will spell subjugation.

A year ago, Bulgaria was strong enough to resist when the Germans were negotiating for the construction of sulphuric-acid factories in Sobranje Province, and refused to accept the terms offered because of "excessive privileges granted to the Germans."

Now Germany is said to have forced the reopening of negotiations and has obtained concessions whereby I. G. Farbenindustrie, Germany's giant chemical monopoly, will build chemical factories for which raw materials will be supplied by a Bulgarian concern with large pyrite, lead, and zinc mines.

These deals, it is reported, are being pushed through by the Germans while openly flouting the Bulgarian protective law requiring that 50 per cent of the capital of all industries in Bulgaria must be owned by Bulgarian citizens. Various Bulgarian industrialists have aided the Germans in their operations in return for special favors.

To reduce jealousy, the Germans are said to be giving the Bulgarian and Italian Governments minority participation in the exploitation of Bulgaria's natural resources.

Nazi Subs Find Going Tougher And Tougher in the Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 31 (AP)—It's getting tougher and tougher for the Nazi submarines in the Caribbean.

Before long, it may be too tough entirely.

That is, in summary, what a 3,200-mile flying tour of the bases guarding the "American Lake," shows.

The details of the struggle against the undersea raiders cannot yet be told. When the time for telling comes, you will hear a story of heroism, of abnegation, of uncomplaining sacrifice, to rival those that have come out of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea and the Solomons. This much, however, can be said:

The submarines' threat to vital communication lines with the West Indies, South America, Africa and the Near East hasn't yet been eliminated. Army Air Force and Navy officers alike are frank to say they've scotched the sea serpents, not killed them.

But:

More submarines are being located, and attacked.

A higher percentage of attacks are effective—although just what this percentage is no one knows certainly, for observation is not always conclusive.

Increasingly, the submersibles must stay down in the daytime, daring to push their conning towers up only at night when torpedo attacks are less accurate. If some German prisoners are to be believed, the long periods they must stay submerged are having their effect on sub crews' morale.

Reasons why fewer ships are being sunk in the Caribbean these days are several:

1. The big Army and Navy bombers and the Navy's subhunting boats are striking with new, deadlier explosives.

2. There are more of them.

3. Bomber crews — pilots, bombardiers, gunners, radio men — are mastering a finer teamwork, a sharper precision, a more effective technique.

4. New, secret detecting apparatus is being tried, and found not wanting.

5. The Navy, the Army and the Marines (with some little-publicized air and naval help from the British) have brought their collaboration, under the general direction of Rear Admiral John H. Hoover at San Juan, to a point that a few months ago seemed unattainable. It is not yet perfect, but—as Secretary of the Navy Knox said at Panama—the closer you get to the shooting, the better it is.

6. Brazil's entry into the war brought its small but able navy and air force in to help patrol the long South American coastline—Brazilian newspapermen arriving in New York recently reported Brazilian forces had sunk at least seven submarines—and Mexico, Cuba and other allies of the United States are starting to take some of the load.

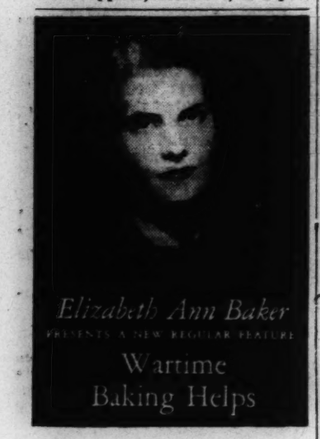
7. Apparently Hitler has transferred some submarines from the Caribbean to other sectors he considers more vital at the moment—a phase of the situation about which American military men have little to say.

British Prayers To Take Place Of Armistice Day

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury asked Britons today to pray Sunday before Armistice Day for the men of both wars and in "thanksgiving for their courage and devotion in which we find inspiration for the duties laid upon ourselves and to which on that day we shall dedicate ourselves afresh."

King George VI has canceled the usual services Nov. 11 at the Cenotaph, Britain's first World War memorial, and has asked that other memorial services not be held.

For the fourth year there will be no signal for the usual two-minute silence beginning at 11 a. m. because of the chance of confusion with an air-raid warning.



We'll admit it's not easy to be a housewife during wartime. In the face of desperate fighting, our jobs here at home seem dull and unexciting. But remember: the tedious, minute things we do *must* be done, and we're the only ones to do them.

Get every last iota of wear out of household equipment. That means treating pots and pans, electric irons, vacuum cleaners — every single thing — *carefully*. It means repairing and mending them — and, if necessary, doing without them.

Save waste fats. Fats make glycerine and glycerine makes explosives. Save pan drippings, broiler drippings, deep fats. Pour them into clean, wide-mouthed cans (save your empty Rumford Baking Powder cans for this purpose). Store the fat in a cool place until you have a pound—then take it to the butcher's. *He'll start it on its way to blast the Axis.*

Get nutrition-wise! Study the newspapers and magazines that help you plan more nourishing meals. Well-balanced diets help keep your family happy. And, in wartime, one day off the job, even because of sickness, is a form of sabotage.

Remember that baked things add nourishment to meals . . . especially if you use Rumford in them. Rumford Baking Powder contains valuable amounts of calcium and phosphorus. So, for nutrition's sake, use Rumford every time you bake—and bake often!

Keep smiling! Every time you grumble about shortages or ration books, have the grace to be ashamed of yourself. We're not starving and we're not freezing—and we're very much alive. Be glad you can give up little things like a cup of coffee or a tenderloin steak or a Sunday automobile ride. And if you're not asked to do without many things, do without them anyway . . . and spend the money you save for War Bonds.

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Christianity in Far East: Japan Moves to Crush It

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Christianity has come again into the Japanese publicity spotlight as one of the primary expression of western culture which the military machine of Dai Nippon much crush.

This is not surprising, in view of the record. The only surprising point is that there has been such a lengthy respite. But that can be explained by the press of unfinished business in the way of empire building. Since the business of imperial conquest is still far from satisfactory, it seems fair to deduce that the Christian religion has come to the fore again precisely because of its vital grasp upon the minds and hearts of the native peoples whose wills Japan desires to break, or at least to bend to its purposes.

Christian missionaries have had a relatively easy time of it in many occupied areas during the period since Pearl Harbor. Such a statement should be made with certain reservations, of course, notably with reference to Korea where tortures were applied in certain cases. But taking the lot of missionaries as a whole it cannot be said that they received as bad treatment as might reasonably have been expected in view of the outspokenly anti-Christian attitude in many high Japanese quarters for years past, and especially since the enforced "Christian church unification" which began in Japan in the summer of 1940.

Little Hindrance

Word received recently from headquarters of mission groups operating both in the Philippines and in various parts of China that missionaries had been virtually released from restraint, and allowed to proceed about their usual affairs with little hindrance.

But no one acquainted with basic Japanese policy took this as more than a breathing spell.

It seemed certain that before long there would be a fresh tightening of the clamps which Nipponese militarists have sought to turn down tight upon missionaries everywhere within their spheres of influence—and latest information is that this expected development is now materializing.

A "purge of foreign influence," similar to that which began in Japan in 1940, seems to be under way in all occupied areas. At the same time, Japanese military authorities are organizing federations of the native churches. Japan's official Domei news agency has reported a conference from Sept. 8-10 at Peiping in which 60 representatives of Chinese Christian bodies prepared for the establishment of an allegedly indigenous Chinese Christian Church—actually, of course, under the control of Tokyo. It would be without any outside affiliations, and without any American or other accustomed means of financial help.

Much the same line of development is expected to be followed elsewhere, although in the Philippines—due to the predominantly Roman Catholic character of the archipelago—it seems possible that an effort may be made to take over control of an existing machinery rather than embark on what must inevitably be a fresh form of struggle.

This movement may be divided into two main waves of development.

The first, already mentioned, began in Japan itself during the summer of 1940 when most of the former missionaries were at Karuizawa and other holiday resorts holding their usual hot-weather uplands conferences. To begin with, the authorities sprang upon the Salvation Army, long an object of Japanese Army antipathy because of its military form of organization with ranks and uniforms and likewise because women were allowed to hold such rank and wear such uniform.

Promised to Change

Before the Japanese Salvationists were released, they had to promise to change their organization and to cut off all funds and control from abroad. This started a virtual panic, during which many native Christians made similar commitments on behalf of their groups without reference to their foreign associates. On Oct. 17, 1942, celebrated as the 2,600th birthday of the Japanese Empire, announcement was made that all Japanese Christians had decided to join in a single denomination. This affected about 40 sects numbering around 300,000 adherents.

For some reason this movement was not vigorously pushed in Occupied China and elsewhere beyond the boundaries of Japan proper, but the pattern it set was a sort of handwriting on the wall. Anyone could see that the totalitarian rulers at Tokyo waited only for time and opportunity to press efforts designed to push the foreign missionary out of his work and to send him home.

Now comes the second wave of effort against the western missionary. Actually it is by no means sure that the name "Christianity" will not be kept and exploited for what it may be worth to the Japanese, in the same manner and with equal falsity as already has occurred in their efforts to revive the Confucian doctrine for their own benefit in North China, and to pretend they have a true Chinese National Government at Nanking. But it seems certain there will be nothing of genuine Christianity in anything which the Japanese militarists will approve—in fact, the essence of Christianity is clearly repugnant to their beliefs and practices.

"Good Old Ways"

The mention of Confucius is significant in this connection. It stands for "a return to the good old ways," as the Japanese blandly put the matter. "Western religion" is the opposite of the "good old ways" although, as a matter of fact, Confucianism is not a religion but a code of personal conduct, and there has been no direct conflict in the past between Confucian doctrine and anything taught by the Christian missionaries, although, of course, these were by no means the same. But what the Japanese wish to do, apparently, is to promote Confucianism (together with Buddhism as a religion) and to "organize" Christianity so it can be watched, controlled, and deprived of its virility.

[According to the Religious News Service, the Tokyo Radio recently announced that Kung Heien-chang, a direct descendant of Confucious, was forming in Tokyo an association of Japanese scholars to help revive Confucianism in China. "Chinese must be made to realize they have been blinded by western trends of thought," the descendant of Confucious was quoted as saying.]

Will Shinto be pushed, in connection with this? The answer seems to be a flat "no." Shinto is a Japanese state religion, with ancestor worship one of its main features. It is useful to the Japanese ruling caste in dealing with their own people, but it presents apparently impossible difficulties when an effort is made to adapt it to occupied territories with non-Japanese populations. As a matter of fact, despite their talk of "Asia for the Asiatics" and its implication that all Orientals are brothers, at no time have Japan's warlords shown any sincere desire to let the natives of other Far East lands feel that they have any real kinship with their Japanese masters.

There seems no reason to suppose that the new wave of religious controls spreading out from Tokyo means any special menace to American and other missionaries still in Japanese hands. Quite likely, a large part of the foreign missionaries will be subjected to repatriation — through their own choice when possible, by compulsion at times. The Philippines presents an exception because there is no early prospect of repatriation from this territory, still claimed by the United States.

It seems a fair guess that where the foreigner cannot be removed, he will be treated fairly well (lest the natives attached to him be disabused of any slight credence they might put in Japan's propaganda) but forced to limit himself to greatly circumscribed activities.

The Japanese technique will be to subordinate the foreigner and all his works and to hope that through careful guidance, they can shape native religious aspirations along lines helpful to their own cause. Against this stands one great obstacle—the faith in the Christian missionary which has been tremendously strengthened during late months, and particularly in China since Japan's first major aggression in 1937, because of the sincere and courageous service which the missionary everywhere has given.

On Front Line of Farm Production

FSA by Collier

These People Labor So United Nations May Eat

Upper: Bean pickers from the Farm Security Administration camp at Bridgeton, N. J. Center: Many families carry their babies into the fields where older children keep an eye on them while the mothers pick beans. Lower: Migratory workers having their contracts checked before boarding train at Richmond, Va., to take them to FSA camps in eastern states where they helped to harvest the crops.

FSA Streamlined Farm Camps Play Big Part in Saving Crops

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER DARBY, Pa., Oct. 31—While farmers in all parts of the country faced a difficult season trying to enlist sufficient labor to gather crops to nourish the United Nations war effort, an experiment to relieve the farm-labor shortage was undertaken this fall by the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has its Region One headquarters here.

The FSA operated 13 mobile camps for migratory workers in agricultural areas of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. The developments, each capable of housing 600 of the thousands of workers who annually follow the harvests northward from the South, were established to supply labor in areas where valuable wartime crops might have been lost through the labor shortage brought on by the war.

Mechanized for rapid movement from site to site, equipped with sanitation and medical facilities heretofore unavailable to the thousands of workers and their families and including space for United States Employment Service representatives, the camps made their appearance along the East Coast for the first time this year.

With streamlined improvements patterned on camps erected for "Okies" and "Arkies" dusted out of the Middle West into California a few years ago, fleets of these cities on wheels began to appear early last spring.

Reach Critical Areas

J. H. Wood, Regional Director of the FSA, announced that about 1,200 skilled agricultural workers had been transported into areas of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which faced critical farm labor shortages.

"Thanks to intelligent collaboration by county agents and a good recruiting job by the Employment Service, men were brought into the areas on short notice from West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and neighboring states," Mr. Wood said. "Some bad crop losses were averted."

Under the program, the Employment Service recruits agricultural workers wherever available. The farmer pays $5, representing the cost of 200 miles of travel for each hand he employs, and the FSA transports the help either to its migratory labor camps or to farm labor pools in the area, paying transportation costs more than $5, feeding the workers en route, housing or helping house them in the area, and transporting them back home at the end of the season.

The plan is operative only when help must be brought more than 200 miles.

Mr. Wood said the camps had performed "an excellent service" this year.

"The labor shortage was far more severe than farmers anticipated," he continued, "rubber and gasoline restricted the travel of migrants, and the Employment Service had difficulty in filling some camps. We cut corners in every conceivable manner to overcome priority and other problems in our effort to get these camps built in time. But, as far as we can discover, no crops were lost where our camps operated.

Planning for 1943

"Labor shortages in 1943 will be greater than ever before. We are going to start planning early to make the most of what manpower will be available."

The camps channeled labor into sections where it was most needed, drawing men from one camp to another farther north as the season advanced. Workers, farmers, and medical observers reported the efficiency of pickers was increased considerably by the decent living conditions provided.

Until now, impoverished migrants, a great percentage of them Negroes, frequently have had to sleep in hen houses, backyards, and "jungles." Brushes with the law and townspeople have been frequent, and many arrests for "vagrancy" interfered with their work in the fields. Conditions were notoriously bad in New Jersey.

Camps were set up this season at Bridgeton, Swedesboro, and Burlington, N. J.; Hebron, Vienna, Pocomoke City, and Westover, Md.; Woodside, Del.; Newfane, Elba, Farnum and Williamson, N. Y.; and Stafford Springs, Conn.

Hundreds of migrants quartered in the Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland camps gathered huge crops of table and can-house vegetables and fruits; New York camps were filled with fruit pickers, and the Connecticut camp served the Connecticut River Valley tobacco industry.

Camp Organization

Each camp is composed of 150 tents sheltering up to 600 workers, a clinic, a farm placement bureau office, camp manager's office, tool sheds, a community tent, play space, and trucks to move the "city" in pursuit of crops. Shelters are large enough to house either four single men or an average migrant family, and the FSA provides beds and, in northern units, a stove. Residents pay rent in their own labor.

A canvas shortage necessitated the conversion of plans from cloth tents to wood paneling and a light wooden construction was designed that can be transported in compact bundles and re-erected within four minutes.

Camp directors arranged programs of entertainment and patriotic activities, such as Red Cross work, for migrant workers. Workers contribute a small sum each week to the general camp fund to provide recreational facilities and similar community needs.

Community leaders have voiced gratitude for the camps that have kept migrants out of their communities where frictions are apt to result in hostility and trouble.

Nelson Backs Appointment Of Food 'Czar'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, has written a recommendation to President Roosevelt that an Office of Food Director be established, a WPB official said.

As outlined by this official, who preferred to remain anonymous, Mr. Nelson's proposal would set up an office patterned closely on the lines of the Office of Rubber Director, headed by William M. Jeffers.

Mr. Nelson was reported to believe that the Office of Food Director should be within the framework of WPB. The director, like Mr. Jeffers, would have broad powers in the whole food production-distribution system.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has been informed of Mr. Nelson's proposal, officials interested in that department said. They added that Mr. Wickard apparently has no objection to the organization of an Office of Food Director, but is vitally concerned over who is selected to head that office.

Mr. Wickard, these officials said, contends that if the office is organized, the man who heads it should have an intimate knowledge of farms and production problems as well as the distribution-consumer phase of the broad problem. Farm leaders have argued that many bottlenecks encountered in the food situation up to now arise in the processing-distribution stage, but that a well-rounded knowledge of farm problems also would be needed by any individual who took over the job of co-ordinating the whole food production-distribution system.

Lottery 'Scandal' In Argentina Dries Public Interest

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 31 (AP)—Rocked by the biggest scandal in the 47 years of its operation, Argentina's national lottery which annually takes in $20,000,000 from a willing citizenry is feeling the financial effects of an unofficial public boycott.

While Congress was investigating reports of irregularities in the distribution of tickets to be sold, seven youthful employees of the lottery and the father of one of them were arrested for manipulating the drawing of Sept. 4 so that the 300,000 peso first prize (about $75,000) fell to a ticket they held jointly.

Police estimated the total amount of money affected by the fraudulent draw at 500,000 pesos since persons "in the know" also purchased tickets in provincial lotteries whose winning numbers are governed by the national drawing in Buenos Aires.

The accused manipulators, known as "ninos cantores" (boy chanters) because they sing out the figures as they pick numbered balls from various tables, re-enacted for the benefit of Judge Ramon F. Vasquez how the balls were "palmed" to produce the fraudulent result.

The unofficial boycott of a lottery which heretofore enjoyed a reputation for honesty has so hit ticket sales that for the first time in years the public is able to buy tickets at their written value and, in some cases, for less.

Turkey's Stout Neutrality Helps Cause of Allies

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 31—Turkey is now celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish republic, and broadcasting to the nation Premier Sukru Saracoglu declared: "The whole world knows that Turkey is ready for all eventualities. We will overcome all difficulties."

Thus while the whole country is beflagged and rejoicing over the fact that Turkey is still a neutral and outside the world conflict it is a good moment to review the general Turkish situation.

Turkey may still be neutral but it is paying a heavy price to maintain its present armed neutrality, and when Premier Saracoglu referred to difficulties to be overcome he is referring to the food situation which, owing to the length of the mobilization of the Turkish Army has become increasingly difficult.

Heavy Costs of Army

Maintaining a large army under arms is always an expensive business and in order to defend its frontiers the Turkish people have already consented to many sacrifices to keep this Army properly equipped and ready for any emergency.

Undoubtedly the existence of this Army has deterred the Axis from attacking Turkey in the past, but even neutrality has its price in this World War, and the coming winter will present many urgent economic problems to the Turkish Government.

The most urgent problem facing the Government is that of bread, but owing to large deliveries of wheat by Britain and America this has been somewhat alleviated for the moment and the Turks hope that the United Nations will continue to help them.

Bread is the main food of the poorer classes here and therefore the supply of enough wheat is vital for Turkey's welfare.

Wheat Needed for People

In prewar days Turkey was able to export 100,000 tons of wheat per year, but since mobilization the Army consumes nearly 300,000 tons per year. Hence the shortage which is in excess of Turkey's yearly harvests. Thus Turkey must import wheat to supply the needs of its population. War conditions in Europe cutting off Turkey from its former sources of supplies have also forced up the costs of living which have risen by 200 per cent since last year, this causing considerable hardships to the poorer classes.

So although Turkey remains neutral it can be argued that the Turkish nation is aiding the cause of the United Nations by consenting to these sacrifices to maintain its present policy which so far has proved beneficial to the United Nations cause in the Middle East.

Freedom for Balkans

Undoubtedly a strong and armed neutral Turkey has barred the route to the Middle East and still protects the northern route to Syria, Iraq and Iran.

Regarding Turkey's foreign policy there is little change and informed foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara anticipate that President Ismet Inonu's coming speech to the National Assembly next Sunday will mainly recapitulate the new well-known points of this policy.

As the President declared last year Turkey considers free and independent Balkans one of the main bases of its foreign policy, and it hopes to see the day when these oppressed nations will be free again.

Turkey has no territorial ambitions and it wants to see free and strong Arab states on its southern frontiers.

However, Turkey won't tolerate any threat to its independence or territorial integrity and it is ready to resist any such threat with arms.

Impressed by Russians

Still beneath the reserve of official statements there has been a distinct change in Turkish general opinion regarding the war during the last six months.

In the first place a majority of Turks are convinced that the United Nations will win the war and Russian resistance this year has astonished and impressed them.

The fact that the United Nations have been able to start a new offensive in Egypt has also made an excellent impression here, especially following the disasters in Egypt earlier in the summer.

Turkey considers the defense of Egypt vital to Turkish security, and the progress of the Allied offensive is being watched with passionate interest by the Turkish public.

Secondly, Turkey is becoming increasingly impressed by the United States war effort. The fact that American troops in increasing force are now in the Middle East and the western Mediterranean area has had a tonic effect here, and American action in many theaters of war has convinced the Turks that the Americans mean business and are taking the war seriously.

Count on American Strength

Nazi propaganda here has persistently tried to convince the Turks that the United States entry into the war wouldn't affect the final result, but the Turks are now summing up the general situation realistically.

The Turks, remembering the tremendous sacrifices they made in the war of independence hope the United Nations will win the war because they know such victory guarantees continuance of the Turkish Republic, but they also hope they will be spared the horrors of war.

So far it would seem that the wise and cautious policy of Ismet Inonu and his government has guided the Turkish nation through dangerous and difficult moments, and so during the present celebrations, while the people rejoice to find themselves still at peace, they are prepared for any eventuality, including war, if it is necessary for the maintenance of the hardly-won Turkish Republic.

Australians Have Better Way Of Making Tanks Self Sealing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 23

Most Allied aircraft here are being filled with fireproof, self-sealing fuel tanks. Announcing this, Minister for Air Drakeford said, "Early in the war many casualties were caused in some oversea theaters through crashed aircraft not equipped with these tanks, bursting into flames.

Since then Australian technicians have evolved a new process for making self-sealing tanks. This has been approved by the British Air Ministry as being superior to those previously existing.

As in the case of all defensive equipment, self-sealing tanks have to be continually improved to meet the latest methods of attack. Australian self-sealing tanks are said to provide the maximum protection.

Many Australian fighter pilots and Australian crews flying Australian-made Beaufort bombers depend on the efficiency of this important Australian equipment. Self-sealing tanks are also being supplied to American forces in Australia for use in long-range bombers.

Mr. Drakeford added that suitable substitutes had been found to repair in the field the tanks of later American aircraft now in Australia.

'Profit Motive Must Go'

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Oct. 31—Modification of the profit motive was urged here by Sir George Aylwen, prominent London businessman, before the Lord Mayor's newly-formed committee to bring religion to bear upon the life of the city of London.

"If we wish to take part in the reconstruction of a world fit, not necessarily for heroes, but for Christian people," Sir George told the committee, "we should, by our example, endeavor to show the world we are capable of change of heart and ready to co-operate with all peoples and share with them the fruits of peace.

"The profit motive must go. It would be best for all that governmental control should continue during the postwar period until people are decently housed, clothed, and fed."

Explaining his statement to Religious News Service, Sir George pointed out that he did not wish to imply that all profit should cease, since profit in the sense of reward or return for service must always remain.

He said he was thinking particularly of possible postwar exploitation by financiers or syndicates for selfish ends.

Viewpoint Clarified

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Oct. 31—Addressing the National Trade Union Club here, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, further clarified his viewpoint with regard to profit, the motives for which he criticized in a recent address.

He said business must make profit, or it could not continue. But he deplored the fact that the only test applied to any enterprise at present was whether it would be profitable and when it could be most profitably established.

On the other hand, he said it might be good for general social conditions that a factory should not be built where it would make a big profit, but where it would absorb surplus labor and thus render a great public service.

Declaring that the real ends of life are the happiness of families, friendships, and the development of knowledge and beauty, the Archbishop said that the democratic principle must be brought into industry as it has been established in the political world.

He urged the need for a re-examination of the present conception of property, asserting that property right should not secure the big holder in his possessions, but should secure the small man against the pressures of the big man.

German Furriers Warned on Work

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (ONA)—German furriers have been warned against violating the regulation forbidding them to work for private customers on any days but Friday and Saturday.

Five days a week all fur makers are required to be employed on German Army assignments, particularly important now as Hitler prepares to spend another winter in Russia.

CBS and Technicians Sign Bettered Contract

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Columbia Broadcasting System and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) announce that they had renewed for one year a labor contract covering radio technicans employed at all stations of the chain.

The contract, they said, calls for a continuance of a 40-hour, 5-day week with a reduction in the maximum work day from 12 to 10 hours. It also provides for wage increases, subject to approval of the War Labor Board, up to $5 weekly.

An apprentice training program is embodied in the agreement, to help meet the wartime manpower shortage.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Now a Navy Yard Nursery School So Wives 'on Location' Can Work

By Mary Lowndes White
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

United States Navy Yard,
Mare Island, California

With the two-fold objective of providing women workers for this great naval base and at the same time relieving demands for living quarters in a city already jammed to its borders, the Navy has established its first nursery school for children of enlisted men.

The nursery school which was designed by a Navy architect and built by Navy carpenters is located near the three hundred unit housing project, for enlisted men, which is at the extreme end of the yard. Here in this quiet little corner one forgets the rat-a-tat-tat of the riveters and the huge swinging cranes that line the approaches to the living quarters.

Mrs. Peter J. Neimo, wife of Lieut. Commander Neimo of the Mare Island Staff, acts as its sponsor, giving all her effort and time to "launching the Navy's first baby" as she terms it. It had long been a vision of hers for the Navy to have a nursery for the children of the enlisted men, thus freeing the mothers for work in the Yard in the construction end or in the Yard's office as clerical workers.

Relieving Shortage

When the school opened only two mothers were working and now a majority have gone into the Mare Island Yard, relieving the shortage of workers and eliminating to some extent the housing problem. The more mothers encouraged to work, of the families already established, the less need there will be to bring in new workers and in turn less need for homes. It will also help relieve traffic congestion.

So aside from providing a most harmonious atmosphere and living conditions for the children, the Navy's first nursery school has a very practical motive behind it.

It is felt that if this is highly successful in encouraging mothers to work, the Federal Government may be led to incorporating nursery schools into the regular school system in the war industry sections of the country. This would free many more mothers out of civilian life for work in the ship yards. It would, for example, aid tremendously in the housing problem of a city like Vallejo, where many families are living in cars.

The nursery school opened August 3 with facilities for handling 40 children. The building is designed so that two wings can be added when needed. The building itself, designed solely for the needs of the children, is built along the California style of many windows and doors. One whole side is principally glass with doors opening on a spacious closed-in playground. The playground is equipped with jungle gyms, sand boxes, slides and other toys to delight the heart of a small child.

Two Schedules

The children of the mothers who work are brought to school at 7:30 in the morning and stay until 4:30 in the afternoon. The children of the mothers who do not work come at 8:30 and stay until three in the afternoon. The mothers are charged a small fee each month.

Each child has his own little locker, bed, toothbrush, and towel, which he identifies by a symbol—such as a little white mouse, a turkey or a red hen. This helps the children to be self-reliant and take care of their own things.

The children follow a regular routine each day which is designed to develop them mentally as well as physically. At certain times of the day the children are permitted to indulge in their favorite play, which includes finger-painting, keeping house, building with blocks or playing out in the yard. At 9:30 in the morning they are served a fruit juice and some cookies, each child taking a turn at being hostess. In this way the drinking of juices takes on a party flavor rather than a duty.

At noon the children are given a substantial meal. On a typical day it consisted of beef balls in tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, buttered carrots and parsley, with milk and apple betty for dessert. Due partly to the excellent preparation of the food by the cook and the attractive manner in which it was served on pretty plates and cups, the scraps at the end were few. At 2:30 p. m. after their naps the children are given milk and graham crackers.

From Everywhere

The children form a heterogeneous group, stemming from all sections of the United States, and a few evacuees from Pearl Harbor and the Philippine Islands. Due to the excellent care the children from the evacuated zones are given in the nursery, they seem to have forgotten their war experiences. Even the sound of the guns which at times are shot off in hearing distances of the school is unnoticed by the children.

A complete chart of each child has been kept since the date of entrance and in almost every case the child has gained in weight since entering. Likewise, a chart is kept as to his conduct.

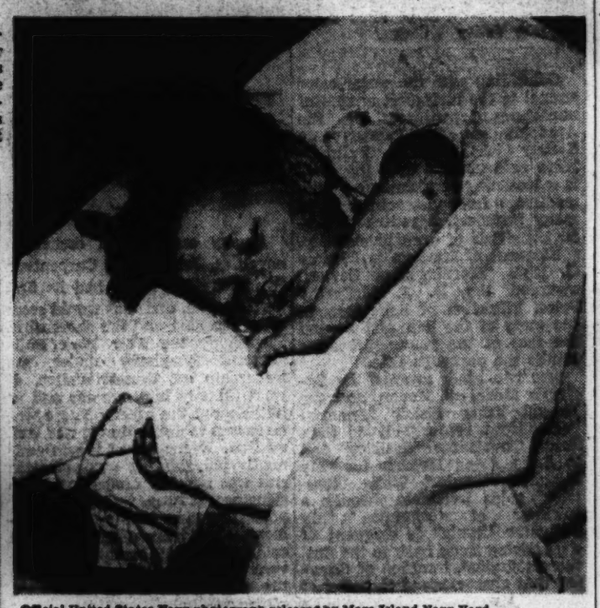
Aside from its sponsor, Mrs. Neimo, the staff consists of two teachers, two dietitians, a cook, a nurse, two assistants, and a music teacher. All of these with the exception of the teachers donate their time and services. They are wives of enlisted men and officers of the Mare Island Staff. The only requirement made of these workers is "that they be poised in spirit and rested in body."

Official United States Navy photograph released by Mare Island Navy Yard

The Navy, its wives, and its children step out at Mare Island. Here in order to take care of the small children so that more wives of enlisted men could work in the Navy Yard and ease the labor shortage, the Navy founded its first nursery school, complete with building, playground, kitchen, teachers and volunteer workers. Releasing mothers to go into the Yard eases up on the housing and commuting problems, too, for women don't have to come to Mare Island from elsewhere to work.

Official United States Navy photograph released by Mare Island Navy Yard

Nursery school youngsters in the Navy's own at Mare Island learn to do things for themselves, as in nursery schools everywhere. We trust that the young man at the left will emerge eventually.



Official United States Navy photograph released by Mare Island Navy Yard

One of the younger pupils in the Navy's nursery school at Mare Island, slumbering peacefully through nap time, undisturbed by guns or war industries.

Part Time Work for Credit In Maryland High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

High school seniors in five Maryland towns this year are participating in an experiment in education under which they work for wages during part of the school day and on Saturdays, the time thus spent in employment being counted as credit toward their diploma.

If the scheme proves to be the success school officials hope it will be, the likelihood is that it will be extended to most of the high schools in the State.

The program now is being conducted in the high schools at Cambridge, Silver Spring, Annapolis, Frederick and Bethesda. Not all of the seniors in these schools are participating in it, but enough have been enrolled for the school authorities to get a good idea as to how the system would work with greater participation.

For example, in the Frederick High School senior class this year there are 220 boys and girls, but only 34 of them are taking part in the program. Every one of the 34, however, are completely "sold" on the idea. Also sold on the idea are the merchants of Frederick, who have been hard hit by the labor shortage and who have been delighted to have the high school seniors do part-time work. They pay minimum wages to the students—which is entirely satisfactory to the students.

The system, as conducted in Frederick, calls for the pupils to attend classes from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

During the morning classes, the usual mathematics, history, Latin and French of the conventional courses are dispensed with. Instead, the pupils have a first-period class in correct English, grooming and hygiene, the entire subject being grouped under the heading of personal efficiency.

For the second-period class, the pupils learn the principles of selling and how to meet and deal with customers. In the third-period class, informal conferences are held on store problems which pupils have encountered. Sometimes the entire class participates, with problems dramatized for emphasis.

After school hours, the pupils report for work in shops in the business section. The theory under which they are thus permitted to work for wages during their final school year is that they are preparing themselves for jobs when they are graduated. Most of them work for four to five hours a day during the school week and all day on Saturday.

The system is working out to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. Clarabelle B. Matthews, co-ordinator of the plan in Frederick. Mrs. Matthews said the students were going into the work with great enthusiasm and that the merchants have been highly co-operative.

School for Prison Inmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

The investigators of the Osborne Association, national organization having to do with prison reform, declare that the Washington state prison at Walla Walla, at the time of the recent investigation, had "an inexcusably weak educational program."

Then came the appointment of F. C. Ott as new director of education at the institution. Mr. Ott is a believer in the possibilities of the goodness of human nature, and he resolved at once, when he had read the Osborne report, to do something about it.

He and the new Walla Walla superintendent, Bert O. Webb, have begun setting up an expanded educational program for inmates extending from the primary grades to college work. Ott found pupils among the inmates for all the grades, including 10 who were completely illiterate, merely able to "draw" their names.

Instead of meeting briefly three evenings a week, as was done formerly, a large room in one of the new cell buildings has been divided suitably for school purposes, and a real school is being conducted there. Ninety elementary students have enrolled, and 150 students in a high school where real high school work is being done.

Almost every subject in the high school curriculum is open to the prisoner who can qualify. He can even earn a high school or a grade diploma, absolutely free from any reference to the penitentiary. And an ambitious prisoner may go so far as to earn and receive full credits from the State University at Seattle or the State College at Pullman.

Formerly 120 students carried on school work at the prison, but, what with the encouragement of Mr. Ott, fully three times that number are now in the classes.

Keeping up to date, and energized by a patriotic motive, a new vocational training program is being planned with emphasis upon wartime trades.

The new director of education states emphatically that education of adult prisoners now is a major point in the penal policy of the state.

We Choose Ronny a Baby Book

The Family Forum
Keep a Record of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

"That's nice of you, but he has almost everything. . . . Well, if you really insist, he doesn't have a baby book."

But something always diverted the would-be donors of a baby book, and at last it was evident that if Ronny was to have one we should have to buy it ourselves.

So one sunny afternoon we left him with Daddy and went down town to purchase the nicest baby book the stores had to offer. Two hours later we were still looking. We were sure that we could be trusted to establish a savings fund to help him through college without having to record each deposit. And we really weren't planning for him to have measles and mumps just so we could record the dates of each occurrence.

* * *

And then a Five-Year Diary caught our eye, and we knew that it was just what we wanted. Leather-bound in blue or green or brown, they are attractive. And on the four or five lines allotted for each day there is plenty of room for everything of interest. Instead of a mere date for his first steps alone, there is now a record of the whole experience—from the time he first pulled himself up in his play pen and had to stand there until we finished telephoning and could show him how to sit down to the day when he forgot he couldn't walk and crossed the room after Teddy. And instead of "First Words: Da-da, Teddy, Dinner," there is a description of the time he brought his bib to you and then pointed to the kitchen, saying, "Di-di."

There is room for all the steps in talking and all of his fascinating remarks—from the three-year-old's question, "Is there a motor in the sky? It must be a big one with a big fan to make so much wind," to the five-year-old's preparing for kindergarten.

* * *

Of course there are many empty dates, for we haven't let it become a daily task. But it is still a fairly complete record, and when Baby Sister came along, there was much in it that was a guide to feeding and caring for her.

Yes, Baby Sister was given a baby book which we have tried to keep, but we bought a diary for her, too. (Mrs.) P. A. K.

* * *

What About the "Ologies"?

Connecticut

Thank you all so much for the many helpful letters to this column. I wonder if some experienced mother would tell us how she helped her children over the "ologies" they have to learn in school.

When Son first started school his Waterloo was leaving home. To make the parting easier, I tried to show him how grateful he should be for school. It's just like a surprise party. The teacher gives you something new every day. New games, new stories, new number work and new words so you will learn how to read.

Now before you can receive these gifts, you have to give the teacher something. What will it be? Attention and obedience.

The word "attention" was explained by asking him how he would feel if he were telling me an interesting story, and all the time he was talking to me, I was talking to someone else. He understood that all right.

The gifts of attention and obedience were also applied to Sunday School, with sharing—that is, passing along—the good thoughts that had come to him during the week. (Mrs.) C. J.

A Saturday Column

Spanish and Latin American Songs

"Spanish and Latin American Songs" is the title of a collection of easy arrangements of folk songs prepared by Max and Beatrice Krone. The Neil A. Kjos Music Co. is the publisher. Address: 14 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Among the

So the Children Will Encourage Mother in Her 'Meatless Days'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A new kind of lesson on how to help in wartime becomes part of this year's course of study in the Los Angeles City School District with the inauguration, this fall, of a meatless day each week in school cafeterias.

Anticipating the first major step in food rationing beyond sugar rationing, the Los Angeles school system is assuming community leadership in an effort not only to release vital foodstuffs to men in the armed forces but to rally all citizens to voluntarily follow the example children will be setting every Friday in the school cafeterias throughout the city.

"We anticipate that once understood, accepted, and self-enforced in our schools, the voluntary meat rationing will find equally enthusiastic reception in the homes of Los Angeles," declares Superintendent of Schools Vierling Kersey in announcing the program. "Children in our schools will be taught that food rationing need not in the least reduce the energies of our people, and, indeed, if properly handled, actually can add to our energies."

Since Pearl Harbor, Los Angeles school children have shown increasing eagerness to participate in projects which gave them opportunity to help the community in practical ways. The Victory garden program carried on here has been extensive and profitable. During the fall term, it is intended that school cafeterias will purchase and use produce from home and school gardens grown by children, and they are to purchase such produce at market price. Payment is to be made in war stamps and bonds in order to avoid competition with private enterprise.

Already schools have purchased meat from livestock projects in vocational agriculture, poultry, fruits, and vegetables. One school has used about two tons of squash from its own garden.

In addition to purchasing produce from children's home gardens, vocational credit is to be given this year for the work experience involved. "Livestock, fruits, and vegetables must be of highest quality," Mr. Kersey says. "We will not give credit for slovenly gardens, for ill-kept animal projects. We will keep our requirements at high standard."

The meat rationing plan for school cafeterias is to be extended to include mothers, wives, and other home managers in a helpful program of kitchen assistance. Home economics teachers are available for talks before interested groups on such subjects as "Menu Modification for Victory." Mimeographed recipes of "meatless dishes" are to be available in school cafeterias so that Junior and Jane can carry home copies for their mothers to use.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Stop-Signals for Special Adjectives

9th of 30 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Which Is Correct This or That?	
1. Mac prefers *these* kind of games.	1. Mac prefers *this* kind of games.
2. Can *those* kind of apples grow here?	2. Can *that* kind of apples grow here?

The correct sentences are at the right.

Let us now consider those interesting words—adjectives.

An adjective is a word that describes (or modifies the meaning of) a person, place, or thing.

We may wish to describe a friend (a person) by using the adjective *congenial* or *happy;* or to describe a field (a place) by using the adjective *fertile* or *barren;* or to describe a tree (a thing) as *evergreen* or *symmetrical.*

However, let us use the general term, noun, instead of the three words—person, place, or thing. Thus we say:

An adjective describes a noun.

Regular adjectives in English have only one form; that is, they do not have both a singular and a plural form. Notice in these examples that we use the same form of the adjective—*large* and *red*—whether talking about one rose or several.

1. Please give me one *large, red* rose (rose, singular).

2. Please give me three *large, red* roses (roses, plural).

ADJECTIVES TO WATCH:
THIS, THAT; THESE, THOSE

In English there are two adjectives that have regular singular and plural forms. (The word *singular* means one of anything; *plural* means more than one.)

Singular	Plural
that	those
this	these

We use *this* (singular) and *these* (plural) when referring to something relatively near; *that* (singular) and *those* (plural) when referring to something relatively distant.

1. Please give me *this* rose and *these* lilies. (flowers relatively near)

2. Please give me *that* rose and *those* lilies. (flowers relatively distant)

How are these adjectives always to be used?

1. To describe a singular noun (as *rose, lily*), use a singular adjective, *this* or *that.*

2. To describe a plural noun (as *roses, lilies*), use a plural adjective, *these* or *those.*

CAUTION: It is with nouns like *kind, sort,* and *type* that we need to watch these adjectives. Notice these examples:

1. Father uses (*this, these*) kind of golf balls. Since the noun *kind* is singular, we say: Father uses *this* kind of golf balls.

2. Father uses (*that, those*) kinds of golf balls. Since the noun *kinds* is plural, we say: Father uses *those* kinds of golf balls.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct adjective in each sentence. Watch these four adjectives in your conversation and writing.

1. Please buy (this, these) kind of apples.

2. I prefer (that, those) kind of architecture.

3. (That, Those) kind of boys will succeed.

4. (This, These) kind of trees grows well in Canada.

5. The instructor prefers (that, those) kind of students.

6. (This, These) kinds of material are satisfactory.

7. (This, These) kind of adventures appeals to Bert.

8. Do you prefer (this, these) type of automobile?

9. Did you previously draw (this, these) kind of sketches?

10. (Those, That) sorts of stories are dull.

CONCLUSION: We are so accustomed to using adjectives with either singular or plural nouns that we often need a stop-signal to warn us against saying "these kind" or "those kind." Instead, let us always say *this kind* or *that kind.*

Do you use adverbs correctly? In the next lesson we shall learn about those interesting and important words *adverbs;* and later we shall learn more about *adjectives.*

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—this (singular describes kind, singular); 2—that (singular describes kind, singular); 3—That (singular describes kind, singular); 4—This (singular describes kind, singular); 5—those (plural describes kinds, plural); 6—This (singular describes kind, singular); 7—that (singular describes kind, singular); 8—These (plural describes kinds, plural); 9—This (singular describes kind, singular); 10—this (singular describes type, singular); 11—this (singular describes kind, singular); 12—Those (plural describes sorts, plural).

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Minority Questions To Be Studied

By the Associated Press

Berkeley, Calif.

Natural scientists are going to study the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast in the hope of finding a basis for solving, after the war, a problem which has troubled the world for hundreds of years—what to do with minority peoples.

In reporting this recently, the University of California acknowledged receipt of $42,500 from three institutions to finance a three-year investigation. The Columbia Foundation allotted $30,000, the Giannini Foundation $5,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation $7,500.

Unlike some of the great forced movements or flights of minority peoples, the evacuation was planned in detail in advance, carried out with military efficiency and resettlement is being made systematically. Government agencies kept records of all operations.

Firsthand Knowledge

Investigators will have the advantage of observing from the beginning the effects on the vacated areas and on the places of resettlement, as well as an opportunity to learn directly what happens to the people involved.

The question of what to do with unassimilated minorities has existed since Biblical times, when the Israelites fled from Egypt to their former homeland in Palestine. Subsequently the Jews, who tended to retain their religion and their own way of life when they settled in strange lands, experienced many similar upsets, and the issue has become acute again in Nazi-dominated Europe.

Clear-cut Group

The Japanese in America tended to retain their Oriental ways and keep to themselves, although nearly all the younger generation became westernized. Regardless of their loyalty, they never melted sufficiently into the American picture to lose the identity of their origin. Some natural scientists say this was because Caucasians would not accept them. California has a law preventing the intermarriage of Caucasians and Orientals.

The Japanese thus constitute a clear-cut minority group, which will become a gigantic laboratory specimen for humanitarian research.

The study will be made by Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, rural sociologist; Dr. Robert H. Lowie, anthropologist; Dr. Charles Aikin, political scientist; Dr. Milton Chernin, social welfare expert, and Frank Kidner, economist.

Teaching Is Patriotic

We must establish the fact that teaching is patriotic as well as financially sound, if we are to combat the glamor of the wrench and the high wages of war industries.

—Kathryn G. Heath, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Deans of Women.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Lieutenant in Wonderland

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a recent BBC broadcast, Alexander Werth spoke of how Russian workers, particularly the young people, flocked in their hundreds to the ballet in Moscow, adding, "Our working girls don't go much to the ballet, do they?" The reply could be made that they do when given the chance, as, for example, at Sadler's Wells.

One of the most interesting effects of wartime conditions in England has been the "decentralization" of those expensive forms of art, orchestral music and the ballet, both of which, for the most part, were previously confined to the capital and a few large cities. Provincial tours now include places that a few years ago even No. 3 traveling theatrical companies would have regarded as Slowcombe-on-Slush.

The enormously increased demand for music and the ever-widening popularity of ballet—a focus for all the arts—under present conditions confute the old arguments that art is a luxury and not a necessity. The unifying effect of the arts, particularly of music, is undeniable and from the bigger point of view perhaps the solution of more than one post-war problem will be cultural rather than political. Hence the importance of every manifestation of art today, however modest.

* * *

In catering for wider audiences the big orchestras naturally have recourse to the classics. Ballet programs, on the other hand, are less stereotyped and classic-ridden and depend more on new works. Two interesting novelties were produced by Jay Pomeroy's New Russian Ballet—with the London Symphony Orchestra—during a season at the Cambridge Theater, London, preceding an extensive provincial tour. English names predominated over Russian and other nationalities in the list of dancers, led by Diana Gould. Hein Heckroth, who, one understands, has worked with Kurt Jooss of "Green Table" fame, was responsible for the décor and, with Przeworska, the costumes; the choregraphy and libretti were by Catherine Devillier; Anatole Fistoulari was the musical director and shared the conducting with George Weldon—a veritable art League of Nations.

"Lieutenant Kijé" has a satirical subject, essentially Russian and well adapted for ballet, which is difficult, if not impossible, to convey in English. The scene is laid at the Court of Paul, the mad Tsar of Russia, where, the program assured us, "everything is possible." An orderly, racing the clock to complete a report, makes a blot after the word "Lieutenant." Thus a non-existent "Lieutenant Blot" begins a mythical existence in the army.

He is exiled to Siberia, pardoned, promoted, marries, has a daughter, becomes a general and, so to speak, ends his non-existence amid all the pomp and circumstances due to his exalted rank. The Tsar regards the erstwhile Lieutenant Blot as the best man in his country. Such is the meager outline of a parable, rich in irony, of which the dotting of "i's" and crossing of "t's" must be left to our Russian friends. But is Blot any more fantastic than those famous but fictitious figures created by journalists, figures which actually do not exist—at any rate as they are pictured—outside the columns of a newspaper?

* * *

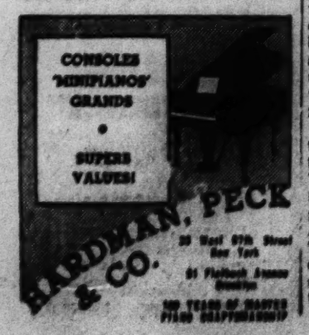
Prokofieff's score, taken from a film of the 1930's, is delightful, and easy listening. Hein Heckroth's décor has the ingenuity and resource that characterized the old German stage—the use of projection and the film, for example—but while it is not too "joossy," the Teutonic accent is definitely there and the "flavor" wrong. For works so typically Russian as "Lieutenant Kijé" and "Wonderland" the native accent would have been preferable. Aesthetically, ingenuity is not enough.

"Wonderland" illustrates a series of folk tales derived from Pushkin, on the lines of Diaghileff's "Contes Russes." No nation is richer than Russia in folk tales and folk lore, most of which has infiltrated from the ancient East. "Wonderland" is the wonderland of Pushkin's "Russian and Ludmilla," where "a green oak stands on the sea beach, and a learned cat goes round the oak—to which it is attached by a golden chain—singing songs when it goes to the left, and telling tales when it goes to the right."

By form and color and the rhythms of dance and mime the ballet relates some of the tales Pushkin heard at the knees of his old nurse. As the golden chain is a magical one that goes left and right at the same time, the music of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Glazounoff becomes inextricably entangled with the tales—which is as it should be. Appropriately in the Prologue, to quote the program: "Nanny's lullaby sends the child to sleep in a world of beauty, of fairies, of magic . . . a real wonderland."

Yet with music above the average, rich material, a leading dancer of unusual distinction and beauty, in fact, all the ingredients for a first-rate production, somehow both ballets failed in their promise. The weakness of the choregraphy was mostly to blame. A formula is poor company in which to spend a whole afternoon or evening; and each number was too illustrative of Pope's "Another, yet the same."

Diana Gould made the most of the rather limited opportunities afforded her and the beauty of her Adagio (music by Glazounoff) in "The Magic Mirror" revealed those rare qualities which caught the quick eye of Diaghileff—too late, alas—when she was still a pupil. Better presentation of this fine dancer and a more versatile choregraphy would have made a big difference to "Lieutenant Kijé" and "Wonderland."



Show Depicts Nation at War

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The national annual water color and print exhibition, held at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts under the joint auspices of that institution and the Philadelphia Water Color Club, has gone out of its way this year to recognize a nation at war.

Special effort was made to attract to the show groups of water colors or black-and-whites produced either by war-conscious artists, or definitely for the war effort.

Starred in the main gallery (F) is a notable group of color drawings by Lieut. Commander Griffith Bailey Coale, U. S. N. R., depicting the United States fleet in the harbor and waters of Iceland. Vessels rest in harbor against dramatic, sometimes ice-capped mountains, or dash through rough seas. In tones of gray, white, and blue, the pictures vary in size from panoramic to particular, thus giving a conception of the whole Icelandic undertaking, with smaller close-ups of Navy men at work. Subjects include "Convoy off Iceland," "Depth Charge, North Atlantic," and "The Meeting of the President and Churchill."

Coale does not confine himself to Iceland. He takes Canada, also, in his stride, one of the human interest impressions being that of a line-up of men at a rural branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. Taken by and large, however, the series impresses one basically as impersonal—an accurate, doubtless eye-witness art reporting job that will prove of historical value.

* * *

Another war series, colorful and spontaneous in expression, comes from Barse Miller, who seems to be haunting the busy docks, freightyards and shipping lanes of the Pacific Coast. Many of his studies are mere action sketches, far from labored, and obviously made on the spot.

Third series in the war saga is by Floyd David, husband of Gladys Rockmore Davis, also represented, but not with war sketches. The Davis group tackles the subjects from the viewpoint of the illustrator, and does for Bermuda what Coale accomplishes for Iceland. The accent, however, is on the human rather than the impersonal aspect of the scene and reaches a humorous climax in the large semi-caricature of army and navy types of many nations mingling with civilians on a subtropical quay.

Then there are sporadic echoes of the war, such as the dramatic water color, "Copper for Victory," by Thornton Oakley, and the original black-and-white cartoon for Violet Oakley's religious triptych designed for a war altar.

J. Joseph Capolino, who some years ago was developing a series of murals dealing with the history of the Marines, added to the aggregate "Cunningham-trained and led Northern Bombing Group, France, 1918," which, though an echo of World War 1, is remarkably contemporary.

Turning from strife and stress, there is much in the exhibition to yield gratifying contrast. Cecilia Beaux, for instance, is honored by a memorial group of head drawings; while Hobson Pittman contributes a poignant series of pastels that follows his peculiarly personal trend in the handling of color and the conjuring of a nostalgic or wistful mood.

* * *

Buxomly active, in contrast, are water colors by Reginald Marsh, who finds delight in the pyramiding of bathers on a beach, or the scurrying figures of stenographers just escaping the bumper of a bus on their dash to the office. In his work you feel the physical life about you; while, in Pittman's you sense an undercurrent of emotional tension that is in no sense physical.

Intense, also, but with its roots in realism, is the sloping mountain greenness of Charles Burchfield's "Late Afternoon in the Hills." Other notable contributions without topical implication come from such painters as Millard Sheets, Phil Paradise, and Gladys Rockmore Davis.

Yet it is evident throughout the show that artists today find it difficult to shed completely the sense of changing conditions and world hazards. Two admirable sketches by Robert Gwathmey tell the story of Negro workers in the cotton fields, a subject chosen also by Mildred Nungester for a black-and-white; while Leonard Nelson uses actual newsprint over which to throw the shadow medley of refugees on horse and afoot.

Although war groups are featured, awards all went to non-martial subjects. The Philadelphia Water Color prize of $200, awarded for the strongest water color or group of water colors, goes to Aaron Bohrod for his gouache, "Dark Sunday," a lonely frame church in a bleak, troubled landscape, with a man and woman at the door.

The Dana Water Color Medal for the best work in that medium went to Giovanni Martino for "Sheers Lane," one more version of the physical ups and downs of Manayunk street levels for which Giovanni as well as his brother Martinos are now famous.

To Ben Solowey goes the Dawson Memorial Medal for distinction in painting or drawing of flowers or gardens. His still-life, "White Rose," is a water color.

The Eyre Medal, awarded for the best print, singles out a brisk study of skaters in a snowy landscape, "Winter on the Creek," by Harry Gottlieb; while the Pennell Memorial Medal for achievement in illustration or the graphic arts was awarded to the veteran Philadelphia artist, Daniel Garber, for a black-and-white of trees titled "Spring Valley Willows."

* * *

Coinciding with the water color annual is the forty-first annual of miniatures, sponsored by the Academy and the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. More evident than ever this year is a loosening of technique in the medium, a freer viewpoint, and, in many instances, a return to better standards of draughtsmanship.

Eloquent of freedom is Frances C. Ely's "Morning's at Seven," awarded the D. J. McCarthy Prize. Filtration of light through the mass of the hair and around the face of the young girl sitter fulfills the portrait's title.

The two other awards, the Society's Medal of Honor, and the Howell Tracy Fisher Memorial Prize, went respectively to Sara Eakin Cowan for "Beatrice" and to Betsy Flagg Melcher for "My Daughter Ursula." While "Beatrice" gains liveliness through a juiciness of technique, "My Daughter Ursula" is eloquent of a gratifying trend back to the fine, though studied, tradition of drawing that characterized so many of the early works of this jewel-like medium

Walter E. Baum, better known for his oils, perhaps, is forging ahead as a landscape miniaturist, and this year won honorable mention for a diminutive Pennsylvania Dutch rural scene.

Diana Gould

Carpenter's Second Symphony

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Among early-season orchestral novelties, John Alden Carpenter's Symphony No. 2 has had its first performance, and that would seem to be the long and the short of it. Played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under the leadership of Bruno Walter, it went blithely into one ear and as blithely out the other. There was no reason to doubt that it was well written. Every bar of it was eminently playable. It was animated and was adroitly orchestrated. In structure it was well organized, possessing three neatly spun movements—two busy allegros, with a sufficiently songlike andante intervening—by way of contrast with the telescoping single movement of the same composer's Symphony No. 1, conducted here by the late Frederick Stock at the time of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's visit of two years ago. All was clear and euphonious. But Mr. Carpenter gave us more that was personal and distinctive in some of his early works. The performance by Mr. Walter's performance was a spirited one and otherwise well prepared, there was little of emotional or even technical appeal in this latest large-scale work from the pen of the composer of "Adventures in a Perambulator" and "Skyscrapers."

* * *

On the same program was another symphony, Mahler's No. 1, as well as the second of Beethoven's "Leonore" Overtures. The Mahler First is not, of course, a new story, nor is Mr. Walter's unflagging devotion to the memory and the music of the unhappy man of Kalischt. This symphony's use of the old French canon, "Frère Jacques" for a parodistic funeral-march will best serve to identify it, perhaps, for the many who have difficulty identifying the 10 of the Mahler series by their numbers, of even by the dubious special designations that have been bestowed upon them—in the case of the first, "The Titan."

Mr. Walter's loving treatment of this music did about everything possible for it, and one who is far from being a confirmed Mahlerite must confess that the bold melodies and the brilliant scoring of the work stood out in contrast with the much lower profile of the American symphony that preceded it. However, neither presented any real challenge for the dramatic overture of Beethoven, which, if of less concentrated power than the more familiar "Leonore" No. 3, certainly would have come down to us as an altogether remarkable work if its successor had never been written.

* * *

If there is another such homogeneous cycle of symphonic poems collected together under one title as Smetana's "Má Vlast" ("My Country"), and intended to be played together as one work, it has not impressed itself favorably on the consciousness of our concert conductors. But has "Má Vlast" done that? The answer to this question is not to be made too confidently on the record of performances in this country. Though "Vltava" ("The Moldau") has had innumerable performances, and two or three of the others have been heard at intervals on symphonic programs, there was occasion to note that a performance of the complete cycle this week was the first New York had heard in 27 years. It was in 1915 that the Philharmonic, then conducted by a Czech, Josef Stransky, performed the entire series of six tone poems at a single concert.

Now, another Czech conductor, Herman Adler, has led an orchestra of players from the Philharmonic-Symphony in a concert devoted to this cycle and given under the auspices of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, in observance of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the over-run republic. The chief question confronting many members of a large audience was whether the six separate but basically similar compositions would pall on the ordinarily sympathetic listener when heard one after another. So far as was readily discoverable the cycle held attention throughout, though there was reason to suspect that "Vltava" remained the favorite. Certainly, it is the brightest, the most lyrical and the tenderest of the six; also its appeal conforms the most nearly to that of the comic opera, "The Bartered Bride," which probably has established the artistic personality of Smetana for the vast majority of his admirers in lands where he was never to set foot.

Favored by vigorous, fervid and sincerely led performances—if not by the clearest or most highly polished detail in the playing—the cycle made felt its distinctive melodies and its frequent charm of orchestration, though eventually each climax came to resemble the others, with all the instruments going full tilt and the brass failing in some way to dominate where the composer seemingly intended that it should.

'The Great Mr. Handel'

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Great Mr. Handel" is Britain's latest elaborate film in Technicolor. It has a scenario by L. du Garde Peach, who has made the manufacture of instructive stories about the eminently historical one of England's major industries. It has Elizabeth Allen to act and look the part of Mrs. Cibber, and someone else, a rather fine contralto, to sing it.

The music in the film is very grand. It is by Handel. The "Largo" is played by two little boys and sung by Mrs. Cibber, while a group of bailiffs listen entranced, and people passing by in the street hang around with ears enchained. A generous portion of "The Messiah" is presented, while Wilfrid Lawson as Handel, in a colored dressing gown, sits at a table and watches appropriate tableaux vivants through an unblacked-out window.

A few days after seeing "The Great Mr. Handel," I went to the American musical film, "My Gal Sal," with Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature in the cast. It claims to tell the life story of Paul Dresser, the composer of light music of which I am ashamed to say I have never heard. Now I may as well confess, in my small-town, insular English way, that I was horrified by the impression which this film gave of the type of young man that Americans admire. Brash in behavior, crude and pushing in outlook, ready to hurt anybody's feelings, concerned only at any cost to assert his own ego, the Paul Dresser of "My Gal Sal" thrusts his way from rural obscurity to splendor and wealth, eventually marrying an entirely charming actress whom he never ceases throughout the film to insult and hurt.

Maybe it will be said that young Dresser is not presented as an admirable character? But if this is so, how does it happen that the scenario is so designed as to give him all the rewards, and the hard work to others, to present him as ever-conquering and ever-successful, without the smallest suggestion that here is anything unfair in this distribution of the world's favors? I have seen this type of young fellow idealized in American pictures before. What disappoints me is that there is never more than one of him in each film. What happens when two such people start pushing their egos in each other's faces should prove interesting.

I have put the case against "My Gal Sal" pretty strongly. I have done so designedly, borrowing, in fact, a trick that Acton used to employ to enliven the lecture room of Cambridge. In passing judgment on historical characters, Acton invariably summed up apparently against the evidence. He would recite the speech for the defense, and then deliver an unfavorable verdict he would detail, for example, the virtues of Robespierre, his incorruptibility, his single-mindedness, his devotion, and immediately afterwards pronounce him the most hateful character in the annals of European history since Machiavelli reduced into a code the wickedness of public men.

Well, I have done something of the same sort in respect to "My Gal Sal." Having made the speech for the prosecution, I hasten to add that I enjoyed every moment of the film, that I was delighted beyond measure by Dresser's tunes and by the grace and lightness of Miss Hayworth's acting and dancing, and by the wholly frivolous but charming settings of the theatrical scenes scattered through the picture.

But what struck me especially—and it is very relevant to "The Great Mr. Handel"—was this: the director of "My Gal Sal" was given the music of Dresser to begin with, as the director of the other film was given the music of Handel. To Dresser's talents as a light composer, the director of "My Gal Sal" brought an equal talent in the making of a film, the same gaiety of touch, the same effervescence and sparkle.

Now I do not expect the director of the British picture, or its scenarist, to display anything like the genius of Handel. But so far as I was able to discover, they show no talent of any kind whatever. Their story is dull and prosy, their grasp of history feeble, and the pictures with which they illustrate some of the grandest music ever written do not surpass the level attained by an old-fashioned Sunday School prize book.

Surrealists in New York

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The surrealists are making a concerted stand here. Within two weeks they have opened several exhibitions of their particular brand of modern art. The most prominent of these are the exhibition arranged at the headquarters of the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., for the benefit of the council's activities, and the show at the new gallery of modern art just opened by Miss Peggy Guggenheim, daughter of the late Benjamin Guggenheim and wife of the pioneer surrealist, Max Ernst.

André Breton, French poet, and Marcel Duchamp, who assembled the paintings and sculptures in the council's rooms in the old Whitelaw Reid residence of the 1880's, have made a spectacular show of it. Like most surrealist exhibitions, this one depends for much of its immediate effect on its staging, and the showmanship of the surrealists being what it is, it is not surprising to discover that some thousands of feet of white string have been used to provide an appropriately labyrinthine setting. Through mazes of webbing the visitor wanders, seeking openings to passages permitting a close-up view of the paintings. Or standing apart, he casts his eyes wonderingly about, half seeing the exhibits through the screening mesh of cord.

* * *

This is all calculated to put one in the proper mood for surrealism, a curiously occult art of imaginative painting with psychological motivation in which the shock value of the work is the measure to a major degree of its intended success. Nothing seems quite so remote from the vital concerns of the present than this, and one has a feeling that many of the visitors who viewed the display as something besides a gala benefit presentation found it just the least bit repetitious and tiring. This might well have been due to the fact that the paintings, which range far back through historical phases of surrealism, presented no great amount of work that was new, or revealing of fresh and stimulating developments.

Miss Guggenheim's collection, which is called "Art of this Century," also presents a broad survey of latter-day European and American art. But there the work is less restricted to the surrealist variety, and embraces cubism, dadaism, and abstractionism as well. The sponsor, who was formerly prominent in London and Paris art circles, began collecting the paintings and sculpture several years ago. All 175 pieces were routed out of France after the Nazi invasion under the guise of "household goods," and ultimately finding sanctuary in this country, are now being exhibited here for the first time.

* * *

Again, the main feature, as at the benefit exhibition, is the setting. This was designed by Frederick J. Kiesler, with rotating displays, shadow boxes and other novel accessories. One gallery devoted to surrealist paintings by Miro, Ernst, Chirico and others is designed with concave plyboard walls, which give the visitor a sensation of walking through a large conduit. If this isn't stimulating to him he may turn the corner and see a rotating display of pictures by Duchamp by peering into a small window and turning a crank handle.

The Guggenheim pictures, some of which are of better than average quality, are hardly benefited by these circumstances. So much novelty—which also includes exhibiting the pictures on brackets which project a foot or more off the walls—distracts attention from a calm view of the art. The show, however, which is free to the public, is ripe for the curious and one is not likely to be bored by it.

The American provincial paintings at the Whitney Museum aren't related to surrealism, but they sometimes show a similar element of fancy. The surrealists are usually wise technicians, whereas the provincials, or folk artists, are simple people who have done their work without much training, and with the aid of native and uninhibited gifts. The exhibition, which has been contributed by two Massachusetts collectors, J. Stuart Halladay and Herrel George Thomas, of Sheffield, is for the benefit of the ambulance work of the American Field Service with the United Nations armies in the Middle East.

* * *

The museum has set aside its entire second floor for this engaging benefit show, which is largely composed of portraits and ranges in date from the late seventeenth century to the end of the nineteenth. While some of the sitters appear a bit dourly formal in the canvases, especially the older ones, who rarely smiled at such a serious business as sitting for their portraits, there is much that is charming in the artless poses and prim, conventional mannerisms of the painters. This charm is not infrequently reflected also in some unexpected liveliness of form and color achieved with a mixture of skill and naïveté. One of the best exhibits is the group of the Colden family of New York, which is centered on a main wall, and may be examined with much profit as to decorative details and style.

Also included are various landscapes and a few still-life paintings. A particularly pleasant example of the former is a picture of frontier Poestenkill in the 1850's by a local artist of more than average talent. The pictures were gathered mainly in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and reflect most the characteristics of those regions.

While the Whitney Museum has set something of a precedent in making a benefit show of the event and charging admission, there is justification in the fact that many of the large group shows nowadays are being held for war benefit purposes. Since the museum doesn't charge admission to see its permanent collection, the main floor galleries are open as usual, free to the public.

Japanese Evacuees in Arizona
A Contented and Happy Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACATON, Ariz. — Bewildered, but still cheerful and striving earnestly to adapt themselves to a way of life which is not only strange but is also unique in the world's history.

Such is an outsider's impression of the 11,600 Japanese evacuees, nearly all from California, now "relocated" at the Rivers center, six miles southwest of here.

In a full day at the center, this writer neither heard nor saw any evidence of resentment. He heard no word of complaint except that it is hot out there on the Arizona mesa.

Of perhaps a score personally interviewed, not one expressed a hope that they might soon return to the homes and thriving farms, shops and businesses from which they have been removed because the U. S. Army does not consider it safe to have anyone of Japanese descent in the Pacific Coast defense area. If the interviewer suggested that peace and such return was a goal devoutedly to be wished, they merely smiled and voiced a police "Yes." This may mean nothing; it may mean that they believe they are permanently uprooted and face an uncertain future, no matter how the war ends.

It is true that Rivers is hot; but the summer heat is already moderating into delightful fall coolness and the winter climate is next to perfect. It is true that Rivers is not one of the most inviting spots in Arizona, but it soon will be. The evacuees, none of whom have been there for more than eight weeks, have already wrought minor miracles in the appearance of the camps. Their racial passion for landscaping and beautification is finding expression, albeit under great handicaps

Capacity for 5,000

"Canal" camp, which has capacity for 5,000 persons, lies on the upper south side of a small irrigation canal. Its site was cleared only last summer of the palo verde trees, greasewood bushes, giant saguaros and other cacti which stretch for miles to the south, west and east.

"Butte" camp, twice as large, is about two miles west and on the lower north side of the canal. The land there is of exactly the same character, except that it was cleared for farming several years ago and part of it was planted to alfalfa. This was done for the Pima Indians, for Rivers is entirely on their reservation. The Indian Service has leased 15,600 acres to the War Relocation Authority for farming by the evacuees. About half of it is either in alfalfa now or has been in cultivation, while the rest remains to be leveled and ditched.

This land provides the WRA's main hope for keeping the evacuees busy and reasonably contented. Already, 550 acres have been planted to carrots, peas, cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage, spinach and other vegetables which thrive in the mild winters of this area. There is a substantial acreage of vegetables such as squash, which will be ready for harvest before frost. It was a great day recently when "home-grown" radishes were served for the first time in the dining halls. Editor Ken Tashiro, formerly of the Japanese Daily News at Los Angeles, made quite a story of it in his mimeographed "Gila News-Courier."

Happiest of all the evacuees, from all appearances, are those employed in the vegetables. They were all truck growers or farmers at home, so are doing work with which they are thoroughly familiar. Those with experience as tractor drivers are teaching the others.

Surplus Vegetables

What is to be done with the surplus vegetables is not yet settled. Some may be shipped to other relocation centers. Arizonans, foreseeing a shortage of fresh vegetables, are hoping there will be some produce for sale in near-by cities such as Tucson and Phoenix.

Next spring a substantial acreage will be planted to long-staple cotton required for military goods such as gliders and balloon cloth. In the meantime about 200, under special dispensation from the Army, are picking long-staple cotton for farmers within a 30-mile radius. Center Manager Earl R. Fryer expects that at least 1,000 will volunteer for this work as soon as the first ones acquire the knack and really begin to earn money. A good picker can gather 200 pounds of seed cotton in a day and gross $6, but it takes two or three weeks to become this expert.

The streets are dusty. The 20x100-foot lumber barracks, hurriedly built for utility alone, are not lovely. No shrubs, no seeds, no materials, have been furnished for landscaping. Yet, here and there is a tiny rock garden with miniature bridges and other decorations in true Japanese style.

Doolittle 'Map' to Housemother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Jimmy Doolittle, years ago a young flier, living in Dayton, used to spend much of his time at the Dayton Y. M. C. A. when not at the flying field. There he made and held friends easily and one of those friends of his early flying days was Mrs. Laura Ford Butler, who served for so many years as house mother tot he boys who lived at the "Y." Mrs. Butler now lives in Fletcher, Ohio, and she enjoys recounting the appreciation which Jimmy Doolittle so often expressed for the many, motherly things she did for him.

So after the Tokyo bombing, Mrs. Butler wrote him a kindly and motherly note of congratulations adding she had always followed his career very closely.

Not long thereafter Mrs. Butler received a very cordial letter from Jimmy. And enclosed was a most unusual map. It was that of the territory over which General Doolittle and his associates had flown on the bombing raid of Tokyo. To make the map different and yet very personal, "Jimmy" had pasted his own picture on it and autographed it. And to make it complete he had also obtained the autographs of his associates who had made the famous flight.

California's Rising Road Safety Faces Gain by 35-Mile Speed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The automobile driver who takes his time is not going to irk California speedsters the way he used to for the simple reason that henceforth, at least for wartime, there aren't going to be any speedsters.

This State's current travel picture finds traffic law enforcement officials strongly determined to make this promise true by enforcing the 35-mile speed limit set by the Federal Government.

Even with rationing headed this way and an over-all reduction in motor travel inevitable, this resolution is an essential implement to highway safety here. It is reliably estimated, for instance, that in the metropolitan Los Angeles region alone, 225,000 war-worker automobiles are likely to be eligible for preferred mileage allowances. Latest figures show that California has more motor vehicles registered than any other State and 10 per cent of all the war contracts in the nation.

Fewer Accidents

Despite the large number of automobiles here, however; despite the wide reaches of space which make law enforcement on highways and in cities doubly difficult; despite the virtual whirlwind of mobility which defense work has stirred up, California has to its credit for the first six months of this year a reduction of traffic accidents amounting to 15.3 per cent.

At the same time, Victor W. Killick, head of the bureau of statistics of the State Department of Motor Vehicles, says that crashes involving drunken drivers have increased 52 per cent in recent months.

Daylight saving, the general drop of traffic from 12 to 16 per cent of its prewar level, moderation of speed, and the spread of driving over a 24-hour period in centers of industrial activity have helped to better the highway situation everywhere except in the San Francisco defense area, Mr. Killick reports. Bicycle accidents figure at 14.3 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year, and 80.9 per cent of these involved youths under 19. This is noteworthy in view of the wider use of bicycles by adults recently to solve personal transportation problems.

The seriousness of liquor in relation to California's traffic picture, Mr. Killick believes, ties in with the fact that high wages paid industrial war workers have allowed financial scope for self-indulgence in some cases. He suggests, too, that the fact that many manufacturing plants are remote from amusement or entertainment centers bears on the number of drunken driving mishaps.

Fines Not Impressive

"The traffic courts are confronted with an unusual phase of this matter," he points out in the current issue of the Tax Digest. "Quite a few of the drunken drivers are defense workers doing essential war work and making good income. The judges are reluctant to send such violators to jail for fear of slowing down war production objectives. On the other hand, violators are able to pay fines easily and are not sufficiently impressed by such a penalty."

The bureau of statistics has also found that driving by military personnel and the coastal dim-outs are factors putting new entries on the red side of California's safety ledger, although the reduction of accidents on the whole is expected to continue with the lessening of traffic and the coming of the 35-mile speed limit.

Symphony Concert—Two Plays and Opera Open in Boston Next Week

Miaskovsky Symphony No. 21 In U. S. Concert Premiere

By L. A. Sloper

The Russian content of Boston Symphony programs has been high this season. So far, there have been Russian compositions on all but one of the Koussevitzkyan symphonic menus; and next week Mr. Burgin promises a new work by Nicolas Lopatnikoff.

This week, Nicolai Iacovievitch Miaskovsky represents the U. S. S. R. with his Symphony No. 21. (He has written 23 symphonies to date.) Unlike his younger colleague, Dmitri Shostakovitch, Miaskovsky has made little stir in international musical circles, although, according to notes contributed to the program book by the learned Nicolas Slonimsky, he has composed music in Moscow bomb shelters. This twenty-first symphony was written before the war, but it was awarded the Stalin Prize of 100,000 rubles in 1941. Perhaps Miaskovsky needs a press agent.

Although the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has played nine of his works, this is only the third time his name has appeared on a program of the Boston orchestra. Mr. Burgin submitted his Eighth Symphony in 1928, and Dr. Koussevitzky ventured his Sinfonietta for string orchestra in 1935. On those occasions I found Miaskovsky to be in the Tchaikovsky line of composers, but on the second of them I though I detected a trace of the influence of Moussorgsky.

Mr. Slonimsky reports several periods in Miaskovsky's development. The first was the pre-Revolutionary, individualistic period which carried him through his Sixth Symphony. The second period, from the Seventh to the Twelfth Symphony, is regarded as "symbolizing a path from the individual to the collective." The third, from the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth Symphony, is described as representing a "synthesis of subjective moods and the objective realistic ideas."

With the Nineteenth Symphony begins a new phase, which is seen as "almost utilitarian in character." Although this phase presumably embraces the Twenty-first Symphony, and although Mr. Slonimsky declares categorically that every one of Miaskovsky's symphonies has a program, I cannot discover in this work anything utilitarian, nor anything of a literary flavor. It sounds to me like pure music, and as such very grateful to the ear and the mind, after a considerable dose of music supposed to mean something extra-musical.

The Twenty-first Symphony, which had its first American concert performance Friday afternoon, is in one movement. Its form is clear, its melodic material appealing, and its contrapuntal texture interesting. There are three Allegros, separated by interludes, and slow opening and closing sections. The work is distinguished by unity, intellectual and emotional integrity, and a freedom from sensationalism.

For a composition with a quiet close, the symphony was received with exceptional cordiality on Friday. Dr. Koussevitzky's other choices for this program were Debussy's "Ibéria" and the rousing Second Symphony of Sibelius.

Apeda

June Walker and Whitner Bissel

In "Sweet Charity," now scheduled to open Tuesday evening at the Shubert.

Concerts to Come

Nicolai Lopatkinoff is represented on the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, and Saturday evening, Nov. 7, with a Sinfonietta, new to the town. Richard Burgin will conduct. The main orchestral work to be presented is the Mahler Symphony in D major, No. 1. Kerstin Thorborg, contralto, will sing three numbers with the orchestra: Bizet's "Agnus Dei" from the incidental music to "L'Arlésienne," Wagner's "Träume," and Schubert's "Die Allmacht."

* * *

Mischa Elman, violinist, comes to town Sunday afternoon to give interpretations of such favorite works of his as Mendelssohn's Concerto and Bach's Chaconne, along with Tartini's Sonata in G minor, Grieg's Sonata in F major, and short items.

* * *

Arthur Fiedler, leading an orchestra of 35 Boston Symphony men, takes a turn at the Victory Concerts, Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon at 4.

Hilton Darby, Graphic House

Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt

In "The Pirate," Playwrights' Company and Theater Guild production continuing at the Colonial.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Sweet Charity—At the Shubert, beginning Tuesday evening. New comedy by Irving Brecker and Manuel Seff, presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert, with a cast that includes June Walker, Philip Loeb, Harlan Briggs, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, Viola Roache, John T. Kline, Calvin Thomas, Whitner Bissell, Augusta Dabney, Dort Clark, Hans Roberts, Rollin Bauer, John Kirk, John Adair, and Clyde Waddell. The play is being directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

Angel Street—At the Plymouth beginning Wednesday evening. Melodrama with Victorian setting, which opened in New York last December and is still running there. The traveling company, which brings it to Boston, will include Ernest Cossart, Byron McGrath, Lynn Phillips, and Daisy Belmore. Patrick Hamilton wrote the play, and Lemuel Ayers provided the setting. Shepard Traube is the producer.

Further Ahead

The Great Big Doorstep—Beginning on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Colonial. New play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett presented by Herman Shumlin, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern to head the cast. Nine days' engagement preliminary to New York.

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nation-wide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

Private Lives—At the Majestic, beginning probably on Monday, Nov. 23. Revival of the comedy by Noel Coward with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes to head the cast.

The Sun Field—At the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player. The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, Katherine Meskill, Fay Baker, John Call, Robert Simon, Frank Otto, Joseph Garry, William Roselle, and Herbert Duffy.

Something for the Boys—Reported to arrive at the Shubert during the week of Dec. 13. New Cole Porter musical comedy, produced by Michael Todd and starring Ethel Merman. Herbert and Dorothy Fields are writing the book, and Howard Bay will design the scenery.

Spring Again—At the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborn, presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist. 3:30.

Boston Conservatory of Music—First in the series of three concerts by the Boston Conservatory String Quartet. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Frank Mannheimer, pianist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert by thirty-five members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 4 to 5.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:45. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:20 a. m., 4:15, 7:10, 10:10.

Exeter—"The World at War," 2, 5, 8:10. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects. (Theater closing today.)

Fenway—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo," 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:50 a. m., 12:51, 3:45, 6:39, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. First suburban showing. 1:15, 4:15, 7, 10.

Metropolitan—"Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez. 10:35 a. m., 1:19, 3:55, 6:15, 9. "Invisible Menace," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5, 7:40, 10:25.

Old South Newsreel—"Inside Fighting China," "Man Power," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary." Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:56, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:40. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings, Kay Francis. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:05, 6:15, 8:30, 10. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50.

Scollay—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Football Thrills," "Motion Picture Studios," "United States Student Fliers," "Harry James Musical," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:04, 6:38, 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:40, 8:23.

Telepix—"World at War," "Pete Smith Football Thriller," "Travelogue," cartoons and 20 minutes of news including Guadalcanal, Wilkie Speech, and Harvard-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:20, 6:30, 8:40. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 6:35, 10.

Uptown—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 4:30, 8:15. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia — "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:26, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Don Daily, Donna Reed. Continuous 1:15-11.

Allston: "Twenty-three and One Half Hours," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 6.

Regent: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Special Investigator." 3 Continuous from 9:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ballerina Paradise," Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 1:15. Continuous from 9:45.

BELMONT—Belmont: "Commando." William Frawley, Judy Canova. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Rogers. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:50, 5:05, 8. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade." Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. Continuous 2 to 11.

University: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hi, Neighbor!" Lulubelle and Scotty. "Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. 2, 7.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:16, 9:16. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:06, 8:11, 9:16. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:17, 4:47, 7:54.

Uphams Corner: "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf King. 1:30, 5:30, 8. "House Across the Bay," George Raft. 2:35, 6:35, 9:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 6:16, 6:33, 9:48.

Park: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:35.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. Continuous from 1:30.

Hyde Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:33, 9:33. "Sunset on the Desert," Roy Rogers. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:30, 7:30, 9. "Juke Box Jennie," Harriet Hilliard. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft. "Dusk to Midnight," Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:57, 9:14.

Mystic: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 3:35, 6:05, 8:45. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 3:10, 6:20, 9:26.

Strand: "They Raid by Night," Wm Talbot. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2:25, 5:36, 8:36.

Maplewood: "King Kong," Bruce Cabot. Fay Wray. 2:15, 5:36, 8:57. "Parachute Nurse," William Wright. 4, 7:21. "Sea Raiders Serial," Dead End Kids. 1:55, 5:16, 8:37.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:15, 4:45, 7:51. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:04, 6:12, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:36.

Medford: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Parachute Nurse," Margaret Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Men at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Murder in the Big House," Fay Emerson. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbe. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Tuxedo Junction," the Weaver Brothers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Prisco Lil," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Tuxedo Junction," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. Continuous from 2:15.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Baby Face Morgan," Mary Carlisle, Richard Cromwell. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Hello, Annapolis," Joan Perkins, Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:40.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:45, 6:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 5:30, 9:21.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

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2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MON., NOV. 16
SEAT SALE OPENS THURS. AT 10 A. M.
TICKETS AVAILABLE ONLY AT BOX-OFFICE
UNCLE SAM PRESENTS
IRVING BERLIN'S ALL-SOLDIER SHOW
"THIS IS THE ARMY"
CAST OF 300 SOLDIERS
ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF
NO MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS
PRICES: Opening night: Orch. $11.00 and $3.30; 1st Balc. $2.75 & $2.20; 2nd Balc. $1.65 & $1.10. Other Eves., Orch. $3.85 & $3.30; 1st Balc. $2.75 & $2.20; 2nd Balc. $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., Orch. $3.30 & $2.75; 1st Balc. $2.20 & $1.65; 2nd Balc. $1.10.

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The Home Forum

Right Endeavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, when asked what he considered "the first commandment of all," cited the duty which is of primary importance in the life of each individual (Mark 12:29, 30): **"Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength."**

That which is loved is known and understood. Thus it is apparent that to obey this commandment one's chief aim in life must be to attain a higher and clearer vision of God—of His presence, His love, His omnipotence and perfection. Each one has some concept of the Divine Being to start with, if only that the existence of a creative, life-giving intelligence is proved by his own existence and that of the vast and complex universe around him. As he cherishes whatever foundational glimpse of Truth is his, and with loving diligence seeks to enlarge it, he will find that it unfolds and expands into "the wide horizon's grander view" and brings joy and peace and freedom. He will presently realize that the true satisfaction and happiness thus attained are unmatched in any other field of endeavor.

♪ ♪ ♪

A spiritual teacher ranking high among those who have lightened humanity's pathway toward God is Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Her use of the word "Principle" in defining God is a signal contribution to spiritual enlightenment. Seeing God as divine Principle imparts a sense of the unerring law under which the vast forces of the universe are harmoniously integrated, and of the all-enveloping divine plan in which one has his individual and indispensable place.

Likewise, with far-seeing vision, Mrs. Eddy has used the words Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, and Love as synonyms for God; and her writings are replete with inspiring revelations of the deep significance of these terms. One has but to turn to these writings for a veritable feast of good things, of comfort, sustenance, and healing. Evil conditions drop away as thought is filled with the regenerating Christ, Truth. The earnest seeker is rewarded as Jesus promised when he said (Matthew 7:7), **"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."**

♪ ♪ ♪

The generally accepted human rule is that it is necessary to make good for oneself. There is all too frequently a sense of false responsibility, of anxiety and strain as one endeavors to attain certain elusive and often delusive goals which are alleged to bring happiness. In this, as in other respects, human thought-processes are revolutionized by Christian Science. The comforting and uplifting sense of the presence of God alleviates strain and responsibility, as the Father is seen to be governing, directing, and maintaining the universe in perfect harmony. Life is seen as self-existent and self-sustaining, effortless and eternal.

Our endeavor, then, is not to make life go on—to force it into the narrow channels of human desire and personal planning—but to let it unfold in beauty and grandeur by directing our thought to God. In Article VIII, Section 4, of the Manual of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy has instructed Christian Scientists to pray daily, **"'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin."**

♪ ♪ ♪

Jesus characterized the second commandment as like the first: **"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."** To the one persistently endeavoring to love and understand God, this command is indeed a natural corollary, for man, made in God's image and likeness, is Godlike, lovely and lovable. This fact is largely denied by the evidence of the five senses, but true love of one's fellow man lies in being able to see and understand him as he really is, that is, according to spiritual sense, which beholds him apart from the false beliefs of evil or matter. The Master proved by his remarkable healing work the efficacy of this method. It can be successfully used by his followers, for, through their understanding of the fundamental fact that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, they can prove man's dominion in happy and fruitful endeavor.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PICTURE IN BLOWN GLASS, MADE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS CHARMING LITTLE PICTURE, hardly larger than one's hand, the work of a French glass blower of the late 1600's, was done, probably, as a trial of his skill rather than from any religious motive. All craftsmen who have attained a high degree of competence like to play with their materials and even take liberties with them, forcing them to perform tasks for which they are not ideally suited. Hence the results are not always praiseworthy: too often the craftsman has been thinking too much of his own cleverness, and too little of his objective. Here, however, the result is very entertaining. Our glass blower decided to combine his two favorite Bible stories, Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob's Dream, perhaps as a compositional problem and perhaps to make the picture doubly interesting.

The general effect is of all-over interest like a tapestry, and indeed the colors are quite suggestive of tapestry. A golden background shows through the green glass foliage, and the little figures, worked out mostly in blue and white, complete a beautiful, if somewhat sober, color scheme.

The principal figures, Abraham and Jacob, have nothing patriarchal about them,—they are slender and graceful, true heroes of romance, for our artist was working in a romantic period. Abraham swings a flashing transparent blade, and wears a blue tunic, white breeches, tall gold boots and a gold cloak, as befits a hero of the time. Above his head, a deep blue angel calls his attention to the ram, patiently waiting for the sacrifice. In the upper left, a little scene is introduced showing Abraham and Isaac, carrying the faggots as they climb the mountain.

While Jacob lies in graceful slumber, little white-clad angels eagerly climb the golden ladder to heaven above, where, surrounded with a burst of golden rays, the face of God appears. Everything is clearly represented, with a good deal of story-telling power and a delicate touch.

Bible pictures, designed to teach the great illiterate masses of the people, appeared in stained-glass windows in early Christian churches, and have persisted to our own times. This gem-like picture, stemming from the same traditions, was doubtless made for a very sophisticated patron, though the whole effect is delightfully naïve. The picture, from the collection of Mrs. Potter Palmer, has lately been on exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Les Efforts bien dirigés

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'ON LUI DEMANDA quel était "le premier de tous les commandements," Jésus le Christ, citant la Bible, exprima en ces termes notre devoir le plus important (Marc 12:29, 30): "Écoute, Israël! Le Seigneur, notre Dieu, est le seul Seigneur. Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, de toute ta pensée, et de toute ta force."

On ne peut aimer que ce qu'on connaît et comprend. Aussi, pour obéir à ce commandement, il faut avant tout s'efforcer d'avoir une vision de Dieu plus haute et plus claire — de reconnaître Sa présence, Son amour, Son omnipotence et Sa perfection. Peut-être notre conception de l'Être divin était-elle assez vague au début; mais nous avons au moins dû sentir qu'il existe une intelligence qui crée et donne la vie — que ce fait est prouvé par notre propre existence et celle d'un vaste univers, extrêmement complexe. Si le disciple s'attache à ce qu'il a déjà pu entrevoir de la Vérité, si avec un zèle plein d'amour, il cherche à mieux saisir les faits spirituels, sa vision se développera; prenant "l'ampleur des nobles horizons," elle lui apportera la joie, la paix, la liberté. Bientôt il se rendra compte que dans aucun autre domaine, ses efforts ne lui auraient procuré autant de joie et de satisfaction véritables.

Parmi les maîtres spirituels qui ont éclairé le chemin conduisant les hommes à Dieu, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, occupe un des premiers rangs. Son emploi du terme "Principe" pour définir Dieu contribue beaucoup à l'illumination spirituelle. Si l'on voit que Dieu est le divin Principe, on a le sentiment d'une loi infaillible qui régit harmonieusement les vastes forces de l'univers; on sait qu'il existe un plan divin, embrassant toute la création; que chacun y a sa place dont il ne peut être privé.

De même, portant ses regards au-delà des barrières mortelles, Mrs. Eddy emploie comme synonymes de Dieu les mots Entendement, Esprit, Ame, Vie, Vérité, Amour; et ses ouvrages abondent en passages inspirés, révélant la profonde signification de ces termes. Dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy, le lecteur attentif trouve un vrai festin, un banquet de choses excellentes telles que le réconfort, le soutien, la guérison. Les conditions pénibles disparaissent à mesure que le Christ, la Vérité régénératrice, vient remplir la pensée. Le chercheur sincère reçoit la récompense que promettent ces paroles de Jésus (Matthieu 7:7): "Demandez, et l'on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; frappez et l'on vous ouvrira."

En général, les humains croient que pour réussir, chacun doit compter sur ses propres forces. Il en résulte maintes fois un sentiment de fausse responsabilité, d'inquiétude, de tension lorsqu'on veut atteindre certains buts qu'on juge devoir donner le bonheur, mais qui se dérobent aux efforts et sont souvent fallacieux. Dans ce domaine comme dans tous les autres, la Science Chrétienne révolutionne nos processus mentaux. Le réconfort, l'inspiration qu'apporte le sentiment de la présence divine allègent le fardeau des tracas, des responsabilités, car on voit que le Père gouverne, dirige et maintient dans une harmonie parfaite l'univers tout entier. On apprend que la Vie existe et se soutient par elle-même, sans aucun effort, éternellement.

Nous n'avons donc pas à tâcher que la vie continue — à la faire entrer de force dans les étroits canaux des désirs humains ou des plans personnels; laissons-la se développer, et pour qu'elle devienne noble et belle, tournons vers Dieu notre pensée. A l'Article VIII, Section 4, du *Manuel de L'Église Mère*, Mrs. Eddy demande que les Scientistes Chrétiens prient chaque jour de la manière suivante: "'Que Ton règne vienne;' que le règne de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour divins soit établi en moi, et éloigne de moi tout péché."

Jésus dit que le second commandement — "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même" — est semblable au premier. C'est en effet le corollaire naturel du premier commandement, au moins pour qui s'efforce d'aimer et de comprendre Dieu; car l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu est aimable, plein d'amour et participe de la nature divine. Ce fait n'est point soutenu par le témoignage des cinq sens; mais le véritable amour du prochain consiste à voir et à comprendre l'homme tel qu'il est en réalité, c'est-à-dire d'après le sens spirituel qui nous le montre entièrement séparé des fausses croyances telles que le mal ou la matière. Les remarquables guérisons accomplies par le Maître démontraient l'efficacité de cette méthode. Tous ses disciples peuvent la pratiquer avec succès; saisissant le grand fait que Dieu, l'Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, ils sont à même de prouver la maîtrise de l'homme, dont les bons efforts sont couronnés de succès.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

We Walked in Corsica

WE TOOK IT on a radiant day in April after a rainy week, with the country as sweet and fresh as a newly washed child, and the fields thicker with flowers than grass. There were spikes of tall blue lupin, orchises yellow, spotted, and purple, poppies, pimpernels both blue and scarlet, great sheets of big golden daisies, yellow iris in the stream beds, nodding reaches of narcissi breathing out an intoxicating perfume, hawthorn just beginning to whiten the hedges. All the deciduous trees were in new leaf, furze burned yellow on the hill slopes, and in secret places white lilies lifted clusters of perfumed flower heads. . . .

As far as the eucalyptus avenue we went the same way we had followed to reach the di Borgo château. From that point we circled round the huge bulk on which that château stands, first northward, then westward, mounting all the time on an easy grade. We had the snow ranges in sight across a wide and hilly valley to our right until at the turn we picked up the sea, the gulf of Lava directly below, intensely blue with a golden strip of beach on which surf broke in a glittering line. There was a high-perched huddle of houses to the left that a woman washing clothes in a brook told us was a cheeserie, and farther on a farm house and out-buildings right on top of a hill looked to be completely surrounded by sky. The passion of the Corsican to put his homes, his places of work, or his gardens in series an eagle might fancy is inexplicable until you remember the centuries through which he existed in constant danger of annihilation from raiding enemies.—From "Corsica—The Surprising Island," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Duffield.)

In Kingly Bottom Grew the Yews

WARBLINGTON IS CLOSE by the sea, as I remember it, though sheltered somewhat by the Isle of Wight—that is, it is in Sussex. I left the tiny village with its ruinous castle; only a gray-brown wall or two remained of an edifice that clearly had been imposing a few hundred years ago. Even the landscape seemed to partake of the evening beauty of those fallen towers and roofs, although the morning sun gleamed on every blade of grass below, and some geese (usually far more in the spirit of morning than evening) wandered irregularly by one of the walls.

It is one of the places in which the sea and land meet quietly, almost indefinitely, with tidal marshes which seem neither large nor small stretching along the coast, hazy with an autumnal—no, evening mist—again an indefinable part of the spirit of evening touching the village and the crumbled walls. I thought of Housman writing about other villages just as silent as this lovely Warblington—

"Clunton and Clunbury,
Clungunford and Clun,
Are the quietest places
Under the sun."

But this town had a gracious age about it that was quite distinct from Housman's spring lands.

♪ ♪ ♪

I left it, anyway, and reluctantly, as I suppose one leaves almost every village of England. Sussex hereabouts is very even, and so it was hardly an effort to pedal along the winding road through the broad hedged fields. In less than a mile, the land had lost its evening spirit and become green and lively, though no less quiet. Soon enough the land began to rise—only gentle hummocks at first, then fuller ones, as I approached the South Downs. Now trees were more frequent. Little hamlets—the cottages usually of gray stone—lay at intervals along the road, and there were farmyards, in one of which I saw a fleet of little pigs following a superb old sow. There were streams and fine old bridges of stone spanning them—now and then little boats, and a boy or so paddling idly in the sun, with perhaps the idea of fishing, eventually.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Kingly Bottom, I had been told, grew the most ancient yew trees in England, and to find them I turned off the road to follow a little-traveled path up a grassy valley. I can never think of the word "grass" without thinking of Pope's phrase, "the green myriads in the peopled grass," and I thought of it now, with the sun magnificent in the middle of the heavens, and the verdant and quiet world flourishing on every hand. Slowly, as I rode (it was now an effort to pedal up the overgrown path), it dawned on me that I was in Kingly Bottom. There were the towering crooked yew trees that spread more broadly than I had known trees spread before—a darker green than trees had ever boasted. This glade had been planted well within ten centuries of the birth of Jesus, to celebrate some victory over the Danes. No storm had ever had free access to the trees to stunt or break them, and they stood on the grassy floor—a hundred monarchs supreme there in the broad hollow. Between two of the trees I found a place where I could lie close to them, and yet not in their shadow, held in a monumental silence which an occasional bird song only emphasized. A beetle crawled over my hand, and it was as if magic were at work giving equality of strangeness to everything I saw.

♪ ♪ ♪

The sun, I was suddenly aware, after a timeless space of silence, was far to the west, and I rose quickly to climb the hill and look back again and again on that strange, lovely world of old trees; and at the top, as I gazed upon it one final time, closed my eyes to shut in and keep that sight forever. Then over the hill and down upon a very different world of haymakers and well-traveled roads.

ROGER CHALLIS

Winter Lullaby

This is a lullaby for those
who go to sleep in furry clothes.
Silver mouse and baggy bear —
the smell of snow is in the air!
Rusty woodchuck, tumble down
your hillside passageway. Striped brown
small chipmunk, pewter-colored squirrel,
soon the feathery stars will whirl
over the yellow-littered wood,
the gold-eyed great horned owl will brood
watchful on the naked bough.
Shy-hearted creatures, slumber now,
curled and deep and safe from harm.
Sleep, mole and badger, hid and warm.
This is a winter song for those
who dream beneath the drifted snows.

FRANCES FROST

On the Way to Mr. Wang's

WE SAT ON THE VERANDAH of the Rest House waiting for the rain to cease before we should take a canoe to Mr. Wang's house in the Straits of Limbe. Natives stood in front of us and stared. They wore various kinds of clothing, and without emotion they looked at us for an hour or more. I longed to ask the men if they liked or disliked us, what were they thinking, what were they wondering, but my Malay was too weak for psychological discoveries. Whatever they might have answered had I questioned them, they would never have said they were interested in us, for in Malay there is, I think, no synonym for "interesting." When I told this to an author, he was not surprised, for "interest," he told me, is very modern, a word hardly to be found in English books prior to Walpole's *Letters*. . . .

The rain ceased, so we got into the canoe, a native dug-out with a sail. Four Malays were ready, three to paddle and one to steer. Now and then a breeze sprang up and we were able to sail; but we spent five hours on the sea, going in all sixteen miles, and we missed the favour of the tide through the childishness of the crew. . . .

A breeze sprang up, and we entered the Straits of Limbe, which lie between the Island of Limbe and the extreme north-west of Celebes. The straits were full of sea craft. Canoes surrounded us, and sailing boats with small meshed nets hanging high over the bow; for we were in waters known to the fishermen of the Moluccas and of Borneo. The fish here caught were sold to Mr. Wang, the man to whom we were making our way.

The fish shot up before us in silvery sprays. Little fish leapt into the air to avoid the onrush of the monsters of the sea. The wind rippled the surface of the water, which was also moved by the coming and going of shoals of fish, and so pulsed with a two-fold beat. We saw the form of a great black whale, and many pig fish added to the panic. . . .

Bending over the side of our canoe we could see in the garden of the sea that coral grew scarlet and emerald and brown. "Grew," should I say, when its formation is the work of centuries? Before roses evolved from the primal single briar, these simple creatures were nearly as complete as now we saw them. They had in their long growth taken the forms of mushrooms, of sponges and hobgoblin plants. They were, of course, endowed with life; they impressed me with their age. Our transitory land-flowers blossomed and faded through a thousand summers whilst these forms assumed their leisurely outlines. The illusion remained that this was a veritable garden, the garden of Neptune, planted for the Sirens. Blue starfish and queer little beings striped in the fashion of zebras swam amid the coral. . . .

We arrived after sunset, very stiff, very cramped, and wetted by the brief, sudden rains. Down to the water side ran a little Chinaman, Mr. Wang, and he waved his hand and called, "Good-bye, good-bye." "He does not want us to land: we must go back," I said disconsolately, but the Explorer went ashore. Then our future host took all care from us by leading us to his house and ordering our things to be carried up behind us.

He only knew two words in English, the words were "good-bye." This was his welcome.—From "Islands of Queen Wilhelmina," by VIOLET CLIFTON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Qualifications of a Statesman

(A Letter from Charles Francis Adams to His Son)

A STATESMAN'S first and greatest qualification, . . . is the mastery of the whole theory of morals which makes the foundation of all human society. The great and everlasting question of the right and wrong of every act whether of individual men or of collective bodies. The next is the application of the knowledge thus gained to the events of his time in a continuous and systematic way. . . . Many men never acquire sufficient certainty of purpose to be able to guide their steps at all. They then become the mere sport of fortune. . . . Other men, more favored by nature or education, prove their capacity to direct their course, at the expense of their fidelity to their convictions. . . . No person can be a thorough partisan for a long period without sacrifice of his moral identity. The skill consists in knowing exactly where to draw the line, and it is precisely here that it seems to me appears the remarkable superiority of your grandfather [John Quincy Adams] over every man of his time. He derives support from everything he can seize. But if circumstances force it out of his hands, he is still found standing firm and alone.—From "The Adams Family," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Saturday, October 31, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

'A Promise to China.....By Joseph G. Harrison

Once again the United States has promised China help—big help of a decisive nature—in beating Japan. Through the mouth of Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, this country has assured China that there'll be a second front in Asia. Mr. Lattimore's words, moreover, give a plain implication that this second front, in which Americans will take part, will be in Occupied China itself.

For a long time now, the Chinese have been receiving expressions of sympathy, messages of solidarity and promises of help from Washington. Only infrequently, however, have these words been accompanied by the heavy crates of war matériel which are so much more cheering to the hard-pressed Chinese. Before the assault on Pearl Harbor there was one excuse. After the Pearl Harbor attack there were other excuses. But the net result has been that China has not been getting the arms which it feels it has a right to expect and which, it is necessary to add, American statements have led it to expect.

The upshot of this situation was not hard to foresee. Although recognizing that the Anglo-American declaration of war against Japan has brought Chungking powerful allies, the Chinese are reliably reported to have become increasingly disillusioned by events during the past 10 months.

As with Russian disappointment over the second front, China's feeling of frustration about Western aid does not mean that that country has lost one iota of its determination to fight until the last Japanese soldier is driven from the Asiatic mainland. China fought for more than four years alone and from the record there is no doubt but that it would fight for another four years alone, if necessary.

Nevertheless, the Chinese attitude, again like that of Russia, is of major concern to the United States Government. This can be best understood by remembering that, to many persons here, the postwar world is the most important consideration and that the present war is merely the unpleasant prelude to reconstruction. Since this is so, the postwar attitude of China, the dominant country of the East Asian mainland, will be extremely influential in any working out of after-the-war plans.

It would not be surprising if the Chinese, once firmly convinced that Washington and London had let them down, were to pursue their own course after the war, politely, but firmly declining "guidance" from American and British officials. Rightly or wrongly, this would be deplored here.

One of the more unfortunate aspects of the Chinese situation is that Chungking has felt itself slighted diplomatically as well as in matériel. At least a month ago, one of the acutest observers in this city told The Christian Science Monitor that the Chinese Government was keenly aware of the fact that, with all the visits among Moscow, London and Washington, not a single American of Cabinet rank had been to Chungking.

For a country which has seen millions of its inhabitants killed in the fight against Axis aggression, which has kept up the struggle with uncomplaining bravery and which includes within its borders between 20 to 25 per cent of the world's population, such a disregard of protocol by London and Washington is bound to be offensive.

Chungking, like Moscow, recognizes that the advance of the enemy has greatly complicated the problem of obtaining supplies from its allies on the outside. Japanese occupation of most of China's coastline and of Burma has presented the United Nations with enormous difficulties. But, the Chinese say, these difficulties could be overcome if the western powers were willing to work as hard and suffer as deeply as the Chinese have. They point to the almost bare-hand construction of the Burma Road, of their interior-China munitions factories and the airfields now used by American fliers as proof that what must be done can be done.

Wendell L. Willkie, seeing for himself the Far Eastern situation, stated that it was obligatory to give greater help to China. Mr. Willkie, it appears from his remarks, placed the Far Eastern struggle on a par with that in Russia for importance.

Despite these verbal recognitions of America's debt to China, there is no evidence of any great change in this country's plans in regard to the Far East. A few more planes may have been flown into China, but not enough seriously to affect the basic situation there. American strength is slowly accumulating in India and in Australia. These are all to the good, but, says Chungking, what we want is a real drive against the Japanese either in China, or out of it. Such a drive, however, still looks a long way off.

Memo From Britain:

American Troops 'Adopt' War Orphans.....By R. Maillard Stead

There's a great deal more than money in the Orphans Fund opened here in London by The Stars and Stripes, weekly newspaper of the United States Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations.

There's also a mass "uncle" interest of soldiers, airmen, and sailors, exceeded only once in the past. That was when the same publication with a trench circulation of 400,000 copies did the same thing in France during World War I. The sponsors of Stars and Stripes (Volume I) which made its initial appearance in Paris Feb. 8, 1918, had arranged for the partial support of more than 3,000 needy French children by the time their paper came out for the seventy-first and last time June 13, 1919.

The sponsors of Volume II, dating from April 18, 1942, are aiming just now at taking care of a modest 500 orphans or part-orphans here and in Northern Ireland. But the support from the boys (and the girls) has been so warm-hearted that a far more spectacular target is coming into view.

The Americans may be said to be thus making a reciprocal gesture. For youngsters, quicker than grown-ups, broke any existing ice of British reserve in making the lads from the States feel at home in villages and towns where they were stationed. Later, of course, the whole place opened up for the visitors. But by then the kids and the Yanks were on firm shoulder-riding terms, and the quality of the fruit and candy in Uncle Sam's ration stores had been approved by the people who really know.

Now the Americans are sharing out with something more substantial and significant than candy. They are giving collectively—as a start—$200,000 (£50,000) to provide five years' financial assistance in the upbringing of at least 500 British and refugee war orphans here.

This money, paid out of the pooled contributions of thousands of American troops in the British Isles, is to purchase some of the necessities and "extras" which orphan children are apt to go without.

That is putting it rather impersonally. Actually the interest is to be made as personal as possible. Individuals or units acting as the kind uncle to a war orphan for the full five years are to be sent a picture of the nephew or niece "adopted" and are to receive a monthly report of the child's progress from the co-operating authorities.

Prominent among these authorities is the American Red Cross, whose Commissioner in Britain, Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, has assured soldiers, sailors, and airmen contributing to the Stars and Stripes War Orphan Fund that "the store of the experience of the American Red Cross in welfare work will be utilized to the fullest extent to the end that the Fund may be effectively administered."

The primary aim is to help Britain to take care of children in specially distressing circumstances—half-orphans whose mothers are unable to work, for example, needy orphans from invaded countries, or from bombed cities, kiddies in the care of grandparents not entitled to the same pension as a widow would receive.

Selection of the orphans is to be superintended by Miss Ophelia Tiley and the supervision and administration is to be the responsibility of William L. Gower, of the American Red Cross, which is bearing the expenses of operating the Fund. Contributions are made direct to the Stars and Stripes War Orphan Fund at 52, Long Acre, London, W. C. 2., or through the media of collecting schemes at military centers. The troops may scoop in the shekels just as they please—by a per capita level, by passing round the hat, by promoting entertainments, by any method that raises money. Funds are transmitted through the Commanding Officer or anyone he delegates for the duty.

As to how the money goes out, once it has been hauled in, that is a matter for the Red Cross supervisors. They are to visit the orphans frequently at their homes and control the expenditure in trust for their use. Units or individuals putting up £100—the sum needed to look after one child for the full five-year term—may specify the sex, age and hair color of the youngster it is desired to help. Every child assisted is to be looked after for the full five years, and contributions of less than £100 will be pooled together to make multiples of that figure.

With characteristic American promptitude, the organizers got action right away. And simultaneously with the public announcement of the Fund was published the news that three children were already benefiting from it, the money having been provided by the staff of the Stars and Stripes newspaper. These three happy-looking youngsters, who made front page pictures in the army paper's issue of Sept. 26, are Jean Kathleen, David and Patrick.

Jean was two years old April 29 last. She lost her 25-year-old father when the Nazis bombed the Army camp where he was stationed five months after joining up. According to The Stars and Stripes, "She talks a lot when she is toddling about by herself, but she won't have much to say to strangers." She has reddish hair like that of her mother, who is unable to undertake strenuous work. That $1.55 is going to mean quite a difference both to Jean and her mother.

David and Patrick, aged six and seven respectively, are the husky blond sons of a bombardier in the Royal Artillery who saw his last action at Dunkirk. Pat is intent on joining the Royal Air Force, but David prefers the gunners. They are good little chaps but they throw an increasing burden on mother who has more than her share of problems.

Jean, David and Patrick are the senior members of what may be termed the great new cousinhood here, the "nephews" and "nieces" of those kind American "uncles."

To Change the Subject:

In the War Effort and Getting Away From It.....By Bernice Stevens

You can get right into the heart of the war effort and you can, for a time at least, get hundreds of miles away from it, in less than half an hour in Indiana.

The far away part is in the Indiana sand dunes, which stretch for miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. They're a favorite week-ending spot these glorious fall days. The sumac and maple and oak flame red against the hillside. The deep green pines cling as tenaciously as ever to the restless dunes. Wild asters and goldenrod still bloom gayly in sheltered spots. Wild ducks and geese swoop low over the tamarack swamp. The woods are quiet except for the song of southbound birds which have stopped over for a rich feast of bittersweet, kinnikinnick, and wild grapes. At night the sky is studded with stars, and life along the lake shore is peaceful. But, as you sit at the cottage window and look down the shore line, there is a bright glow lighting the entire horizon and then again you remember how really close you are to the war effort.

Glow From Mills Calling for Scrap

For, that glow is from the steel mills of Gary and East Chicago and South Chicago. These are the mills that are calling for scrap metal. You are reminded of this call for scrap as you start home the next day at 35 miles an hour on the four-lane highway where under 40 was once a traffic violation. We follow along behind a truck load of scrap topped by three boys barely in their teens. One is seated in an old toy auto, another wears a World War I helmet and straddles a boiler, the third, perched on the cab of the truck, waves a United States flag. The truck stops for a pick-up of more scrap, very officially in the charge of some Girl Scouts.

We have left the dunes and their quiet and are quite suddenly in the heart of the war effort. For, over there to our right, giant smokestacks pierce the sky reaching far above the piles of scrap in the front yards of the steel mills. They belch forth flame and smoke and hope their call for scrap has not been unanswered and that it will continue to be heard for days and months to come.

Hopes for Scrap After Present Supply Is Gone

These Indiana towns have certainly heard their call. It's been fairly shouted down the incinerators of the apartment houses, down the chimneys and into the basements and attics of the two-story houses, and even into the closets of the tiny doll-like and very new and shiny defense houses. Out in front of all of them are pile upon pile of scrap—old boilers, old washing machines, bed springs, and iron bedsteads, great coils of wire. There are scrap piles in every alley, in every corner lot, in front of every filling station. These towns were among the first to turn in their old cannon and tanks.

For these folk are front-line troops in the scrap campaign. They can see those scrap piles going down before their very eyes, and as they go down they go back and take another look in their garages, and basements, and attics. For they know that empty scrap piles mean cold furnaces. Many of the men have felt the heat of those furnaces, have shoveled scrap into them. They want to go on feeling their heat, want to go on shoveling, want to go on seeing those chimneys belch forth flame and smoke. For cold furnaces will slow up the battle of production.

These front-line fighters hope they have set an example that will be followed everywhere. They aren't getting tired but they would like to remind the rest of the nation that the front-line troops can't do it all, at least not without equipment. Their supply of scrap will run out in time and when it does, they expect the rear guard to send in its share.

de Madariaga Defines the Issues Lucidly

The Minimum for Lasting Peace

Twenty-seventh of 30 Articles

Few students of the international scene write with the power and clarity of analysis which is characteristic of Señor de Madariaga. A list of his many distinguished posts at Geneva and in Spain only hints at the rigorously impartial, penetrating and crystal clear thought process which is his peculiar contribution to the careless thinking of our times.

By Salvador de Madariaga

A war to end war—that was the slogan under which the First World War was waged. Disappointment and experience have made us more modest. We would be content with safe means for making war a rare occurrence in the days to come. Do such means exist? And if so, what are they?

War is a conflict of wills, each backed by enough power to enable it to attempt enforcement against the other.

It follows that if we would put an end to war we must put an end to diversity of wills, or else concentrate all power behind one will only. Neither of these solutions is easy to realize.

True, the trend of the century points toward greater and greater concentrations of power; yet this trend goes by no means as far as actual unity. Rather does it tend to divide the world into two camps which might be more easily pitted against each other than the motley crowd of nations of freer days.

Power, moreover, is an elusive quality made up of personal gifts and of territorial and other material factors which it is not easy to annihilate. There is, for instance, far too much wishful thinking about the possibilty of abolishing or even of holding in leash German power after the war. The matter must be examined anon. But is there anyone who really believes it possible to hold down for long 70,000,000 able-minded and able-bodied Germans?

The distribution of national gifts, raw materials, industrial plants and geographical territories being what it is, the concentration of power behind one of the several national wills on the world stage is therefore impossible—save perhaps for a relatively short time after the victory.

There remains the other solution: to put an end to the variety of wills which, by their strife, bring about war. May I point out, by the way, that the Kellogg Pact put the cart before the horse: it laid on nations the self-denying obligation of renouncing war as a means for securing national purposes. But surely the right way is to renounce national purposes which might bring about war. The commandment does not say: Thou shalt not use force as a means for securing thy neighbour's wife; but thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife—and not merely because the breaking of this precept might bring about a local war but because the precept is good in itself from the point of view of the commonwealth.

This points to our solution. We started by inquiring the means to make wars less frequent; we come to the conclusion that we shall make wars the less frequent the better we succeed in reducing the diversity of national wills; but, moreover, such a reduction is a good thing in itself for the sake of the commonwealth. In fact, without such a reduction, there is no commonwealth, because there is no common will.

It may therefore be said that wars will be the less likely to recur the greater the progress toward awareness of a common destiny among the several nations of mankind.

It follows that the most important measures to be considered after the war are not those of procedure, of detail, of law, of frontiers, of politics, of finance, of economics or even of defense against aggression—but of *attitude*. In other words, *what the victors say will matter less than what they do and what they do will matter less than what they are*. If the victors are the genuine and well-meaning agents of a world commonwealth to be, even their errors will be fertile; if they are but the victorious powers in a struggle for world dominance, even their wisest actions will but contribute to bring about a fresh war.

Therefore, the first task of the leaders of the Free Order of tomorrow must be to foster this emotion, this faith, this truth, this super-patriotism. How? There is no panacea. The following lines of action are merely suggested:

First and foremost: *the word*. The leaders, Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, must come out and proclaim the new faith on the house tops—clean from party slogans or class prejudice for or against. Let Stalin keep his communism for his second day. But his first day must be reserved for the message of world patriotism and of a faith in the world commonwealth which must be both above and below communism or liberalism or capitalism, just as patriotism is in the case of any one nation both above and below political "isms." We need above all a clear, simple, unreserved, undiplomatic declaration of faith in the world commonwealth on the part of the men officially at the head of the United Nations.

Secondly: *behaviour*. The leading nations must show the others that they act in accordance with this belief. Which of course does not mean that they are to rush into Arcadia the day after Hitler has been hanged or otherwise disposed of. Such things cannot happen outside fairy tales or political manifestoes. Let us repeat that the actions of the United Nations will matter less in themselves than the spirit and intention with which they are performed. The behaviour of the United Nations must be such as to strengthen the impression that the world community is there and that the United Nations act on its behalf.

Thirdly: *explicit propaganda*. A short "decalogue" of rights and duties, or of beliefs, or of civic commandments should be drafted, simple and telling, to be exhibited on all public buildings and printed in all school books the world over—pithy and short enough to be easily memorized.

Furthermore, the United Nations should dispose of the unrivalled power of the film and radio industries to spread the good word far and wide at home and abroad.

At this stage we meet with the other pole of our problem: World unity, yes. But within that unity a baffling and marvellous world variety. Races, religions, cultures and ways of living, different stages of evolution and what is more, different stages on different lines of evolution which will never meet—such is mankind. And to set this variety under an obsession of unity would be an act of lunacy just as grave as to set aside world unity for the sake of that variety.

The spirit of unity which will aim at serving mankind as a whole and every man in it, must allow the local forms of mankind known as nations to take care of local details. Unity is not uniformity. It may be even anticipated that, as a matter of psychological compensation, the greater the unity achieved the greater will be the urge towards variety: and therefore we must provide for a cultural and spiritual outlet for all the nationalism which we will have to starve politically under our plans for world unity.

This should suffice to counsel caution. But moreover, experience shows that the United Nations should not rush into creating institutions of world import, or improvising federations, leagues and alike before the practical conditions indispensable to make them live and thrive have been achieved.

For instance, there is no need whatever to create an international or a world armed force. I am not arguing against its creation but against the need of creating it, or even the utility of creating it, before the necessary amount of world patriotism has been fostered without which a world police force would be but a world police farce. It is evident that the coming years will require a strong armed force, but this force should be explicitly provided by those United Nations which would happen to have forces on the spot—either single or in combination—and should not be camouflaged as what it would not be.

A self-denying sincerity and straightforwardness must be the bedrock of all our coming constructions. In time, no doubt, these units of military force provided by the United Nations could evolve into a genuine world police force, both organically and emotionally, but only in time.

A similar observation applies to political, economic and financial institutions. It is the spirit which matters. A premature institution, which tries to be what it cannot be, or a hypocritical institution, which pretends to be what it does not want to be, are worse than useless: they are injurious, indeed, deadly to the peace of the world.

At every step therefore the leaders should endeavor to define what is possible, ripe, ready for immediate action.

But this done, no privilege, no

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

"The Way Is Clear..."

Señor de Madariaga writes:

At the end of the last war we all said "Never again"; but at the beginning of and during this one, we all say "Never again" twice: never again this war and never again that peace.

And by a curious inversion of the prevailing feeling, that peace of 1919-20 which was stigmatized for 20 years as too hard and realistic, now suddenly becomes the soft and idealistic peace from which this war has sprung. The change in the tune is due to the change in the piper. We followed the lead of the peace-makers and idealists till we had to follow the lead of the war-makers and realists. Our experience is now complete and we are in no mood to fall next time into the pitfalls of either the idealist or the realist.

Surely the true way is clear. Our eyes must be idealistic and our feet realistic. We must walk in the right direction but we must walk step by step. Our tasks are:

1. To define what is desirable.
2. To define what is possible at any time within the scheme of what is desirable.
3. To carry out what is possible in the spirit of what is desirable.

Let there be no mistake. The common man is not going to be brought out of the high world of dreams and ambitions which has been cultivated in all countries without exception by at least four centuries of nationalism. Important, indeed crucial, as the economic aspects of the world situation are, both for war and for peace, they are not essential. The essence of this war, and therefore of the peace that must come out of it, is spiritual. It is the second civil war through which the world commonwealth is endeavoring to come into its own. The issue is one between world unity on the one hand and nationalism on the other.

The Nazis have bellowed their answer of darkness to this dilemma: world unity under the boot of German nationalism. The United Nations must provide the answer of light: world unity as a harmonious synthesis of nationalisms, or, in other words, the world commonwealth as the fatherland of fatherlands: patria patriarum.

This answer cannot be a mere article of a Covenant, a mere "charter," a treaty; it must be a living faith and truth, as clear as patriotism. And only in so far as it will live in men's hearts will the world to come enjoy peace.

de Madariaga:

No peace on the present plane is possible; nations must rise to the plane of world unity to attain real peace.

Continued from Page Above, Col. 5

monopoly, no partial interest, whether individual, collective or national, should be allowed to stand in the way of immediate action. The leaders should carry out a program of world government as slowly as they may think necessary, yet with a hand as firm as it is steady, and always demonstrably inspired in world patriotism.

This war may leave Europe and Asia in a much worse state than the last.

The first task will of course be to handle such matters as food and public order. For months and perhaps years both Europe and Asia may have to be governed under a system differing but little from martial law, under bodies set up for the purpose either by the victors or by local authorities thrown up by the countries concerned, or by a combination of both.

This temporary period need not be discussed beyond saying that it will be the easier to weather the more faithfully the victors live up to that world patriotism on which their moral authority must stand. There are two outstanding problems in the political field, any one of which might plunge the world into war again: that of the conquered great powers, and that of the relations between internal regimes and world peace.

First, let us consider the conquered great powers. Both the Germans and the Japanese possess defects which have led many people to think of them as fiends, beyond the pale of mankind. Yet, though they have made for themselves a sorry fame owing to the way they have carried out their policy, two points should be borne in mind as to that policy itself.

The first is that Germany and Italy achieved their nationhood in 1870, nearly three centuries after England, France and Spain; while Japan came in touch with western nationalism at about the same date; so that these three nations are now at the beginning of the expansionist policy adopted by Spain in the 16th century, by France and England from the 16th to the 19th and by the United States of America in the 19th (also immediately after achieving their own nationhood).

And the second point is that Germany, Italy and Japan are the have-nots left behind in the scramble for colonial empires. There is much wishful thinking in the idea that Germany and Japan will be kept out of harm by force. It will be indispensable to keep them disarmed and closely watched for some time—perhaps for long; but no man in his senses can believe it possible to prolong such an abnormal situation beyond a relatively few years. Therefore, there is but one way out: to integrate these two nations into a new world life in which their imperialist tendencies will not find the stimulus of either emulation or envy at the sight of other more successful imperialisms.

Thus we meet our first conclusion again: no peace on the present plane of foreign affairs is possible. All nations must rise to the plane of world unity in order to attain real peace.

But let us be under no illusion. What we advocate is no safe, no certain remedy. It is but the statement of a chain of cause and effect. If the United Nations fail to convert Germany and Japan, either because they themselves do not rise to the higher plane or because Germany and Japan will not follow them there, there must be a third world war.

This is an important observation. It means that, while the United Nations must give up imperialism in order to attain peace, they must do so with an eye on their safety and of that of the peace-minded world. In other words, they must govern the world as wise, but also as strong statesmen would govern a nation in whose midst a powerful minority was still unconverted or half converted to the King's peace.

Now to consider the relation between internal regime and world peace. It is often claimed that the regime of any one nation is no other nation's business. This opinion may have been at times dictated by diplomatic necessity. But it is of course untenable on at least two heads: on grounds of general humanity no nation could countenance systems resting on shameful cruelty; moreover, there are conditions of internal policy which directly affect the peace and health of the world.

Thus, for instance, the lack of free institutions and particularly of a free press in a powerful nation is a serious threat to its neighbors, since behind the veil of a dumb public opinion it is easy to prepare a war.

A *via media* must be found between complete indifference and complete interference. The problem is governed by the rule of variety. We cannot expect the United States to be like India, China like Italy, or Germany like Siam.

There are enthusiasts who would extend "American" institutions to the whole planet, blissfully unaware of the fact that the said "American" institutions vary out of all recognition from Pennsylvania to Alabama and from New Mexico to Vermont. The world community must reduce its requirements to a minimum, because only a minimum can be enforced from the baffling variety of nations and men. Yet, a minimum there must be.

The League perished for having allowed Mussolini to found and develop an internal regime which belied its fundamental principles.

Freedom of thought, respect for the individual person and government by consent of the governed would appear to be the minimum conditions required by the safety of the whole. It does not seem wise to insist on further conditions, for that would run against the requirements of variety, nor to give way on these three for this would run counter to the interests of unity.

It would be necessary to invert the usual attitude in these matters. Instead of people for business, business for people. For instance, the economic lay-out of a nation should not be allowed to control the distribution and way of life of its population. On the contrary, it should be made to depend on the spiritual and material needs of the population.

Therefore the big trusts and combines which choke rather than serve production and distribution, should be made to fall into line in order to serve these higher purposes. Access to raw materials by all means, but development of the human beings in the countries in whose territories the raw materials happen to be is a far more important item in our program.

For the same reason it is important to provide everywhere a fair balance between socialist and liberal economy, since the first satisfies the unenterprising and stay-at-home and the second the enterprising and adventurous types of mankind, both of which are necessary in a healthy society.

A sound and wise peace must rest on the ready satisfaction of the promptings of the human heart. It must therefore be both communist and capitalist. Communist in a number of big, essential commodities, utilities and services; capitalist in the remainder of human activities. Without a minimum of both national and world socialism, there can be no world peace. With too much socialism or too much capitalism there can be no peace either. If the order were too socialist, those who long for liberty would revolt; if too capitalist, those who crave for security would revolt.

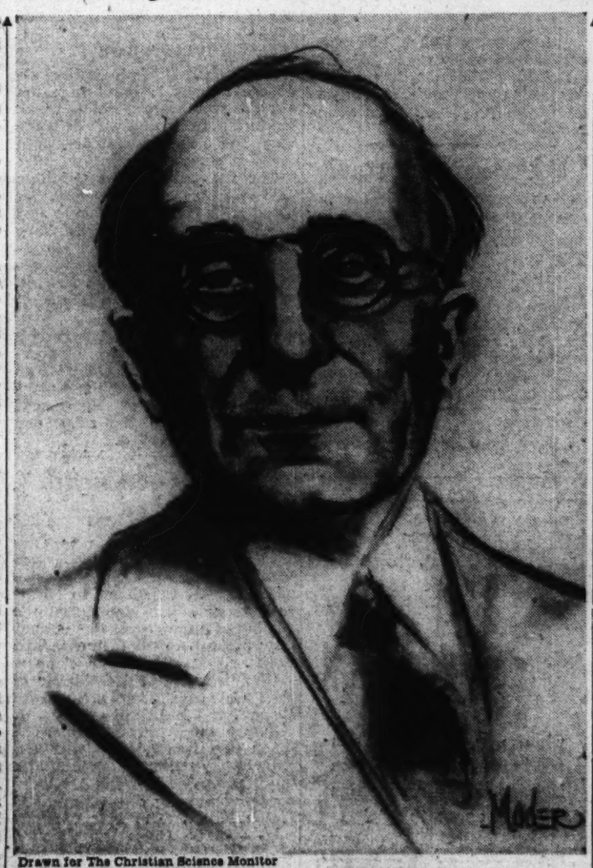
It is therefore wise to provide for the collectivization of power, fuel, iron and steel, cereal crops, air and sea transportation and perhaps some other industries such as that of important metals—while leaving the rest to private enterprise. It need hardly be said that this program would require many years to develop if it were to be carried out fruitfully. But it should be studied and planned forthwith.

This word "planning" is the modern sesame. It may yet bring its own disappointments. Let us all plan by all means, moderately. For after all, no group of cells can plan for the body, no meeting of water-drops can direct the flow of the river, no council of men can plan for the world, nor even for their nation. We must therefore reject all dogmatic views, all absolute principles, all cut and dried plans for a world essentially complex and self-contradictory. Planning there must be, but only as a very general framework within which private enterprise may find a free, indeed, a freer scope.

No place is durable without adequate cultural conditions. Due respect for the national culture of all the nations of the world is therefore one of the chief conditions of a free order.

This is not always clearly understood in heavily industrialized nations which are apt to overlook the value of the culture of industrially backward or less advanced countries. The musical industries, the film, the printed press, the literary and news agencies may easily become, at times unwittingly, instruments of cultural oppression in countries less able to withstand the pressure of economic and financial forces behind all this machinery. A properly organized world community would have to watch these tendencies in order to prevent the higher values of culture from being made to serve material ends or even economic imperialism.

Yet though natural culture must be respected and fostered, the world community must seek to build up its own culture also. The sciences and the history and the economics of mankind should be developed from an objective, supra-national angle. And above all, the emotion of world patriotism should find expression in other than merely political activities, such as the fostering of artistic, scientific and cultural gatherings on a world basis.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Salvador de Madariaga

San Francisco Schools Have Earned Reputation for Being Athletic Nurseries

West Coast City Supplies Many College Sport Stars

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The high schools of this city, in addition to their splendid educational standing, have rightly earned the reputation of being excellent athletic "nurseries." Year after year boys have gone from one or another of these 10 institutions to the various colleges of the Pacific Coast and won fame in their particular sport.

Production of potential stars has been especially prolific in football and basketball. Among those who became famous in collegiate football were Benny Lom, Hank Schaldach, Al Wolf, John Schiehl, Lee Eisan, Milt Vucinich, Alyn Beals, Gonzalo Morales, Bill Russo, John Aguirre, Ernie Gentner, Al Ratto, Woody Adams, and Jimmy Coffis. In basketball there were Hank Luisetti (the greatest player ever to appear in Pacific Coast Conference competition), Don Burness, Bill Cowden, and Howard Dallmar (members of the 1942 Stanford team which won the Pacific Coast Conference and National Collegiate titles), Bruce Hale, Marsh Leahy, Ralph Giannini, Eddie Conroy, Irving Hodges, Dave Thurm, and Ritchie Hay.

Competition in baseball has always been of a high standard, the material for the 1941 and 1942 seasons being exceptionally good. Galileo and Mission played off for the pennant last spring and after the series was completed, 90 per cent of the players went out into the minor leagues.

Three Stars

All final games for the city championship are played in Seals Stadium through the kindness of Charles H. Graham, owner of the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League. While interest in track has not been as great as in football, basketball, and baseball, three of the greatest athletes ever developed in the United States came out of the San Francisco schools. These were George Varoff (who established a new world's record of 14 feet 6½ inches in the pole vault in 1936); Phil Fox (national A.A.U. discus champion in 1939 with 172-4¼ and 1940 with 170-4½); and Grover Klemmer (national A.A.U. 400-meter champion in 1940 with 47s. and 1941 with 46s. and a time of 46.4 in the 440).

All forms of athletics are under the jurisdiction of the Academic Athletic Association, which was formed in 1914. Major sports are football, basketball, baseball, and track, while the minor sports include soccer, crew, swimming, and tennis. A commissioner is appointed for each sport by the chairman of the association and he handles all details of his particular sport.

Schools comprising the A.A.A. include Mission, Balboa, Commerce, Galileo, Lowell, Lincoln, Polytechnic, St. Ignatius, George Washington, and Sacred Heart. George Washington, Galileo, Balboa, Commerce, and St. Ignatius have full athletic equipment with George Washington possessing the best stadium of all the schools.

Preliminary team expenses are taken care of by the budgets of the 10 schools, and the net receipts of each game are divided between the two competing schools. The 1942-43 budget for the Mission school (which is probably typical of all the schools in the A.A.A.) totals $1,264. Of this amount $597.30 was allotted for football; $65 for unlimited basketball, and the same amount for lightweight basketball; $65 for baseball, $60 for soccer; $45 for the A.A.A.; $47 for the annual football banquet; and the remainder for miscellany.

Practically all the football games are played at Kezar Stadium the charges being 15 per cent of the gross receipts. Gross receipts for all high school football games in 1939 were $26,087 and $24,197 for 1941. Record paid attendance for a single game is held by Lowell and Polytechnic with figures of $30,000 and $15,000 on Thanksgiving Day 1928. Paid attendance for their 1939 game was 21,652 and the receipts were $8,208.50.

1941 Grid Champion

Lowell won the 1941 football championship and Polytechnic captured both the 1942 unlimited and lightweight basketball titles the gross receipts for the unlimited games in 1942 being $6,602.25. All basketball games are played in Kezar Gymnasium which has a seating capacity of 3,000 the largest attendance in 1941 being 2,479 for the Lowell-Polytechnic game.

Coaches for the various sports are members of the faculty of their respective schools and they receive no extra pay for their coaching. Officials for the games are chosen from members of the San Francisco High School Officials' Association which has a membership of between 50 and 60. The football schedule consists of 45 games during the 11 weeks season; basketball runs for eight weeks; track, crew, and baseball run concurrently over an eleven weeks period. While soccer has not the spectator appeal of American football, it is played with great enthusiasm by the various teams, the season being the same as for football with the Mission team being the most successful in late years. The half-way mark has been reached in this year's American football schedule with Balboa, Lowell, and Polytechnic displaying the best form to date and the winner is likely to come from that trio.

H. Archie Richardson

Amateur Body Endorses Navy Fitness Plan

An unqualified endorsement has been given by President Laurence di Benedetto of the Amateur Athletic Union of the booklet, "Physical Fitness Program," which the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy has prepared for educational institutions wishing to establish or redirect their courses of physical training.

In a letter of congratulations to the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, President di Benedetto said in part:

"I am impressed by the simplicity of the booklet and, at the same time, the complete and thorough manner in which each sport is handled.

"I hope that copies will be made available to every organization in the United States which makes any pretense of providing a physical fitness program for its members."

Wisconsin Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Now in his seventh season as head football coach at the University of Wisconsin, Harry Stuhldreher has tied the record for the longest tenure of office as chief gridiron mentor at Madison. Phil King, a Princeton graduate, coached the Cardinal squad from 1896 through 1902 to be the other coach who has held the controlling reins for seven years.

Illinois' famous guard, Alex Agase, pronounces his name—Aga-see.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Tennessee placed first in Associated Press grid ranking poll, with Michigan second and Cornell third.

Five Years Ago

Asa Bushnell, Princeton Graduate Manager of Athletics, named Executive Director of new Eastern Intercollegiate Association.

1942 Season To Open For NHL Tonight

By The Associated Press

Given the go-ahead signal by the United States and Canada, the National Hockey League will open the 1942-43 season tonight with four teams swinging into action on Canadian rinks.

At Toronto the Maple Leafs, winners of the Stanley Cup playoffs at the end of last season, open against the New York Rangers, whose roster has been jumbled considerably by losses to the armed forces.

At Montreal, the Boston Bruins, who lost 11 members of last year's squad, move in against the Canadians, whose line-up still includes most of the young players who have worked together the past three seasons.

Hawks Open Thursday

Detroit's Red Wings, Stanley Cup finalists last spring, start play on their home ice tomorrow night with the Bruins furnishing the opposition. The Chicago Black Hawks will remain out of action until Thursday when they open at home, also against the Bruins.

The league was reduced to six teams when the Brooklyn Americans, last-place finishers in 1941-42, lost most of last year's veterans to the armed forces and suspended operations.

Many stars of the last campaign will be missed this season, but the six remaining clubs have enough veterans to hold them together and an adequate supply of young talent. The youngsters are playing under an agreement with the Canadian Government by which they will report for military service within 24 hours if they are needed.

In pre-season predictions, both Canadian clubs and the Detroit entry were given a slight edge over the rest of the field in player experience. Toronto lost eight players but retained enough talent to be able to peddle a crack wing, Gordon Drillon, to Montreal.

The Canadiens are just "reaching their peak," in the opinion of Coach Dick Irvin. Detroit will have nearly all of last season's regulars back in uniform.

Brimsek Back

Although Boston's losses included the famous "Kraut" line, the Bruins still have Goalie Frank Brimsek, four veteran defensemen, and a couple of experienced forward lines.

The Rangers lost the Colvilles, Neil and Mac, and Alex Shibicky along with Goalie Jim Henry and half a dozen others. They will have to depend on Rookie Steve Buzinski in the nets, but the high-scoring forward line of Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, and Bryan Hextall is back.

Chicago, which saved three sets of forwards, reinforced its rearguard by purchasing Goalie Bert Gardiner from Montreal and picking up a quartet of experienced defensemen from the suspended American Association.

Sports Around The Hub

The Boston Bruins, who open their National Hockey League campaign against Canadiens in Montreal tonight, have announced the signing of three young amateurs as they attempt to fill their depleted ranks.

The three, Donald Gallinger of Port Colburne, Jack Schmidt of Regina, and Bill Shill of Toronto, will form the Bruins third line. The other two Boston lines will find Bill Cowley centering for Buzz Boll and Harvey Jackson, and Art Jackson pivoting for Herb Cain and Dutch Hiller. The four defensemen will be Capt. Dit Clapper, Flash Hollett, Jake Shewchuk, and Johnny Crawford. Frankie Brimsek will be in goal.

The Bruins play in Montreal tonight, in Detroit tomorrow night, in Chicago next Thursday, and in Toronto Nov. 12 before returning to Boston for their first home game at Boston Garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's varsity and jayvee harriers won all the honors in the Big Three annual triangular cross country race at New Haven yesterday, defeating Yale and Princeton, even though the Ells' Leroy Schwarzkopf won the varsity race. Against Yale the Crimson varsity totaled 26 points to 29, and against Princeton they scored 22 to 33. The Harvard jayvees outscored Yale 21-40, and Princeton 23-34.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pleasant Park Yacht Club has scheduled its next regular meeting for the Club House in Winthrop next Tuesday evening. At the meeting the Nominating Committee will be elected to select officers for 1943.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts' cross country team won a triangular meet from New Hampshire and Amherst at Medford yesterday, scoring 26 points to 37 for the Wildcats and 86 for the Lord Jeffs.

Series Hero Chooses Navy

Associated Press

Johnny Beazley Applies

Young Johnny Beazley, left, who won two of the World Series games for the St. Louis Cardinals against the New York Yankees, is shown at Nashville, Tenn., with Lieut. Commander Fred R. Haselton as he applied for placement in the Navy's physical fitness program. The Tennessee pitching ace first intended taking a State physical education job, but decided in favor of the Navy.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

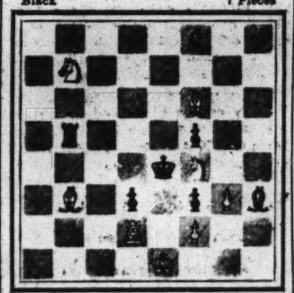
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

October 31, 1942

Problem No. 2499

By G. B. Lyons

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

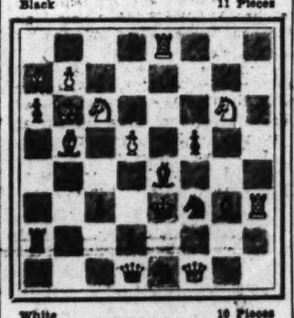
8b2/1K1k2/8B3/1r3p3/4kKt2/1B1p1pPb/-3R1P3/-4R3

White to play and mate in three. (Prize Three-Mover, Falkirk Herald, 1941.)

Problem No. 2500

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

4R3/BP4/pKkQ3K1/1B1P1p2/4b3/-3p1k1bR/r3p4/3qk4Q3

White to play and mate in two

(Once again this column is favored with one of Mr. Gamage's originals, the first contribution to the second Christian Science Monitor Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

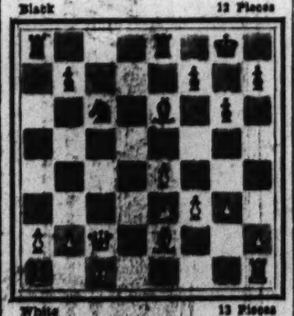
No. 2497. 1. B-B5

No. 2498. 1. P-B3 (K4) RxPch
2. K-B7 ...
1. ... R-K3
2. PxR ...
1. ... R-Kch
2. KxR ...
1. ... R-Kt3
2. Q-K4ch ...
1. ... R-R3
2. Kt-Q7ch

Key Game No. 637. White wins: 1 RxP, RxR; 2 RxKt, R-Q8; 3 RxR, RxB; 4 Kt-B5ch, K-R; 5 RxB, QxQ; 6 Kt x Pch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 638

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Semi-finals-Marshall Chess Club Championship, 1941.)

Salzburg Tournament

Paul Keres, Estonian grand master, was at 2½-½ reported to have reached Russia, ahead of the Nazi invasion, on his retreat from the Baltic states, but he has been listed among the competitors in a tournament as follows: Keres (Russia) 3½, Schmid (Austria) 3, Eliskases (Germany) 2½, Steiner (Hungary) 2½, and Stoltz 2. Euwe was invited, but did not play.

Now these experts fare in Nazi Europe we can only conjecture, but apparently certain masters are accorded and allowed to compete. Aleshine, born in Russia, a naturalized Frenchman, is in favor, and has allowed his name to appear over ridiculous racial theses propaganda. Both Keres and Schmid are Estonian, Prague, only 50 to 70 percent, German or Austrian, Stoltz is Swedish, Sozin(now), Russian born, has lived in Germany for years, and there found support for two championship matches with Alekhine.

Match Game

Kashdan outplayed his opponent in the second game of their championship match, this one played at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. At adjournment, Reshevsky was a Knight behind, and made his last 11 moves in less than a minute to keep from exceeding the time limit. He resigned, however, without resuming, since the position was hopeless.

Second Game

Ruy Lopez

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Kt-Kt3	B-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 R-K7	Q-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 Kt-K5	Q-K
4 B-R4	P-Q3	28 Q-Q5	BxKt
5 P-B3	B-Q2	29 QxB	Q-KKt3ch
6 P-Q4	KKt-K2	30 Q-B5	Q-Q3
7 B-Kt3	P-KR3	31 R(R)-K	R-KKt1
8 B-K3	Kt-KKt3	32 R-K8	Q-KKt3
9 QKt-Q2	Q-B3	33 QxQ	RxQ
10 Q-K2	B-K2	34 RxRch	KxR
11 CastlesQR	Kt-B5	35 R-K7	R-QB3
12 BxKt	QxB	36 R-B2	P-KKt3
13 K-Kt	Kt-QR4	37 K-Q3	P-KR4
14 B-B3	CastlesKR	38 Kt-K4	P-QR4
15 Kt-B	B-QKt4	39 K-Q4	P-QR3
16 B-Q3	P-KB4	40 K-B5	R-Kt1
17 QPxP	BxBch	41 RxP	RxP
18 QxB	BPxP	42 K-B6	R-Kt1ch
19 Q-Q5ch	K-R	43 K-Kt5	K-B
20 R-Q4	PxP	44 P-QR3	R-Kt6
21 KtxP	B-B3	45 K-Kt4P	R-Q
22 RxP	QxBP	46 RxP	RxRP
23 QxKt	R-QKt1	47 P-B4	Resigns
24 Kt-Q3	QxP		

Match Game

Reshevsky regained the lead in his championship match with Kashdan by winning the third game, played at Plattsburg, New York. The fourth game is not scheduled until Nov. 18. The first three games were played under USCO auspices; the remainder will be played at various chess clubs in and about New York.

Third Game

Grunfeld Defense

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 PxP	Q-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	22 Q-Q3	R-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 P-KR4	K-R
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	24 P-R5	P-KKt4
5 QxBP	B-Kt2	25 B-Kt3	R-B5
6 Q-Q3	B-KKt5	26 R-K	P-B4
7 P-K4	P-B3	27 Kt-B3	PxP
8 Kt-B3	Castles	28 BxP	P-Kt3
9 B-K3	Kt-K	29 R-KKt3	Kt-B
10 Castles	Kt-Q3	30 RxBch	KxR
11 B-B2	B-B5	31 RxPch	K-Q3
12 B-B4	BxB	32 Q-Kt3	R-Q2
13 QxB	Q-Kt3	33 RxKt	RxKt
14 QR-Q	Q-R3	34 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
15 P-Q3	Kt-Q2	35 Q-K7	R(2)-B2
16 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt4	36 R-Kt7ch	K-Q2
17 Kt-KKt5	KtxKt	37 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
18 PxKt	P-KR3	38 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
19 Kt-K4	P-QR4	39 Q-B8ch	K-R3
20 KR-Q	PxP	40 Q-B7ch	Resigns

Major Elevens Out to Better Several Marks

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Here are some of this season's individual football records the nation's major gridders were out to beat today:

Longest forward pass gain—89 yards, Frankie Sinkwich to Lamar Davis (Georgia) vs. Cincinnati.

Longest rushing gain—86 yards, Bob Ewing (Drake) vs. Iowa State.

Longest intercepted pass return—100 yards, Jack Wink (Wisconsin) vs. Great Lakes.

Longest punt return—92 yards, Gerald Tightower (Georgia Naval Pre-Flight) vs. Duke; Jimmy Dewar (Indiana) vs. Butler.

Longest kick-off return — 100 yards, Lyle Sturdy (Wichita) vs. Washington University, St. Louis.

Football Scores

Results Oct. 30

By the Associated Press

East

Moravian 19, Ithaca 0.
Morehead 6, Morris Harvey 6.

Middle West

Tulsa 40, Drake 0.
Augustana (Sioux Falls) 12, N. Dakota 6.
Perin 12, Buena Vista 6.
Dubuque 28, Wartburg 6.
St. Thomas 16, St. John's 6.
Grand Rapids 7, Hope 7 (tie).
Central Michigan 13, Wayne 0.
Northwestern College 19, Milton 6.
Doane 14, Nebraska Wesleyan 2.
Youngstown 38, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Hamline 17, Augsburg 0.
Midland 14, York 0.
Missouri Valley 46, Central 13.
Ottawa U. 7, Bethany College 6.
Washburn 21, Fort Hays State 12.

South

South Carolina 14, The Citadel 6.
Presbyterian 20, Wofford 0.
Southwest Louisiana Institute 12, Louisiana Tech 0.
Catawba 42, Newberry 0.
Louisiana Normal 7, Southeastern Louisiana 6.
Georgia Pre-Flight 20, Jacksonville Naval Air Station 0.
Kentucky 27, George Washington 0.
Union U. 14, Murray State Teachers 6.

Southwest

North Texas State 19, So. Texas State 6.
Southwestern College 19, Austin College 7.
Eastern Junior 20, Southeastern (Okla.) State 20. (tie)

Rocky Mountain

Chardon (Neb.) State College 6, Greeley State 4.

One of the best players on the Manhattan football squad had the name of Jimmy Worst.

Three Elevens Suffer First Grid Defeats

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Three teams suffered their first gridiron defeats of the season last night, but four others continued on their all-victorious way and Tulsa (Okla.) University remained unbeaten, untied, and unscored on.

Tulsa's Golden Hurricane, swirling through the Missouri Valley Conference at a 40-point clip, blanked Drake University, 40-0, with young Clyde LeForce outshining the veteran fullback, Glenn Dobbs. It was the third conference victory for the Oklahomans, each of 40 points or better, their sixth of a nine-game schedule, and it boosted their scoring record to 296 points for the season.

Seventh Straight

Augustana of South Dakota stopped North Dakota, 19-0, for its seventh straight triumph; St. Thomas downed St. John's, 18-0, for victory number five, and Dubuque of Iowa kept its record clean by knocking Wartburg out of the unbeaten ranks, 25-6, for its seventh win in as many starts.

South Carolina pushed The Citadel from the select circle of unbeaten, untied elevens, 14-0, in a Southern Conference game, striking through the air for both touchdowns in the final period. It was the first victory of the season for South Carolina and the first loss in five starts for The Citadel.

A three-game winning streak came to an end for little Milton, stopped 19-0 by Northwestern College of Wisconsin.

Filchock Stars

In the Nation's Capital, Kentucky defeated George Washington, 27-6, with triple-threater Charley Kuhn scoring two touchdowns, setting up a third, and kicking three extra points.

Frank Filchock of Indiana and the Washington Redskins led the Georgia Pre-Flight team to a 20-6 triumph over the Jacksonville Naval Air Station outfit. He hurled two touchdown passes, caught a pass for the other Georgia marker, and also was on the throwing end of a pass which George McAfee intercepted and returned 94 yards for the only Jacksonville score.

Not Much Is Left For Connie Mack

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Atheltics, has first choice in the major league draft to be held in Chicago Monday, but he hasn't much hope of picking up a worthwhile man.

"All clubs have protected themselves," he said, "by calling in all available material. There's not much around to draft."

The Philadelphia Phils have second choice and President Gerald Nugent said he would take "the best man available, whether he is an infielder, outfielder, or pitcher."

Grid Round Table

A committee of prominent sportswriters, headed by Grantland Rice, will conduct a round table discussion on football as one of the added features at the fifth annual Army-Notre Dame rally Nov. 6th at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Judging from the acceptances received thus far the rally will take on the appearance of Who's Who in the Fourth Estate. Stanley Woodward, Warren Brown, L. L. Stevenson, John A. Cluney, Arch Ward and Charles B. Driscoll are among the scores of newspapermen who have promised to attend.

College Cross Country

Results Oct. 30

By the Associated Press

Harvard 26, Yale 29.
Yale 25, Princeton 32.
Harvard 31, Princeton 24.
Fordham 16, Western Maryland 46.
Fordham 20, New Hampshire 37, Amherst 38.
Fordham and Marshall 28, Muhlenberg 33.

Complex Rules of Golf Due For Postwar Clarification

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If golf is still being played after this war, it can be set down as an almost sure-fire prophecy that there will be a too-long-delayed simplification of the rules, whereby a lot of complex verbiage will be eliminated and an index devised on an abbreviated and greatly clarified basis. A move toward this end already has been suggested to the ruling bodies here and abroad, so we understand, with action deferred only because the times are not propitious for taking action which would require study and concerted action upon the part of the Royal and Ancient Rules Committee of St. Andrews, Scotland, and of the United States Golf Association.

That there has been need of a simplification and clarification of the rules long has been recognized. As long ago as 1926 I had quite a lengthy discussion on this subject with John L. Low, as we walked around the St. Andrews course watching play in an international Walker Cup match between Great Britain and America. He was founder of the Oxford-Cambridge Golf Society and captain of the team representing that society which came over here in 1903. He had been a member of the R. & A. Rules Committee and long had been considered perhaps the best-posted man in the world on the complicated rules.

Need for Clarification

"Why don't you," I urged, "give posterity the benefit of your knowledge of the rules of golf by compiling a simplified code for the universal benefit of golfers the world over? I'm sure you agree with me that there is need of clarifying them."

"I do agree," said he, "and perhaps I will bring myself to essaying the task, which would not be a light one." The pity of it is that he never did start on this arduous work.

Under the complications of the rules as they now exist there are controversies galore, with the result that the State and district associations receive no end of requests for decisions, some of which they can answer directly and some of whch they pass along to the U. S. G. A., along with direct communications to the ruling body in this country in numbers, during a season, that would amaze the rank and file of golfers. They run literally into thousands.

"Provisional Ball"

The rules governing play of a "provisional ball" may be cited by the average golfer as something that don't make sense. The first part of the rule says, in Section 2 of Rule 22:

"If a ball has been played on to a part of the course where it is likely to be lost or unplayable, the player may, in order to save delay, at once play another ball provisionally in the manner provided for in this rule. . . . The player may continue with a provisional ball until he reaches the place where the previous ball is likely to be."

Then comes Rule 23, "Ball out of bounds," which says in one paragraph:

"A provisional ball may only be played under the second section of this rule before the player or his partner goes forward to search for the ball which has been played with the previous stroke."

"Water Hazard"

Then, after a player has waded through all the conditions of these other rules governing "Provisional ball," and perhaps has not even read down in the index to the part which pertains to "water hazard," where no provisional ball is allowed, he plays a provisional ball, subsequently finds his ball in a water hazard that he didn't even know was there, and is obliged to play his second ball, with penalty attached, even though his first may be playable.

There may be sense to this rule; if so, I don't know what it is. The "provisional ball" was put into the rules primarily to save time and not clog up a field. Why a water hazard should be treated any differently from a ball out of bounds; or a ball in an unplayable lie possibly can be explained by the rules experts. I have heard something about its effects upon an opponent in a match, who thinks he has a hole sewed up and suddenly finds he hasn't, but that can happen anytime, anywhere, in a golf match. If the object of the provisional ball is to save time, why not save time all the way, instead of part, and why not lump all matters pertaining to provisional ball under one rule, on one page?

14-Club Rule

In discussing rules and controversies, one could go on interminably. But, to bring up just one other point which, like the "provisional ball," is a modern addition—that concerning the "14 clubs." Many golfers probably do not realize that in addition to being restricted to 14 clubs, they cannot borrow from an opponent or partner or fellow competitor.

An official related to me an incident in a mixed foursomes championship where a player discovered, on the tee, that the head of his driver was cracked and, all unthinkingly, borrowed his opponent's driver. "My attention was later called to the violation," said this official, "but I decided that it was a breach of the letter, not the spirit, of the rule, and did nothing about it."

That decision, many will agree, was common sense. It recalls to me a decision by the U. S. G. A. at Garden City in 1913, when the committee ruled that a rule technically violated by Al Ulmer's caddie had not the slightest influence on the match and would not be inflicted upon Ulmer, who was an innocent victim of the caddy's ignorance of the rule then existent, wherein he had taken the bag of clubs into a bunker and there rested them in the sand while the shot was being played at a distant point in the bunker.

Five Penn Seniors to Face Future Comrades in Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Five seniors on the Pennsylvania varsity football team are looking forward to the game with Navy on Franklin Field next Saturday afternoon with more than the usual amount of interest because they, like their opponents, will be riding the high seas or the airlanes after graduating next spring.

Bert Stiff, veteran fullback; Jackie Welsh, 150-pound wingback, and Bob Brundage, Stiff's understudy at fullback, are enlisted in V-7 as candidates for commissions in the deck service of the Navy. Paxson Gifford, reserve tailback, and Dick Martin, regular quarterback and blocking back, are enlisted in Navy V-5, or aviation.

All five expect to play against the Midshipmen with whom they may be fellow officers next summer. Stiff, one of the team's principal ground gainers; Welsh, who led the nation in pass interceptions two seasons ago, and who is rated as fast and elusive a back as any on the squad, and Martin have been in starting roles this season. Brundage and Gifford are fairly certain to see action as reservists.

The Navy game, season after season, is one of the most colorful games played on Franklin Field and this year will be no exception. A thousand Midshipmen are scheduled to make the trip to this city by steamer, march to the stadium and parade before the game. They will sit, as usual, in the lower deck of the North Stand.

Details of the trip from Annapolis are in the hands of Naval authorities there, but it is expected that the party will arrive Saturday morning in plenty of time to make the march from the Delaware River front to the scene of the game.

Despite the fact that the future ensigns are not enjoying their usual fruitful season, George Munger and his assistants anticipate a close, hard-fought game. Week after week, judging by reports from scouts, the Midshipmen have been steadily improving. By game time next week Commander Whelchel should have his squad ready for the game. The return of Alan Cameron, who played brilliantly last year, when Navy won 13 to 6, has given the Midshipmen the spark they have needed for some weeks.

The series betwen the two institutions is close, with Pennsylvania holding a slight victory margin of 14 to 10. Two games over the years have resulted in ties.

Pennsylvania should be at full strength for the invasion of the Annapolis team. Last week Herb Nelson, veteran end, and Don Biller, a center for three seasons, returned to active duty, the first after a week's absence and the latter after more than a month's idleness. With both ready for the Navy game, the chances of the Red and Blue to win have risen considerably.

George Munger, whose teams have won twice and lost once in engagements with Navy, plans to start the same combination that played against Army. The ends will be Bert Kuczynski and Herb Nelson; the guards, Morton Shiekman and Ed. Grain; the tackles, John Donaldson and Cleo Calcagni; the center, Bitler, and the back, Dick Martin, quarterback; Bob Odell, tailback; Jack Welsh, wingback, and Bert Stiff, fullback.

The advance sale of tickets for the game indicates a possible crowd of at least 70,000 with the chances of a sell-out if the weather is clear.

American Players Advance in Cuba

HAVANA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Lieut. Gardner Mulloy of the United States Navy moved into the men's singles semifinals in the Inter-American tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Gustavo Vollmer of Cuba, 6—0, 6—0.

Mulloy and Francisco Segura, the Ecuadorean star, teamed together in men's doubles to down the Cuban team of Lorenzo Nodarse and Ricardo Morales, 6—4, 6—1.

In the womens singles division, Pauline Betz of Los Angeles eliminated Berta Garcia of Cuba, 6—1, 8—6, and Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., ousted Mirta Mederos of Cuba, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Betz and her partner, Josefina Piedra, were due to play Miss Garcia and Miss Mederos for the women's doubles championship today. At the same time, the men's singles semifinals sent Mulloy against Nodarse and Segura against Pepe Aguero of Cuba.

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Commerce and Finance

Price Control Program for Building Effective November 5

Business and Industry

Funds Needed To Start Farm Subsidy Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Administration will have to get funds from Congress before it can launch any extensive program for subsidizing price control of farm wages, authoritative officials said today.

Funds for existing subsidy programs are being taken from $2,750,000,000 Congress already has made available to the commodity credit corporation for financing the Agriculture Department's commodity loan and other price stabilization programs.

CCC Funds Tied Up

The officials, who asked that they not be quoted by name, said virtually all the CCC funds were either tied up in commodities owned by the Government, stored under producer loans or earmarked for loans yet to be made this season.

The Administration, at President Roosevelt's direction, turned to CCC funds to finance the price control subsidiary programs after Congress refused last spring to vote money for such usage. The fight against subsidies was led by the farm bloc, whose members now are pressing for a Senate investigation of such programs.

They contend that price control legislation does not authorize use of subsidies, particularly when coupled with ceilings on farm products at less than parity prices.

This use involved the 1942 record production of oilseed crops, such as soybeans, peanuts, cottonseed and flaxseed. To encourage maximum production, the Agriculture Department assured farmers certain designated prices. It turned out that these prices would not allow processors sufficient margin to comply with price ceilings imposed by the Office of Price Administration on oil-seed products.

Program Outlined

The CCC, which has authority to buy, sell, or make loans on farm products, arranged to buy the oilseed at the assured producer prices and sell them to processors at lower prices designed to enable them to comply with OPA price ceilings. Losses involved, which constitute the subsidy, will be taken from CCC funds.

A similar program has been set up to handle milk in the metropolitan New York milkshed.

CCC funds are being used to a limited extent to subsidize farm wages. The department is paying a three-cents-a-pound premium to those growers of longstaple SXP cotton who in turn pay cotton pickers a cent-a-pound above the prevailing wage rate. The department said such a premium was necessary in order to get the cotton picked. It is needed in construction of parachutes and other war materials.

Agriculture Department officials say that it may become necessary to pay producers of other vital crops and foods special premiums or subsidies so that they may pay wages that would help keep laborers on farm.

Reserve Banks Add Substantially More To Gov't Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve banks of the country continued this week to add large amounts of government securities to their investments, raising such holdings by $216,000,000 to $4,424,000,000, after a record increase of over $415,000,000 last week.

The statement for the week ended Oct. 28 showed one of the three or four widest increases in investments in Treasury obligations in the history of the 12 reserve banks.

They again entered the open market to buy securities in stabilization operations following the issuance recently of approximately $4,000,000,000 of bonds and notes, which were only a little over-subscribed.

Revelation that the regional banks were still operating strongly in the market to stabilize prices and ease the reserve position of the commercial banks came on the heels of announcement from the New York Federal Reserve Bank that it had joined 10 of the 12 other reserve institutions in cutting its rediscount rate on short-term government paper to ½ of 1 per cent from 1 per cent.

Both steps appeared designed to make the reserve position of the country's banks easier; the first by providing them with a ready customer when they needed to sell governments to ease their reserve positions; and second to make it cheap and easy to borrow on governments of short maturity.

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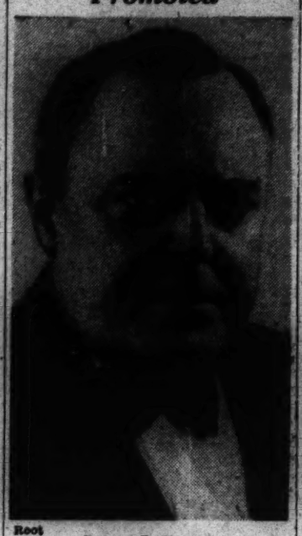

Root

James J. Grogan

Appointed vice-president in charge of traffic for the Santa Fe Railway, succeeding Paul P. Hastings, retired. Mr. Grogan has been assistant traffic vice-president since July 1 of this year.

Beth. Steel Quarter Net $1.94 Share

NEW YORK —Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp. said he saw no reason for "hysteria" over the nation's manpower situation.

Citing his own company's large increase in employment over last year, Mr. Grace said he believed industry had a big labor reservoir to draw upon in connection with suspension of non-essential plants. Bethlehem, during the third quarter, had 249,600 employees on its pay roll, he said, and expected to add 30,000 to 50,000 more. In the 1941 third quarter, the company had 176,000 employees.

Earnings Increase

The corporation reported net income for the September quarter of $7,444,870, equal, after dividends on the preferred stock, to $1.94 a share on the common. This compared with $6,070,913, or $1.49 a share in the June quarter, and $7,910,569, or $2.10 a share, in the September quarter last year.

For nine months net income was $19,656,471, equal to $4.94 a common share, against $23,998,054, or $6.40 a share, last year.

Directors declared the usual dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 9 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 4.

In connection with the company's total business volume so far this year, Mr. Grace said that profits in the third quarter amounted to 1.8 per cent of total business and for the nine months to 1.82 per cent. In the third quarter of 1941, the profit ratio on total business was 3.04 per cent, and for all of 1941 it was 3.59 per cent.

Net billings for the third quarter totaled $413,266,817 and for the first nine months they aggregated $1,079,038,378.

The billings for all of 1942, Mr. Grace said, would go well over $1,500,000,000 in comparison with last year's $997,000,000.

In regard to the "little steel" wage awards, Grace estimated it had added about $8,000,000 to the pay roll in the first nine months in the steel division alone.

Company Expands

The Bethlehem executive disclosed the company has spent $23,000,000 so far in 1942 for additional facilities and said another $12,000,000 would be expended before the end of the year.

Commenting on the recent metal salvage drive, Mr. Grace complimented the country's newspapers, which sponsored the campaign for having done "a grand job."

Bethlehem, he said, had benefitted considerably as a result of the campaign.

Mr. Grace said Bethlehem was training women in greater number and placing them in jobs adapted to their capabilities. He said the company was using women workers for certain tasks in the shipbuilding department and in some of the machine shops.

He said the company made two records in October, one was the production of 1,100,000 tons of ingots, 30,000 more than the company's previous record, and at the company's "H" furnace at Lackawanna, N. Y., October outturn of pig iron would total 46,190 tons, a world record.

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Need Seen to Collect Taxes On Pay-as-You-Earn Basis

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

"The tumult and the shouting die" (at least in Congress) about our next year's taxes, but the painful paying of them now faces the citizen. He has gone all the way with the legislators in calling for taxes until they hurt. He agrees that he, in proportion to his means, must help pay for the war, and that inflation is no bogey but a dire, realistic possibility. The thing that troubles him, however, is that the tax bill comes near the end of the year. Its steep increases fall upon him unexpectedly with 10 months already gone by and his preparation for the heavier burden no whit better than the year before. In fact, if he or she is among the millions whose pay has not kept pace with the increased cost of living, he is not so well off or ready as last year to face the tax collector.

One might venture to state that Americans as a rule do not save up in advance for taxes, for a home, a car, or furniture, and on the appointed day pay off, in one full and satisfactory swoop, the entire obligation or most of it. Instead, the public has been educated to meet a part of the amount due on the installment plan out of current income. He enjoys a high standard of living by paying for it as he goes. Why, he asks himself, would not such a plan be acceptable in paying for government or for the war? Why should 1942 taxes be paid out of 1943 income? Not for any more adequate reason than that 1942 income is more readily and fully ascertained after the 12 months are past.

The Treasury Objections

The argument for pay-as-you-go taxes is entirely valid, but as embodied in the Ruml plan, which would forgive one year's taxes, runs into strenuous opposition by the Treasury which says that this is no time to cancel taxes. The essence of Treasury objection is that (1) the Government will lose several billions of dollars and (2) that it would favor a limited number of people in the upper bracket incomes, (3) that people with widely fluctuating earnings would not necessarily be on a current basis.

These objections do not carry conviction with hosts of people nor does such logic as they contain appear weighty enough to counterbalance the benefits that would accrue to taxpayers by adoption of the plan.

Millions of persons are to be dumped into the chill tax waters without proper preparation. They have spent their 1942 monies in one way or another as has been their wont; they have spent more than of yore of their income for living expenses and it is a safe assumption that those whose pay rise did not equal the rise in living costs substantially outnumber those who got higher wages to offset the h. c. l.; moreover, they have been buying war bonds at a rate gradually approaching the 10 per cent of income suggested by the Treasury. These factors lead inevitably to the conclusion that people for the most part will not be ready to pay income taxes that have been boosted two to five or more times what they were the previous year.

Do People Save for Taxes?

Not only will millions of civilians puzzle how to scrape up the cash, but a big army of men in uniform face a jacked-up tax on a much smaller income. Then there is the case of thousands of smaller business men who appear destined for a precarious livelihood; out of a declining business they must extract funds to pay for the better business of the year previous. Older people whose incomes drop or cease must pay a big income tax debt out of current lowered earnings. In theory, of course, all these persons should have accumulated enough surplus as the months go by to pay the tax debt when due, but in practice Americans don't do it. A situation, not a theory, will face the Treasury next March.

Will the person making $50 a week have $379, if he is single, to pay Uncle Sam when March 15 comes around? Will the married man, with two children, making $60 a week have $198 available for the collector? The question of default here is not academic; it could become a serious problem, and penalties might aggravate the situation. It is quite possible that many people would have to sell their War Bonds to meet tax payments, a highly undesirable development.

Officials this past week have suddenly become vocal about the necessity of people everywhere to save regularly for taxes. This is very belated advice with 5/6 of the year already vanished. People should have started saving for the biggest tax bill in history last January, that is, if they could have known more than Congress about the taxes needed. But neither Congress nor the President knew and they gave forth no warning of the oppressive burden to come.

Pay-as-You-Go Basis Logical

All through the spring and summer new tax proposals kept appearing, fostering continued uncertainty. Now, with only two months left, the Treasury urges with all the earnestness at its command that bankers instruct their "people in the absolute necessity of saving regularly ample portions of their income, so that income tax payments may be made when due without strain, or scrimping or borrowing." This advice is good, of course, but it has lost 5/6 of its effectiveness. The uncertain evolving of the current tax bill is a potent argument against the payment of taxes a year late.

The time is drawing nearer inevitably when the people will have to pay their taxes as these accrue, week by week or month by month. The levies are so heavy that paying them in one lump is out of the question. Of course, as matters now stand, they can pay them quarterly, but it should not be overlooked that a 5 per cent Victory tax comes out of the salary every pay day beginning Jan. 1, 1943, in addition to deductions for War Bond purchases approaching 10 per cent. To put the income tax payer on a pay-as-you-go basis, without making him pay two years' taxes in one, unerringly points to the feasibility of the Ruml plan.

The Treasury's main objections to the Ruml plan do not disprove that as a whole the plan would be workable and beneficial to the income tax payers at large. The answer to the charge that the Treasury would lose a year's income is that there would be absolutely no year in which the Government would not collect a full year's taxes. Next March people will pay all or a part of their Federal taxes, but whether this is applied to their 1942 or 1943 tax bill could be merely a bookkeeping proposition.

No Cessation to Payments

Taxes will flow in as unceasingly under the Ruml plan as before; without the plan they would pay in no more than with it. The taxpayer under it is forgiven a year's debt, but no immediate benefit accrues to him and no immediate loss is suffered by the Government. The only foreseeable loss would be when the individual's income falls off or stops, due to lessened earning power or decease. Hence, whatever decline in tax collections might ensue would be spread over the entire generation of present taxpayers. Moreover, there is nothing in the plan to bar Congress increasing tax rates, if national income continues to rise, so as to offset what may be regarded as a theoretical loss.

The trouble with official thinking, it seems to this observer, is that it is too prone to regard the Government as one entity and the taxpaying public as another and entirely different one. This thinking would have one believe that making moneys collected in 1943 apply to 1943 taxes is a bit of unexampled Federal generosity, altogether too freehanded to be thought of. As a matter of fact, the adoption of this plan would handicap the Government in no wise, for the people are going to pay the costs of this war anyway, whether legislation makes it easier or more difficult. The Government is merely the agent of the people, and the agent will not lose by turning the tax clocks ahead one year any more than will the principal, who is in aggregate the people.

Windfall Talk Lacks Weight

If 42,000,000 income taxpayers are brought up to date in their payments, the good accomplished far outweighs any possible inequity due to windfalls benefiting a limited number in the upper income brackets. The windfall would occur only once and special provision could be made to catch most such cases. Moreover, estate taxes would help to minimize any loss. The windfall argument lacks substance and is beside the mark when weighed against the advantages. Insistence upon it seems to stem more from fear that a few rich would benefit than from any concern over the income tax debt now facing millions who could get relief.

The third objection, that fluctuating earnings may keep people from being on a current tax basis, cuts both ways and is hardly valid as argument. While current payments would be based on the previous year's income, adjustments up or down would be made after the year's close. After the pay-as-you-earn plan is once in effect, the Government's tax share goes up or down with the person's income. It will make it easier for the individual to avoid deficit financing, even if the Government from now on never does. Adoption of such a plan, especially if accompanied by the practice of deduction at source, will probably make one wonder why any other method was considered preferable.

Excess Reserves Drop $190,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of member banks decreased $190,000,000 to a total of approximately $2,160,000,000 during the week which ended Oct. 28, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The Board listed the principal change in holdings during the week as an increase of $216,000,000 in U. S. Government securities.

Survey of 205 Firms Shows '42 Sales Up, Profits Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Higher sales and lower profits—that's the picture the National City Bank of New York found in a survey of 205 industrial company reports for the first three quarters of 1942.

The group of concerns covered, mostly large manufacturers, had aggregate net income of $582,000,000 after taxes for the first nine months, a drop of 32 per cent under the total for the corresponding part of 1941.

Details of tax reserves showed, the bank said, that for a good part of the group net income before taxes was 9 per cent above 1941 figures, the drop in net incomes after taxes resulting from tax reserves 45 per cent above last year.

All Building Is Now Under Price Control

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Specialized price control for the vast American construction industry—from repairing a leaky roof to construction of giant projects such as Boulder Dam—will go into effect November 5, the Office of Price Administration announced.

OPA said the plan resulted from the necessity for a pricing method other than that provided by the general maximum price regulation.

The new regulation covers all construction and maintenance services and sales in which contractors, builders, installers and erectors furnish building or industrial equipment or materials together with labor required for actual construction, installation, or service.

Ceilings established by the ruling, OPA said, are the equivalent of those generally in effect during March, 1942, adusted for increases in labor costs between March, 31, 1942, and July 1, 1942.

The new regulations are designed to maintain the March, 1942, price level, except to allow for increased labor costs, to provide a workable means for determining maximum prices at this level and to maintain a constant observation of prices of construction not already under the control of other governmental agencies, OPA said.

Included in the regulation are such jobs as the stringing of new telephone and power lines, and the construction of sewers and streets. Ceilings are established also on ordinary household service jobs by plumbers, carpenters and electricians.

The regulation covers all construction and repair work done by the job, but does not apply to the wages of persons performing these jobs. Thus, a roofing contractor who named a price for the entire job is covered by the regulation, but if the householder bought the roofing material and employed a roofer to lay it, the roofer would not be subjected to the regulations.

Every contract entered into, except those of $500 or less, must be filed with OPA within 10 days after the award of the contract.

Northwestern Mutual Reports Assets Top $1.5-Billion Mark

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported that its assets passed the billion and one-half dollar mark in the third quarter of 1942.

Total assets as of Sept. 30 reached $1,501,628,333, a new high and an increase of $85,300,774 since a year ago.

Insurance in force on Sept. 30 amounted to $4,112,519,263, a gain of $107,706,340 over the comparable 1941 period. The new total was on 1,108,279 life policies.

M. J. Cleary, President, told the board of trustees that new paid-for business in the first three quarters of this year amounted to $162,635,714 on 41,036, policies. This was three-tenths of 1 per cent under the figure for the same period last year.

A more significant and important fact, Mr. Cleary said, was the abnormally low percentage of insurance that was being terminated voluntarily by policyholders.

Takes High Post

Kaplan-Kazanjian

George T. Carmichael

Appointed vice-president and comptroller of the New Haven Railroad. Mr. Carmichael has served in various capacities in the disbursements, statistical and valuation departments and has been with the road during his entire business life. He started as a clerk the latter part of 1908.

November Bond Issues to Total About $95,658,500

NEW YORK (AP)—Country-wide aggregate par value of all bond issues at the coming November elections was $95,658,500 against $165,964,944 in November, 1941, the Daily Bond Buyer said.

Texas and Louisiana were the only states submitting bond issue proposals.

Texas proposals include $33,000,000 of bonds to refinance the deficit in the general revenue fund and $2,000,000 for State office building construction.

In Baltimore the amount was $32,000,000 for the water supply.

San Francisco's bond proposals came to $7,950,000 for Market Street Railway purchase revenue.

In Louisiana the amount was $5,000,000 for a State institution.

The Bond Buper said restrictive influences of wartime priorities which already had sharply reduced local government buying also was discouraging state and municipal governmental bodies from seeking new loan authorization.

Nebraska City, Neb., listed $1,460,000 for electric system purchase revenue, and 11 other communities will vote on issues ranging from $925,000 down to $100,000.

Canada Welcomes Plan Freezing Paper Production

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (AP) — The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, announcing jointly with the War Production Board in Washington, plans to limit paper production, said the action was welcomed by Canada as further evidence of mutual determination by the two countries to prosecute the war effort to the limit.

The announcement said the "ultimate object is to reduce the production of paper products down to an essential level and thereby to release for war purposes, labor, power, transportation and materials."

Power Curtailed

In recent weeks, Canada has curtailed use of electricity by certain paper mills. Most seriously affected was the mill at Thorold, Ont., of the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., owned by the Chicago Tribune, which was cut to about 40 per cent of capacity, by diversion of 20,000 horsepower. Later, nine Quebec mills were moderately reduced, to give up 50,000 horsepower, some 45,000 more was said to have been saved by staggering seventh day shutdowns in Quebec, and another 18,000 by curtailing various mills making miscellaneous types of paper other than newsprint.

Canadian newsprint mills have been running at only about 65 per cent of capacity, on the average, in recent months, and meeting all North American demands. Last month, when plans were announced to concentrate newsprint production in areas less pinched for manpower and electricity, it had been expected that because of the low rate of operations generally, higher rates in those areas would permit meeting of all normal demands.

Out of developments in the war effort, inluding inreasing demands upon manpower, along with negotiations with Washington, however, the new order looking to curtailment has developed.

Joint Action

Said the announcement:

"Joint action by the two Governments, designed to accomplish orderly curtailment of such an internationally important product as paper on the broadest principles of equality and treatment, is welcomed by Canada as further evidence of mutual determination of our democratic countries to accomplish maximum results toward our total war effort."

It was explained that delivery has been limited to 90 days' supply, but that no manufacturer shall fail to make delivery to any newspaper or magazine, with whom he was doing business in 1942, to the extent that he is able to do so within the scope of the limitations.

It is also provided that the administrator may, by written permit, grant "such exemption or relief in whole or in part from any provision of this order as he may deem proper in any particular case or cases, having due regard to the public interest."

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Newsprint experts estimated that the joint Canadian-United States order freezing production of paper at current levels would leave output at approximately the current annual rate of consumption by newspapers supplied from North America.

Nevertheless, the announcement issued in Washington and Ottawa made it clear that the present freezing order was preliminary to such reduction of output as may later be deemed necessary.

Situation Comfortable

The immediate situation seemed reasonably comfortable, if only for the time being. On the basis of consumption by United States newspapers in the first nine months of 1942, it appears the use for the entire year will come to about 3,800,000 tons. The order, freezing production at the rate of the past six months, leaves production at an annual rate close to 4,300,000 tons for North America.

That indicates a surplus of 500,000, from which must be deducted the Canadian consumption of about 200,000 tons, leaving 300,000 tons to take care of exports to other countries. Because of wartime restrictions, no statistics are available as to these exports currently, but paper circles do not believe they are running above the 300,000 annual figure.

Thus it appears that production and consumption is in fairly close balance under the new order. In addition, United States newspapers have stocks on hand of a little more than 500,000 tons, or about 66 days' supply. In view of the uncertain future, however, there would doubtless be great reluctance generally to begin to eat into these stocks.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Union Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov.	16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov.	18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov.	16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov	20

Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

In order to help preserve our common heritage of freedom, many men and women are leaving home and business for Government duty.

We can be of service to such persons by providing sound management of their property.

Some will wish to place their property in a Living Trust while others will prefer a Custodian Account.

You and your attorney are invited to talk with our officers in confidence and without the slightest obligation.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

Wartime protection for valuables: Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Complete List of Old Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 817,660
1942 volume to date 82,777,866
1941 volume to date 118,453,986

Steels, Rails Lead Further Recovery Shift

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Steels and rails today led the stock market on a further selective recovery shift.

While buying was restricted in most cases, selling timidity was apparent at the start. Gains of fractions to a point were well distributed near the final hour.

Lessening of tension over the war situation in the Solomons, plus the evident reluctance of most shareholders to unload on sporadic bearish news items, brokers said, were sustaining factors.

Bonds generally leaned to the upside and commodities were relatively steady.

The buoyant air transport stocks of Friday took a rest although United and American Airlines added modest advances. Crucible Steel touched a new year's top along with Pennsylvania Railroad.

In front were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Standard Oil (NJ), American Telephone, Western Union and Eastman Kodak.

Chrysler was up a trifle in the wake of the 75-cent dividend announced late yesterday which duplicated a previous payment. A sharp drop in 9-months' net for the company seemingly was in line with expectations.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.3 P. C. in Week; 1.1 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 903,246 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 24.

This was an increase of 2,479 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 10,359 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 65,589 cars, or 7.8 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	432,500	324	26,916
Less-than-carlot mdse	92,188	1,226	167,604
Coal	167,357	3,033	2,029
Grain & grain prdts	47,664	†2,798	12,589
Livestock	24,361	†116	3,983
Forest products	49,211	741	3,294
Ore	78,076	268	7,620
Coke	13,989	†213	857

†Decrease

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled on railroads reporting for the week ended Oct. 24:

	Oct. 24	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Ches & Ohio	41,120	41,744	44,123
Nickel Plate	23,060	24,785	21,918
Pere Marquette	12,787	13,089	13,695
Reading	46,004	41,344	43,694
Jersey Central	28,562	26,641	25,008
Missouri Pacific	39,131	41,849	30,329
Frisco	20,796	21,173	17,214
Illinois Central	48,633	49,859	42,730
Erie	29,358	29,927	23,910
Pennsylvania	158,364	147,402	151,879
New York Central	108,419	106,819	106,969
Pitts. & Lake Erie	16,698	16,440	17,566
New Haven	28,848	27,203	30,008
St. Paul	15,322	15,702	14,294
Wabash	20,495	19,756	17,791
Lehigh Valley	21,853	21,313	20,411
Southern Pacific	63,936	62,605	60,809
Southern Railway	49,581	49,915	46,046
Delaware & Hudson	17,094	18,151	18,410

Henderson Not To Fix Prices On Raw Cotton

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, said here he did not expect to establish any ceiling price on raw cotton other than limitation resulting from ceiling prices on manufactured or processed goods made from the staple.

Mr. Henderson, discussing the raw cotton price following an address before the Associated Industries of Alabama, said he could not "give an answer binding for the duration, but he did not now contemplate" fixing any ceiling on the South's principal cash crop.

He added that he did not expect "any over-all changes in the price schedules on cotton goods and textiles," which were fixed last April 28.

"The price of cotton ought to fluctuate with the structure of the price ceiling fixed on cotton goods as long as cotton sells at a price that enables the mills to secure their raw cotton requirements and to operate at a fair profit under the ceiling prices on cotton goods," he said.

Chrysler Corp. Net Equals $3.33 Share

DETROIT (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation reported net income of $14,502,590 for the first nine months of 1942, equal to $3.33 a common share, compared with $29,460,847 in the like period of 1941.

Net income was after provision for $11,400,000 in federal, state and foreign taxes, compared to a tax provision of $23,000,000 for the first nine months of 1941.

Sales of Chrysler and wholly owned United States subsidiaries in the first nine months of 1942 were $423,622,115, compared with $665,525,554 in the like period of 1941. The report noted that the corporation is engaged exclusively in war production.

Rail Interest Payment Denied

DENVER (AP)—A petition asking that the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad pay approximately $2,500,000 in interest on five bond issues was denied a petitioning group headed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes. Henry Swan, a railroad trustee, testified that the trustees believed a cash balance in the railroad treasury should be devoted to purposes other than interest payment.

Babson Says Colleges Must Give All to War

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY — Inquiries are coming from schools and colleges as to what their financial policy should be during the war. As to curriculum, this may be out of my line, although Mrs. Babson and I are largely responsible for Babson Institute and Webber College. Both will continue operating and should be crowded with students when the war is over. Like other patriotic schools, we expect much smaller than normal attendance during the war. As to financial policies, however, I am qualified to speak.

These comments, therefore, are directed to parents, to boards of incorporators, boards of trustees and the faculties of educational institutions, especially those exempt from taxation. These have an extra obligation to our country to which they pay no taxes, and particularly to their local communities which do not even tax their real estate. This puts educational institutions in an entirely different class from commercial, industrial and other business corporations. Colleges, therefore, should forget themselves entirely. After carrying out contracts with present students they should put the good of the country first—certainly before their faculties and other employees.

Work of Institutions

During the recent business depression it was up to all such institutions, especially those taxexempt, to do what they could to prevent unemployment and to keep faculties and others employed. Today the situation is very different. Most men and women now working for educational institutions are needed in war work and we should endeavor to get on without them wherever possible.

The United Nations must win this war or all our educational institutions, as we now know them, will go out of existence. Certainly, endowment funds would be wiped out. To try to maintain the present curriculum and staffs is, in my humble opinion, unpatriotic, unbusinesslike and unfair to the students. This is especially true now that the 18-year-olds are to be drafted.

Temporarily, women's colleges have an advantage. The draft law does not yet affect women. On the other hand, all those concerned should see what is happening to women's colleges in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the occupied nations. Even in England their curriculum has been entirely changed with great stress upon vocational work. Colleges are justified in training women to become expert stenographers and typists, accurate accountants and machine workers. To ask girls, however, to continue college during the remainder of this war under the cultural college program is, to my mind, absolutely wicked.

Naturally, the officers and department heads of many institutions are loath to make such changes. Such men and women are naturally conservative and are often the last to recognize the serious conditions that this country faces. Hence, it is especially important that the trustees should take a hand at this critical moment.

Trustees as a rule are good-natured, intelligent gentlemen who usually, and rightly so, let the president run the institution, being content to back him up and collect their fees. Such a policy is all right in ordinary times, but these are extraordinary times. Today trustees should assert their power in case the president and faculty do not co-operate 100 per cent in the necessary readjustment.

What About Endowments?

College finance committes should seek diversification under normal conditions. Furthermore, as bonds become due, colleges may be justified now in reinvesting a certain proportion of the money in corporation bonds of a similar character in order to enjoy proper diversification. Certainly, any surplus income from endowment or other funds should be invested only in government bonds, preferably the so-called "Series G."

Furthermore, an effort should be made to reduce expenses so as to buy more government bonds. Certainly, income from endowment funds should not now be used to pay faculty members and other employees who are needed in war work: This applies especially to the unnecessary overhead with which so many educational institutions are saddled and to those instructors whose courses are not directly contributory to the war work.

Some college presidents and deans will argue regarding being ready for carrying on after the war. I am not advocating the closing of any institution, however small or weak. Let every institution continue to keep open; but let it confine itself for the duration to subjects which will directly and today help win the war.

This means running more or less on a skeleton basis and especially soliciting for students, older persons who are not capable of doing war work but, owing to the war, are temporarily out of business.

There are hundreds of thousands of men, from automobile salesmen to housewives, who for the duration are out of business. It is a wonderful opportunity for them to use the next year or two in securing the education of which they have always felt the need. For the benefit of such men and women all colleges should be kept open, although run more or less on a skeleton basis.

—1942— High Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chg'se

Adams Exp 1.60p 1 47¾ 47¾ 47¾ Oct 28
Adams Express 1.60 9 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝ + ⅛
Adams Millis 1.40 2 23¾ 23½ 23½ Oct 30
Addressog (1) 3 15 15 15
Air Reduct 2a 8 37⅞ 37½ 37⅞ + ⅜
Alaska Juneau 6 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ⅛
Allegheny Co 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Allegheny pf 20 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ + ⅛
Allegheny pf$3.50 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ + ⅛
Allegheny pr pf 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝ + ⅛
Allegheny Lud 1.55a 3 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅜ + ⅛
Allen Ind (1.60) 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ Oct 30
Allied Chem & Dye 6a 1 139 139 139 + ½
Allied Kid (1) 1 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ Oct 30
Allied Mills 1.40 3 15⅞ 15¾ 15⅞ + ⅛
Allied Stores (.60) 2 6½ 6 6
Allis-Chalmers 1a 1 72¾ 72¾ 72¾ Oct 28
Alpha Portland Cem 2 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ +1
Amalgamated Leather 1 1 1 1
Amerada Petroleum 2 7 68¼ 68 68 Oct 29
American Agricultural Chem 1.20a 5 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ + ⅜
American Bank Note 1.40 3 45½ 44¾ 45½ +1¼
American Bank Note pf 5½ 1 8⅞ 8⅞ —
American Bank Note pf 6 1 103 103 103 Oct 28
American Bosch Mag 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛ Oct 28
American Brake Shoe 1.40 4 27½ 27½ 27½
American Cable & Radio 14 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅜ + ⅛
American Can (3) 3 67 67 67
American Can pf (7) 1 170 170 170 + ½
American Car & Foundry 9 26¼ 25¾ 26⅛ + ½
American Chain & Cable pf 5a 5 65⅜ 65⅛ 65⅜ + ⅛
American Chain & Cable 1.20a 5 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜ + ⅛
American Chain & Cable pf 5 4 106¾ 106¾ 106¾ Oct 30
American Chicle (4a) 1 91½ 91 91½ Oct 30
American Colortype 3 6 6 6 Oct 30
American Comm'l Alcohol 2a 7 14½ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
American Distilling 10 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛ + ⅜
American Encaustic Tiling 7 2⅝ 2½ 2½
American European Secs 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 27
American Export Lines 1a 1 23 23 23 Oct 27
American & Foreign Power 11 11 11 Oct 30
American & Foreign Power pf 5a 4 38¾ 38½ 38¾ Oct 30
American Hide & Leather 4 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Oct 29
American Home Products 2.40 3 49¾ 49¾ 49¾ + ⅛
American Ice 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛ Oct 29
American Ice pf 5 5 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ Oct 29
American Internat'l Corp 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ⅛
American Investment 1.55e 1 5 5 5 Oct 27
American Locomotive 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ + ⅛
American Locomotive pf 7 6¾ 6½ 6¾ + ⅛
American Machine & Foundry 2 65 63 63 + ½
American Metal 1.50a 2 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛ + ⅛
American Metal pf 6a 1 130 130 130 + ½
American Power & Light 10 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ Oct 30
American Rad & St San 1.20 8 21½ 21½ 21½ + ⅛
American Republics 1.80 9 23½ 23¼ 23½ + ⅜
American Rolling Mill 1.20 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ Oct 30
American Safety Razor 1.40 2 9½ 9½ 9½
American Seating 1.40 4 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ Oct 29
American Ship Building 1.40 2 35½ 34¾ 35½ + ⅝
American Smelting 2.50 10 40¾ 40½ 40¾ + ⅛
American Snuff 2.40 1 143 143 143 —1
American Stamping 1.80e 2 26 26 26 + ⅛
American Steel Foundries 3 17 21¼ 21 21⅜ + ⅜
American Stores 1.40 3 40⅜ 40¼ 40⅜ + ⅛
American Stove 1.20 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛ Oct 27
American Sugar Refining 3 20 20 20
American Tel & Tel 2½ 1 8½ 8½ 8½ Oct 26
American Tobacco 3 1 103 103 103 Apr
American Tobacco (B) (5a) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Oct 29
American Type Founders 1 65⅝ 65⅝ 65⅝ Oct 27
American Viscose 1.40 1 67 67 67
American Water Works 27 3½ 3⅜ 3½
American Woolen 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
American Zinc Lead & Smelting 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Oct 30
Anaconda Copper 1.50 14 23¼ 23 23⅛ + ⅛
Anaconda Wire & Cable 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼ Oct 28
Anchor Hocking Glass 1 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ + ⅛
Andes Copper 3.60 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ Oct 28
Archer-Daniels-Midland 7 2½ 2½ 2½ Oct 30
Arkansas Natural Gas 7 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 27
Armour (Ill) 13 3 3 3
Armour pf 6 1 107½ 107½ 107½ + ½
Armour (Del) 8 3 3 3
Armstrong Cork 3 27 27 27 + ⅛
Arnold Constable 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
Artloom (.30e) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Associated Dry Goods 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ + ⅛
Associated Dry Goods 1st pf 2 61½ 61½ 61½ + ⅛
Associated Dry Goods 2nd pf 1 12 12 12 Oct 30
Associates Investment 1.60 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ Sep 29
Atchison (6e) 9 49¼ 48¾ 49¼ + ⅛
Atlantic Coast Line 1.50 3 69 68½ 69 + ⅜
Atlantic Refining .70e 2 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜ + ⅛
Atlas Corp 1a 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
Atlas Powder 1.40 1 58 56 58 Oct 30
Austin Nichols 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Autocar 1.40 2 7½ 7½ 7½ Oct 30
Aviation Corp 1 8 8 8 Oct 30
Avocet Copper 7 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 27

B

Baldwin Loco 13 13½ 13⅛ 13½ + ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 16 4 3⅞ 3⅞
Bangor & Aroostook 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ Oct 28
Barber Asphalt 1.40 7 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ Oct 30
Barker Bros (1.20) 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Oct 27
Barnsdall (.60) 4 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛ — ⅛
Bath Iron Works 1a 12 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1.40a 1 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜ Oct 30
Beech Creek 2.50 2 44½ 44½ 44½ Oct 28
Beech Nut Packing (3a) 1 103 103 103 Apr
Belding Corticelli (1.20) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Oct 29
Bell Aircraft .80 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ Oct 27
Bell Aircraft (2e) 11 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ + ⅛
Bendix Aviation 2.50 6 35⅛ 34⅝ 35⅛ + ⅛
Bendix Home Appliances 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 30
Best Foods 1.15a 2 42¼ 42¼ 42¼ + ⅛
Bethlehem Steel (3) 17 21⅛ 21 21⅛ + ⅜
Blaw-Knox 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜ Oct 30
Bliss & Laughlin 1 12½ 12½ 12½ + ⅛
Boeing Air 1a 5 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛
Bohn Aluminum & Brass 1 35½ 35½ 35½
Bond Stores 1.60 1 15 15 15
Borden Co .90a 8 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜ — ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝ + ⅛
Bower Roller Bearing 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Bowers Roll 2a 1 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ Oct 28
Braniff Airways (.40g) 1 19½ 19½ 19½ Oct 21
Briggs & Stratton (3) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ Oct 30
Bristol-Myers 3a 4 35 35 35 Oct 29
Brown & Co 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 28
Brown Shoe 1 1 1 1 Oct 30
Brunswick Balke 1 13½ 13½ 13½ — ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1.40e 5 7 6¾ 7 + ⅜
Budd Wheel 3 7¾ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
Bullard 1.35a 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ Oct 28
Bulova Watch Co 2 1 43½ 43½ 43½ Oct 30
Burlington Mills 1.40 2 18⅜ 18½ 18⅜ Oct 30
Burroughs Adding Mach 1.40 1 55½ 55½ 55½ Oct 30
Bush Term Bldg 7 pf 1 52½ 52½ 52½ Oct 30
Butler Bros .60 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Butler Bros 1.20 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Oct 30
Butler's B .60e 2 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Byers (A M) pf 7 1 40½ 40½ 40½ Oct 30
Byron Jackson 1.40 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝ Oct 30

C

California Packing 1.40 1 21 21 21 + ⅛
California Packing 4.40 1 21½ 21½ 21½A g 1a
Callahan Z-A 1 11 11 11
Calumet & Hecla 2 7½ 7½ 7½
Camden Fire Ins 5 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛ Oct 30
Campbell Wy Min .60 4 13 13 13 Oct 29
Canadian Pac 7a 78 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
Canada Dry 1.20 2 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ + ⅜
Canada Dry pf 4.25 1 93¾ 93¾ 93¾ Oct 28
Canada Southern 1.20 1 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ Oct 30
Cannon Mills 8 1 34¾ 34¾ 34¾ Oct 30
Capital Admin A 1 3½ 3½ 3½ Oct 30
Carpenter Steel 2.80 2 28½ 28½ 28½ Oct 28
Carrier Corp .15a 2 3½ 3½ 3½ Oct 30
Case (J I) 3a 2 71 71 71 Oct 30
Case (J I) pf (3a) 2 71 71 71 Oct 30
Caterpillar Tractor 2 37⅜ 37⅜ 37⅜ + ⅛
Celanese 1.40a 5 45½ 45¼ 45½ + ⅛
Celotex Corp 1a 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ Oct 30
Cerro de Pasco 2.50 7 17¼ 17 17⅛ — ⅛
Certain-teed Products 2 4½ 4½ 4½ Oct 30
Chain Belt 1a 2 18½ 18½ 18½
Champion Paper & Fibre (1) 2 18⅞ 18½ 18⅞ Oct 29
Checker Cab 1 8½ 8½ 8½ Oct 22
Chesapeake & Ohio 3 34¾ 33¾ 34 + ⅛
Chicago & Eastern Ill 21 2 2 2 — ⅛
Chicago & Eastern Ill pf 97 97 97 Oct 28
Chicago & North Western 2½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ Oct 30

—1942— High Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chg'se

Chicago Pneumatic Tool 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ⅛
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific 13 13½ 13⅛ 13½ + ⅜
Chicago Yellow Cab 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Chickasha Cotton Oil 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Chile Copper 1.50 10 21¾ 21⅝ 21⅝ — ⅛
Chrysler 3 80 80 80 Oct 29
Cincinnati Gas & Electric 1.20 1 12 12 12 Oct 30
Cincinnati Gas & Electric pf 4 1 104 104 104 Oct 29
Cincinnati Milling Mach 1 5 4⅞ 4⅞ + ⅛
Cincinnati Street Ry 1 54½ 54½ 54½ Oct 30
Cities Service 30 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Cities Service pf 5½ 1 41 41 41 Oct 28
Cities Service pr pf 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 28
City Ice & Fuel 1.20 1 10 10 10 Oct 30
City Investing 1 1 1 1
City Stores 1 1 1 1 Oct 30
Clark Equipment 2½a 1 28 28 28 Oct 30
Cleveland Cliffs Iron 1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾ + ⅛
Climax Molybdenum 1.20a 2 43½ 43 43½ + ½
Coca-Cola (3) 5 80 80 80 Oct 29
Coca-Cola Co A 3 1 82 82 82 Oct 14
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron 1 11 11 11
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf 5a 1 105 105 105 + ⅜
Colorado & Southern 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Colorado & Southern 1st pf 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 30
Columbia Gas & Electric 1 2 2 2 Oct 14
Columbian Carbon 2a 4 76½ 76½ 76½ + ⅛
Comm'l Credit 1.35 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ + ⅛
Commercial Invest Trust 3 11½ 11½ 11½ + ⅛
Commercial Solvents 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ + ⅛
Commonwealth & Southern 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Commonwealth & Southern pf 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Conde Nast .40a 1 2½ 2½ 2½
Congoleum-Nairn 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
Consol Aircraft 1a 10 20¾ 20 20¾ + ⅛
Consol Cig 1.40a 6 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ Oct 30
Consol Coppermines 7 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Consol Edison 1.60 35 16¼ 15⅞ 16¼ + ⅜
Consol Ed pf (5) 1 86¼ 86¼ 86¼
Consol Film Ind 5 ½ ½ ½ Oct 29
Consol Laundries 1 3 3 3 Oct 27
Consol Oil 1.40 6 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
Consol RR Cuba pf 5 6 5¾ 6 Oct 29
Consol'n Coal 6 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞ + ⅛
Consol'n-C pf 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ Oct 30
Con Pw pf 4½ 1 14½ 13¾ 14½
Container 1½a 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾
Cont Baking 11 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
Cont Bk pf (8) 1 91¼ 91¼ 91¼ Oct 30
Cont Can 1a 5 46⅜ 46⅛ 46¼ + ⅛
Cont Diamond 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Cont Ins 1.80a 6 40¾ 40¾ 40¾ + ½
Cont Mot .40a 13 4¼ 4½ 4¼
Cont Oil Del (1) 11 26⅞ 26⅞ 26⅞ + ⅛
Cont Steel 3a 5 21 21 21 +1
Copper Range Co 1.50 6 10 9¾ 10 + ½
Copper Range Co pf 2½ 1 46 46 46 —1½
Corn Prod 2.60 7 52½ 52 52¼ + ⅛
Corn Prod pf 4½ 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 30
Cotton Industrial 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 30
Crane Co (1g) 10 15¼ 13¾ 13⅞ + ⅛
Crane Co pf 4½ 3 46½ 46½ 46½ + ⅛
Crosley (.30g) 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Crown C&S 4a 4 18½ 17⅞ 18⅛ + ⅛
Crown Cork Int 2½a 1 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛ Oct 30
Crown Cork Int (1) 3 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅛
Crucible Steel 1g 22 58¾ 58 58¾ +1¼
Crucible pf (5) 3 82 81 82 +1¼
Cub-Am Sugar 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Cub-Am Sugar pf 5½ 2 65 64½ 65 + ⅞
Cuneo Press 1.40 2 14¾ 14½ 14¾ + ⅛
Curtis Publishing 22 1½ 1⅜ 1½
Curtis Publishing pf 7 1 17¾ 17¼ 17¼ — ½
Curtis-Wright 1g 3 8¾ 8¼ 8¾
Curtis-Wright 2a 2 22⅞ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1.85e 2 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛

D—E

Davega Stores .70g 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 26
Davega pf 1.40 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ Oct 26
Davis Ch .60e 15 11¼ 11 11 — ⅛
Decca Rec .60a 2 7½ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
Deere 1.35e 2 23½ 23⅜ 23½
Delaware & Hudson 1 25½ 25½ 25½ Oct 28
Delaware Lack & Western 6 30 29 30 +1
Detroit Edison 1.40 21 29½ 29 29½ + ⅛
Detroit Steel 1.20 3 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛
Detroit Steel pf 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Devoe & Raynolds A 2 8 8 8 Oct 28
Diamond Match 1.80 1 54¼ 54 54 —1¼
Diamond T Motor 1 3 3 3
Distillers Corp-Seagrams 1 14¾ 14¼ 14¾
Dome Mines 1.20 3 26¼ 26⅛ 26⅛
Douglas Aircraft 8 6¼ 6 6 Oct 28
Douglas Air 5a 2 69¾ 69¾ 69¾ + ⅜
Dow Chem (3) 1 122 122 122 Oct 30
Dresser Mfg 1¼a 1 15½ 15½ 15½ Oct 30
Drug Inc 11 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
Du Mont Lab 3 130 12⅝ 12⅞ — ⅞
Du Pont pf 4½ 3 126 126 126 + ⅜
East Air Lines 6 30 29 30 +1
East Roll Mill 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ + ⅛
Eastman (5) 1 137½ 137½ 137½ + ½
Eaton Mfg 3 7 23½ 23½ 23½ + ⅛
Edis Bros .80 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
Edison Bros Stores 5 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Oct 30
El Auto 1¾a 3 28⅞ 28⅞ 28⅞
Elec Boat 1a 9 13 12¾ 13 + ⅛
El Pow & Lt 3 1½ 1⅜ 1½ + ⅛
El P&L $6 pf 1 29 29 29 + ⅛
El P&L $7 pf 6 32⅞ 32½ 32⅞ + ⅛
El Stor Bat 2 1 33 33 33 Oct 30
El Paso G 2.40 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ — ⅛
Endi-John 3 1 45 45 45 Oct 16
Eng Pub Serv 9 3 3 3
Equity Corp 1.20 1 56 56 56 Oct 28
Erie 1 58½ 58½ 58½ Oct 29
Erie RR (1e) 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
Erie RR pf A5 1 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ — ⅛
Eureka V C 1 4 4 4 Oct 30
Evans Prod 1 6½ 6½ 6½ + ⅛
Ex-Cello 2.60 1 27½ 27½ 27½ + ⅛
Exchange Buf 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 30

F

Fairb M (1) 2 34 34 34 Oct 24
Fajardo Sug 2 4 23½ 23½ 23½ + ⅛
Fed Lt&Tr 1 2 7 7 7 Oct 28
Fed Min&S 3a 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅜
Fed Mog (1) 1 11 11 11 Oct 28
Fed M T .30e 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ Oct 29
Fed D St 1.40 1 14 14 14 — ⅛
Fed DS pf4½ 1 19 19 19 Oct 21
Ferro Enam 1 4 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a 4 40½ 40¼ 40¼ Oct 30
Firestone T 1 3 19¾ 19½ 19½
Firestone pf 6 2 103⅞ 103¾ 103⅞ Oct 30
First Nat 2½ 1 32⅞ 32⅞ 32⅞ + ⅛
Flintkote .55a 1 13 13 13 — ⅛
Florsheim Shoe (1) 1 94 94 94 Oct 23
Florence 1½a 2 24¼ 24 24¼ — ⅛
Florsheim A 2 2 18½ 18½ 18½ Oct 14
Follansbee Stl 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ + ⅛
Food Fair St 1 2 9 9 9 Oct 28
Food Mach 1.40 3 36 36 36 Oct 28
Foster Wheeler 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞ Oct 30
Francisco Sug 5 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞ + ⅛
Freeport S (2) 11 37½ 37 37 — ⅜
Fruehauf 1.40 1 18 18 18 Oct 29

G

Gabriel Co A 5 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Gair Robt 1.40g 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ Oct 29
Gair pf 1.20 2 9½ 9½ 9½ Oct 30
Gar Wood 25 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
Gar Wood pf 1g 2 8¾ 8¼ 8¼ Oct 27
Gaylord C 1.20 3 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Oct 23
Gaylord pf 2¾ 1 52 52 52 Oct 16
Gen Am Inv 1.40g 2 6 6 6 Oct 28
Gen Am Inv pf 5 1 103½ 103½ 103½ Oct 28
Gen Am Tr 1a 1 39½ 39 39 — ⅛
Gen Bak .35a 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
Gen Bronze 1 4 4 4
Gen Cable 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ Oct 28
Gen Cable A 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7a 1 79½ 79½ 79½ + ½
Gen Cigar (1) 2 19 19 19
Gen Elec 1.40 21 29½ 29 29⅜ + ⅛
Gen Foods 1.70a 3 33½ 33½ 33½ + ⅜
Gen Ft 4½ 2 114¾ 113½ 114¾ Oct 29
Gen G & El A 23 1½ 1½ 1½
Gen Mills (4) 2 85 85 85 +1
Gen Mot 1½a 25 41 40¾ 41
Gen Mot pf (5) 2 125½ 125½ 125½ — ½
Gen O Am 2a 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Oct 24
Gen O Ad A3a 3 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ Oct 29
Gen Pres 4a 2 14¾ 14½ 14½ + ⅛
Gen Print Ink 3 4 4 4
Gen Pub Serv 4 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 24
Gen Ry S 4a 2 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜ Oct 30
Gen Realty (1) 6 11 11 11
Gen Refract 1.60 4 29¼ 28¾ 29¼ Oct 19
Gen Refr .80a 3 18¼ 18 18¼ + ⅛
Gen Telep (1.60) 3 14¾ 14½ 14¾ + ⅛
Gen Time 50c 1 9½ 9½ 9½ + ⅛
Gen T & R 1a 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛ Oct 29
Gillette (1.20) 7 41¼ 41¼ 41¼ — ⅛
Gillette pf (5) 3 60¼ 60 60 Oct 29
Gimbel Bros 1 5 4⅞ 4⅞ + ⅛
Gimbel Bros pf 6 1 54½ 54½ 54½ Oct 30
Glidden (.80e) 2 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝ Oct 30
Glidden pf 4.50 1 41 41 41 Oct 28
Gobel (Adolf) 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 28
Goebel Bre .20 2 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ Oct 27
Goodrich 1a 5 24 23¾ 23⅞ + ⅜
Goodrich pf 5 2 79¼ 79 79 Oct 30
Goody'r Tire 2 22¼ 22¼ 22¼ + ⅛
Gotham Silk Hos pf 5 1 85¾ 85¾ 85¾ Oct 28
Goth Hosiery 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 30
Graham-Paige 62 1 1 1
Granby .60a 8 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ⅛
Grand Union 4 7½ 7½ 7½
Granite C.35g 4 8 8 8 Oct 28
Grant (1.40a) 1 27 27 27 Oct 29
Grant pf (3) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ Oct 27
Gt N I O Ct 2a 1 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛
Gt Nor pf (2a) 36 23⅜ 23¼ 23⅜ + ⅛
Gt W Sug 4 13 43⅜ 43¼ 43⅜ — ⅛
Greenfield Tap 1 1 1 1
Greyhound (1) 31 14 13⅞ 14
Grocery St Pd .55 1 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ — ⅛
Grum Aircraft 9 13 13 13 + ⅛
Guantan Sugar 8 2¼ 2½ 2½ Oct 29
Guif Mob&Ohio 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ + ⅛
Gulf Mid 2½g 2 31¾ 31½ 31¾ + ⅛

H—I

Hack Wat 1.40g 1 22½ 22½ 22½ Oct 21
Hall Print 1a 2 12½ 12 12 Oct 30
Hamil W .55e 4 10½ 10½ 10½ Oct 30
Harb-Walk ⅝a 1 14¾ 14¼ 14¼
Hat Corp 4a 2 4½ 4½ 4½ Oct 28
Hayes Mfg 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Hayes In 1½a 8 7⅞ 8 Oct 29
Hazel Atlas 3 89 88½ 89 — ½
Hecker Prod 2 6½ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
Helme (4) 1 56½ 56½ 56½ Oct 27
Hercules (1) 2 13¼ 13 13¼ Oct 28
Hercules pf 1.60a 1 67 66½ 67 + ½
Hersey C (3) 1 41¼ 41¼ 41¼ Oct 23
Hersh Cp pf 4a 1 95¼ 95¼ 95¼ +1¼
Hinde&Du 4a 1 13½ 13½ 13½ Sep
Hires (1.45e) 1 15 15 15 — ¼
Holland F (2) 3 26¼ 26⅛ 26⅛
Hollander ⅜a 8 6¼ 6 6 Oct 28
Holly Sugar (1) 1 14 14 14 Oct 29
Homestake 4a 5 25¼ 25 25¼ + ⅜
Hou Ltg&Pwr 1 39½ 39½ 39½ Oct 30
Hou Pwr&Lt ⅛a 1 10½ 10½ 10½ Oct 30
Household (4) 2 40 40 40

J—K

Howe Sound (3) 2 22½ 22½ 32½ Oct 30
Hudson & Man 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Oct 28
Hudson&Mfr pf 4 4 4 Oct 27
Hudson B (h2) 6 22 22 22 + ½
Hupp Motor 7 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
Illinois Cent 13 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼ + ⅛
Ill Cent pf 1 22¼ 22¼ 22¼ + ½
Indianapolis Pwr 2 13½ 13¼ 13½ + ⅛
Ind P

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Official Gives Questions On Wage Changes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Federal agencies assigned to the big job of stabilizing salaries and wages have been swamped with more questions than they have answers for immediately.

Both the War Labor Board and the Treasury are working on outlines of policy and more detailed regulations. The Board has jurisdiction over the adjustment of all wages and over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 a year, except those of executive, administrative and professional employees who are not represented by unions. The Treasury, through the commissioner of internal revenue, will administer regulations governing all other salaries.

Treasury Answers Queries

A press conference with John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, brought forth these questions and answers dealing with the salary problem:

Q. What about bonuses? Can an employer be restricted in the amount of a Christmas bonus he can give?

A. There is no prohibition against customary Christmas bonuses and payments of that type to employees, except where the $25,000 net income limit is involved.

Q. Some corporations regularly give bonuses of a week, or two or three weeks' pay. Would that be a normal bonus?

A. Yes, if they have done that customarily in the past.

Q. Suppose they do it in good years and are unable to do it in bad years?

A. Assuming this is a good year, it is still a customary bonus.

Q. How about a company that has never paid a bonus, but has offered an incentive plan to its workers prior to Oct. 3?

A. That probably would be all right.

Q. What about the salaries of state and municipal employees?

A. They are subject to the regulations, except those fixed by statute.

Q. Is a municipal ordinance a statute?

A. No.

Q. How would you enforce it?

A. We could go after the employee.

Many Not Covered

Q. Regarding this $25,000 net salary limitation, what about the doctor, the lawyer, the professional in business for himself who from a number of fees gets an income considerably in excess of $25,000?

A. He is not covered by the act.

Q. Suppose the lawyer or doctor works for a single concern and devotes all his time to that concern?

A. He is covered.

Q. What is the gross salary permitted which, after payment of Federal taxes, would leave the employee a net of $25,000?

A. The Treasury estimates that on the basis of present tax rates an employee's gross salary limit next year would be $67,200.

Q. In the case of a moving picture actor, for example, who works for several different companies and his total salary exceeds the limit, which employer is penalized?

A. All will be regarded as participating in the violating of the act. It is up to him and the corporations to get together and adjust the salaries among themselves.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Oct. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended October 24, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prices strengthened for agricultural products, including most livestock, except hogs; for cotton, eggs, and certain fruits and vegetables.

At 99.7 per cent of the 1926 average the index is slightly below the high level of early October.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Change to Oct. 24 '42 from	
	Oct. 24 1942	Oct. 17 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 25 1941
All commodities	*99.7	*99.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.3
Farm products	108.7	107.9	+ 0.7	+23.4
Foods	103.1	103.1		+17.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 4.6
Textile products	96.5	96.5		+ 6.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.7	— 0.1	— 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 1.7
Bldg materials	110.2	110.2		+ 3.0
Chem & allied	96.1	96.1		+ 7.3
Housefurnishings	104.1	104.1		+ 6.2
Misc commod	88.3	88.4	— 0.1	+ 3.3
Raw materials	102.3	102.0	+ 0.3	+16.2
Semimnfd stcls	92.5	92.5		+ 3.1
Manufact prods	*99.8	*99.7	— 0.1	+ 7.0
Com other than farm prod	*97.7	*97.8	— 0.1	+ 6.2
Com other than farm and foods	*95.5	*95.5	—	+ 2.8

*Preliminary

Brokers' Loans Decline $4,000,000 During Week

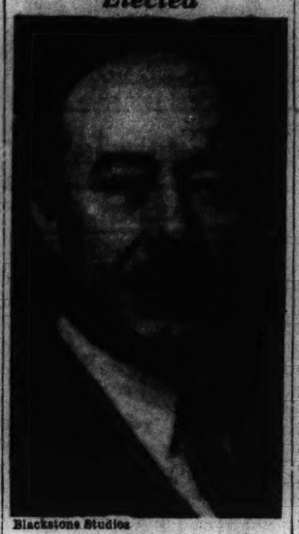
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $413,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 28, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $390,000,000.

Victor Chemical Works

NEW YORK (AP)—Victor Chemical Works reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $701,410, equal to 93 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $907,769, or $1.29 a share, in the like months of 1941.

Elected



Blackstone Studios

J. R. Hobbins

Elected President of Basic Magnesium, Inc. Mr. Hobbins is President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Anaconda recently purchased 52 per cent of Basic Megnesium's stock.

Customer to Pay Exact Amount Of Excise Tax--No More

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cigarette and cigar prices will cost the consumer more beginning November 1 to absorb new federal excise taxes, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

OPA announced that the new taxes on cigarettes and cigars, as well as beer, wines, liquors and camera films, would be passed on to the consumer.

In the case of cigarettes, the new excise tax will add ½ cent a package to the price smokers will pay. If the customer buys only one pack at a time, he will pay an additional cent, but the retailer must allow a customer to buy two packs at a time to make the tax come out even.

OPA said it shortly would issue a new regulation on cigars which would result in an increase to the consumer of about 20 per cent. In addition to passing on the increased tax, the cigar regulation will make allowances for increased labor and raw material costs.

In all cases the added tax may be passed on to the consumer if the fraction is a half cent or larger. In fractions of less than ½ cent, the seller must absorb the tax.

In its statement today, OPA warned manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers they must pass on no more than the exact amount of the increased tax and may not figure their customary mark-up on the tax. Thus, a retail store selling a quart of 100-proof whiskey may add 50 cents a quart, the amount of the new tax, but no more.

Newspapers United Scrap Metal Drive Near 5,000,000 Tons

NEW YORK (AP)—Final returns from one-third of the 48 states and partial totals from the rest boosted the newspaper-sponsored scrap drive's collection near the 5,000,000-ton mark.

The latest compilation of the newspapers' united scrap metal drive gave an aggregate of 4,852,438 tons.

While the drive officially ended Oct. 17, many communities continued their collections as part of the school children's campaign or in connection with the industrial salvage program. Others, which started later, were just getting in full swing, it was explained.

Vermont led the states reporting to date, on a per capita basis, with 155.4 pounds for every man, woman and child, or a total of 27,905 tons.

Kansas was second with 141.8 pounds and Oregon third with 129.3 pounds. Kansas tonnage was 127,732 and Oregon 70,508.

The average so far reported for the nation in the drive, which ran from Sept. 28 to Oct. 17 and piled up so much metal it has gorged many junk yards, was 74 pounds for each citizen.

Steel Drum Shortage Hits Naval Stores

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shortage of steel for drums threatens a 50 per cent cut in naval stores production, industry leaders advised Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief.

For the balance of 1942 the industry needs 4,214 tons of steel for drums, whereas the drum manufacturers have been allowed to utilize only 1,000 tons out of their inventories, Mr. Nelson was informed.

Senators Walter George (D-Georgia) and Charles Andrews (D-Florida) and Representative Boykin (D-Alabama) together with A. L. Brogden, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Harley Langdale, of Valdosta, Ga., representing the naval stores producers and representatives of the drum makers, have conferred with Mr. Nelson.

Failure to release steel they now have on hand, the manufacturers told Mr. Nelson, would force them to cease drum manufacture by the first week in November.

The drums are used for rosin and turpentine, and pine oil. Wooden barrels were formerly used for handling these products but the Government instituted the use of the steel drums when the naval stores products were acquired by federal agencies.

Cut in Butter, Ice Cream Output Under Consideration

Second of three articles on the shortages in the dairy industry induced by lendlease requirements and increased consumer takings, and the changes that loom as subsidies and rationing make their appearance.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lease-lend requirements for dairy products, described on this page yesterday, are only one of several reasons for the impending shortage of products made from milk.

The dairy business is the giant of American agriculture. It will probably produce this year about 120,000,000,000 pounds of milk. At a nickel a quart, 2½ cents a pound, or a "blended price" of round $2.50 a hundred-weight, this is worth about $3,000,000,000 at the farm, which means that as fluid milk at the front door or as butter and cheese at the grocery the retail value must run somewhere round $5,000,000,000. This about equals the peacetime gross of the automobile industry and the steel industry thrown together.

But dairying cannot be so easily expanded as some other industries. It habitually runs close to capacity, and capacity has been at new peaks in recent years. It takes time to increase herds and production. Production in 1941 was around 116,000,000,000 pounds. The official "goal" for this year was 125,000,000,000, but it will not be met. The actual figure, despite official encouragement, will be an increase of not over four or five per cent.

If dairy expansion is slow in peacetime it is now up against very great wartime difficulties. Manpower shortage is the greatest. More man-hours go into dairying than into nearly any other farm activity. The work takes skill and is hard and long. Men who used to get up at 3 a. m. and work all day for $1.50 a day now see hopes of getting $1.50 an hour in war plants. That leaves the farmer to handle his herd alone. He has difficulty in getting equipment, despite specially high quotas recently given the manufacturer of dairy products in the current WPB concentration program for the farm machinery industry.

Prices Too Low

And the dairy-farmer, particularly in the East, faces an unfavorable "feed-to-butter ratio." Grain prices are too high, or to turn it around, milk prices are too low. Milkmen point out that milk is low man on the totem pole of recent percentage price increases in farm products. Of course that is partly because milk has long been a controlled price and if it doesn't go up now as much as some farm prices neither did it go down as much in previous years.

However this doesn't excercise the fact that corn and wheat which go to market on the hoof bring more than grain which goes to market in a milk bottle, and farmers in New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin are reported selling off dairy herds. Milkmen here say that dairy cattle sold for slaughter are mostly culls and low producers, and that the good ones are bought up by other dairy farmers. Nevertheless there appears to be more money in raising cattle for meat than in keeping them for milk. So milk production cannot grow as fast as, for example, meat production.

Meantime, however, consumption of dairy products increases fast. With pay rolls up, consumers buy more milk. In the Government's nutrition program milk is being pushed hard as one of the best of all foods. It is a "must" in all official factory-feeding programs, with government officials and nutrition experts contriving as best they can to get the men to switch from soft drinks and coffee to milk. Consumer demand for butter, cheese, and ice cream is also mounting. Meat rationing may further increase the demand for cheese.

As a result stocks of dairy products are in general down below last year, whereas they should be above. Butter stocks are down a third from this time last year, and this is just the time of year when stocks begin to be drawn on. Stocks of cream are down, also of evaporated milk.

In the last analysis Washington will probably decide which dairy product or products will have to be rationed, in case present trends continue, with demand (both domestic and for lease-lend) mounting faster than supply. The entire dairy price structure is now controlled by Washington, and by manipulation of the prices, as last summer when milk for evaporating plants was lowered and for spray-drying was raised, Washington can divert the available raw milk supply as it chooses, into fluid milk, butter, cheese, fluid cream, ice cream, evaporated, condensed, or dried milk powder.

Demand for Fluid Milk

Traditional first claim on the milk supply, in the great metropolitan markets, is the fluid milk business. In the New York milk marketing area milk for fluid delivery gets the highest of nine classified prices, and so long as this arrangement continues, buyers of fluid milk will get all they are willing to pay for. Just as in past times the difference overflowed into butter and by-products like cheese, ice-cream, and evaporated milk, so if the supply shrinks, the shrinkage will be felt not in the fluid milk business but in the supply of these by-products. Nor does it seem likely that Washington will choose to have it otherwise or to curtail fluid milk deliveries.

By and large, and in general, milk reaches the consumer in the following percentages of total raw milk production:

Fluid milk and cream	35
Butter	40
Cheese	10
Evaporated and condensed	7
Ice cream	4
Miscellaneous	4

There is a fair prospect that consumers may be encouraged to cut the amount of fluid cream they buy, but not of fluid milk. Lease-lend requirements in cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, and in powdered milk (contained in "miscellaneous" above) will probably increase. But there are at present ample stocks of cheese and of evaporated milk, and the available plant for dehydration of milk into powered form is already running at capacity and cannot be expanded fast enough to make much difference in the over-all picture.

That leaves the finger on either butter or ice cream. In Great Britain ice cream production is stopped. Some Washington officials are now debating whether to stop it here. The debate centers about the question 'is it a food or a confection?' But since ten times as much milk goes into butter as into ice cream, it is obvious that stopping all ice-cream production would release only as much milk as cutting butter production by a tenth—presumably through rationing.

Of course this calculation is over-simplified. Involved are the problems of creamery capacity, ice-cream plant capacity, prices to farmers, transport, labor, machinery, sugar use, comparative nutrition values, storage facilities, stocks on hand, possible lease-lend requirements, etc.

It appears likely, however, that the axe will have to fall on one or the other. And with rationing machinery becoming more effective and Washington getting tougher, the day when the American consumer will have to go without ice cream, or buy his butter, ration-book in hand, or both, may be surprisingly near at hand.

(To be continued)

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

While much has been heard about architectural plans for the rebuilding of London, not enough attention has hitherto been given to the problem of paying for that reconstruction. For this reason it is all the more essential to report the scheme recently outlined by the Modern Architectural Research Group, which, though bold and far-reaching in its scope, deals carefully with practical estimates of costs.

The basic idea behind this plan is that the rebuilding of London, as a coherent modern city, although estimated to cost some £1,200,000,000, could be paid for, even in the first half of the twenty-year period necessary for its fulfilment, because of the immense saving in transport and distribution costs it would effect.

Plan Outlined

The following figures will illustrate the productive capacity of London, the estimated cost of rebuilding, according to this plan, and the estimated saving in distribution costs, which represents per year nearly four times the annual cost of the scheme.

	Capital	Annual Value
Rateable value of Greater London		£104,627,000
Amount required to build London, as at present	£1,760,000,000	*70,000,000
London's productive capacity		1,196,000,000
Amount required to carry out plan suggested by Architectural Research Group	1,200,000,000	*160,000,000
Receipt of all British Railways and London Public Traffic receipts—1938	1,100,000,000	40,000,000
Savings of one half hour per person, per working day, due to improved transport facilities following new planning		42,620,000
Total savings expected (distribution costs, freight, etc.)		84,903,000
		239,300,000

*At 4 per cent. †In 30 yearly installments.

London has grown haphazardly during the past century, in a vast urban spread, sometimes as far as twenty miles from the center of the city, and with industrial and residential districts often overlapping. By systematic re-arrangement, it is expected that London traffic can be simplified and speeded up. Instead of forks, side-street travel and traffic lights, etc., it is proposed to have all traffic on a main artery, running east-west, and intersected at right angles by secondary arteries, running north-south. These, on which or near which administrative, commercial, cultural, and other public buildings are to be concentrated, are planned to avoid residential districts. In fact they are to be separated from them by wooded strips. In this way traffic can be speeded up many times, and pedestrian crossing avoided.

Rehousing naturally forms an important part of the plan. Not only have the derelict houses caused by enemy bombing to be removed, but allowance made for the increase in London's population. How great is this figure can be seen from the fact that in the 20 years before the war 900,000 houses were built in Greater London, rehousing some 4,000,000 people. This was in some ways an unnatural growth, but systematic slum clearance and transfer of residential districts to fit in with the plan will require building for nearly 6,000,000 people as an immediate task.

Residential districts are planned to lie in some fourteen parallel strips, each one and one half miles wide, and eight miles long, nowhere more than ten minutes' walk from the north-south secondary traffic arteries. This is expected to deal with 8,500,000 population, between flats and houses, in the proportion of 70 per cent in houses to 30 per cent in flats. The Ministry of Health's ruling of 55 people to the acre is taken into account in the spacing of dwelling houses, although for apartment houses the density is greater. Instead of a "green belt" round London, there is to be a series of parallel green strips running often right into the heart of the city. Slum clearance in the innercity will make room for many of these gardens.

London provides a good example of the economies effected by reorganizing transport, since nearly 40 per cent of its population is directly or indirectly concerned with transport. Cumbersome and wasteful distribution of goods and transportation means increased charges, since time and not distance covered is the deciding factor in assessing costs. For example, of the cost of the bus services in London, 15 per cent only is spent on fuel, and 85 per cent on time. Within an organized town the problem of accessible labor supply having been satisfactorily settled, attention could then be paid to raw materials and markets, as decisive factors.

Industry is to some extent already placed where it should be, according to the plan, although there will be some re-arrangement necessary, and some setting up of new industry with its satellite small townships. The Port of London is scheduled for rebuilding toward the end of the twenty-year period.

There will be a large saving of time when the main railway systems of London are amalgamated under one central control, as is provided for early in the suggested scheme. An immense saving of land value will be effected too by the proposed removal of all railway sidings from the expensive city sites to the outer ring. At present, it is estimated that in the London County Council area alone, there are 2,422 acres occupied at present by railway sidings, i.e. more than the area covered by the City, Holborn, and Marylebone together.

The annual value of work in London (1937) is estimated at £1,200,000,000, i.e. about one quarter of that for the whole country. Of this sum, Administration costs £100,000,000, Distribution and Transport £530,000,000 and Production of Goods, £580,000,000.

Some such scheme as the one outlined above would not only satisfy the architectural ambitions of those who want to make of London a fitting center for the Empire, but also would do more than anything else to make good the ravages of the industrial age and of the present war, and at the same time to enable London to function more efficiently and economically as a center of world trade.

Meat Packers Get Ready For Record Runs

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—With the last two months of the year starting, meat processors here are preparing to handle an enormous quantity of livestock, which, it is felt in some quarters, may place a strain on both transportation and slaughtering facilities.

It had been hoped that producers would move their hogs, which will constitute a major part of the run, to markets early, thus easing the possible strain. But shipments did not pick up materially in October, evidently because it has become more profitable to feed hogs to heavy weights.

November, December and January are always heavy marketing months. It is possible that farmers will hold back their hogs longer than usual, shipping larger quantities in February, March and April of next year, but livestock circles are not counting upon that possibility.

In order to relieve any financial burden, Armour and Company (Illinois), one of the largest packers, has arranged for a revolving credit of $50,000,000 from 20 of the nation's largest banks. Armour explained its working capital was sufficient for normal supplies, but safeguards against this year's large run were considered desirable.

Fundamental in its influence upon future marketing is the power which Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has been given to control the disposition and marketing of livestock.

These powers enable the Secretary, if he desires, to set up a permit system under which producers could market their hogs only at a specific time for which a permit has been obtained from, either: first, commission firms operating at public stockyards; or, two, from marketing committees functioning in the areas of production.

These efforts to control livestock marketing, which will probably be utilized if the strain on transportation and slaughtering facilities is too great, will be a distinct departure from the past.

Hogs closed the week with little change. Steers and yearlings were strong. Lambs lost 25 to 50 cents.

Municipal Issues Hold at Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $1,748,600 compared with $1,596,000 in the previous week, the daily bond buyer said.

The weekly average of new offerings for the year to date stood at $23,067,056.

One issue, $1,500,000 tax anticipation notes of San Francisco, dated as of the date of delivery and due Dec. 18, 1942, represented the major part of next week's issues.

Index of Prices Received By Farmers Shows Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The index of prices farmers received for their products advanced 6 points between mid-September and mid-October, the Agriculture Department reported.

Leading the increase were advances in prices of dairy products, eggs, meat animals, cotton, cotton seed and tobacco.

The index was 169 on Oct. 15 compared with 163 on Sept. 15 and 139 on Oct. 15, 1941.

Steel Exports Quota Revised

MONTREAL (AP)—F. B Kilbourn, dominion steel controller, announced here that United States allocation authorities have revised downward the heavy cut made in steel exports to Canada Oct. 1. He said the revision would hold good for a period of three months.

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 3¼s 47-45	104.30	104.30	104.30
1 3¼s 64-59	100.10	100.10	100.10
1 3¼s 78-87	101.1	101.1	101.1

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	3:00
1 3s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
1 Adams Exp 4½s	104½	104½	104½
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	88	88⅝
17 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50½	50½	50½
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	85½	85½	85½
18 A C Line ctf 4s 53	78⅝	78½	78½
17 A C Line 4½s 64	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 A C Line 5s 45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
30 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	90	90	90
14 B&O 5s st A	30½	30	30
6 B&O 5s st C	34	34	34
19 B&O 2000 st D	30	29½	30
1 B&O 5s st P	30	30	30
27 B&O cv 4s 60	34½	34⅜	34½
27 B&O 4s 48	58½	57⅝	58½
10 B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	50	49½	50
2 B&O T C 4s 59	45	45	45
9 Beth Stl 2¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30	30	30
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82	82	82
1 Buf R&P 5? st	34	34	34
1 Can Nat 5s 69 J'57	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
45 Cen of Ga en 5 45	23⅝	23½	23⅝
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	73	72¾	72¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73	73	73
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	87½	87½	87½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18½	18½	18½
1 RCAC 1st 4s 85R&A	118¾	118¾	118¾
24 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23½	23½	23½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	67	67
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¼	82¼	82¼
12 Chi&E Ill inc 97	34	33½	34
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39½	39½	38½
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68	68	68
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8	8	8
37 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17	18¾	17
90 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24¾	24	24⅞
2 Chi &NW 4½s 2037	22⅝	22½	22⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	22½	22½	22½
15 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
28 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	20¼	19¾	20¼
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
181 CRI & P 4s 88	32½	32½	32½
5 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	30½	30½	30½
1 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	30	30	30
67 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅞	18½	18⅝
34 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
1 Childs Co 5s 43	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67½	67⅜	67⅝
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Col & Sou 4½s 80	27½	27½	27½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91	91	91
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	90¾	90¾
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	88¼	88	88
4 Comlth&Sou 5s 69 ww	44⅜	44	44¼
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	108¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 48	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Consoln Coal 5s 60	95½	95	95½
22 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	93½	92½	93½
5 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 ret	32¾	32½	32¾
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94½	94½	94½
13 Rel&Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58⅞	58⅞
20 D&RG 4s 36	30	30	30
2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
4 D&RG West 5s 78	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 Erie 4½s 2015	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
1 Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
28 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17	17	17¼
6 Francis Bug 4s 56	83½	83½	83½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
10 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70¾	70¾	70¾
9 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54½	54⅝	54⅞
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	48	48
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	54½	54	54
16 Ill Cen 4s 53	49	48½	48½
11 Cen rf Ref 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
8 Ill Cen 4½s 66	48	48¼	48¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	58	57¾	58
3 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	51½	51⅜	51⅜
3 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	48½	48⅜	48⅜
1 Indiana Stl 3s 61	104½	104⅝	104⅝
180 Int Cit Nor 1 6s 52	5¼	5	5¼
15 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27	27½
2 Int Cit Nor 5s 56 B	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34¾	35
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	61¼	61	61¼
5 KCFtS & M4s 36 st	60	60	60
10 K C South 3s 50	63¾	63½	63¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45¼	45¼	45¼
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	34½	34½	34½
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	131½	131½	131½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80½	80½	80½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Manati Sug 5s 57	52	51½	52
1 Mich Cent Gas 4s 62	106½	106½	106½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¾	16	16¾
49 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41¼	40¾	41
9 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21½	21½	21½
4 M-K-T 5s 78	37	36¾	37
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	43	43
11 M-K-Tex24s 67B	34½	34	34½
196 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4⅞	4½	4⅞
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	37½	37½	37½
7 Mo Pac 5s 65A st	37½	37½	37½
67 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38½	37⅝	38⅛
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38	37⅝	38
77 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38	37⅝	38
369 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10¾	9¾	10¾
4 MonWPaPub4½s80	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37½	37½	37½
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 N Eng RR 4s 45	73¼	72½	73¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117½	117½	117½
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	81½	81½	81½
3 NO Texas&M 4½s 56	51¾	51	51¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	55¼	55¼
53 NYC 4½s 2013A	51¾	50⅞	51⅜
22 NYC cn 4s 98	53½	53½	53½
18 NYC cv 3½s 52	69½	69¼	69½
1 NYC&StL 3½s 97	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
40 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63⅜	63½
2 NY G E L H&P 4s 49	112	112	112
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43¾	43¾	43¾
13 NYNH&H cv 4s 67	41	40¾	41
1 NYNH&H 4s 67	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
15 Norf&Sou cv 5s2014	38¾	38½	38¾
7 Norf Sou 4½s 63	74½	74½	74½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 84	102¾	102¾	102¾
187 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70¼	69⅝	69⅞
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	57½	58
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52⅝	53
4 Nor Pac 4s 47	78½	78	78½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
4 Ontario St Chs 4s 48	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 11:30

1 Pac G & E 3½s '60	100	100	100
1 Pac G & E 3½s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pac G&E 4s '64	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Para Pict 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
1 Penn Co 4s '63	103½	103	103½
1 Penn P & Lt 4½s '74	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
8 Penn P & Lt 3½s '69	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Penn RR gen 4s '48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Penn RR 3¾s '70	89	89	89
2 Penn RR 3½s '53	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113	113	113
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
18 Pere Marq 4½s '80	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
35 Pere Marq 4s '56	66	66	66
2 Phil El 3½s '71	102¾	102¾	102¾
41 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	12¾	12⅝	12¾
43 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	35	34⅝	34⅝
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	102	102	102
9 PCC & St L 4½s '77	100½	100	100½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50 B	98½	98½	98½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
13 Readg 4½s '97 A	78	78	78
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
2 Republic Stl 4½s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	102	102	102
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	62	61⅝	61⅝
11 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	30¼	30¼	30¼
134 R

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments

Providing

HOUSING *for*

WAR PRODUCTION WORKERS

is a function of the

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

which operates in conjunction with the State Board of Housing and the Federal Public Housing Authority

★ ★ ★

APARTMENTS *for* RENT

are now available at the project located in the ORCHARD PARK DISTRICT OF ROXBURY

adjacent to the Dudley Street Terminal of the Boston Elevated Ry.

★ ★ ★

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR APARTMENTS

containing a living room, kitchen, bath, and one, two, three, four and five bedrooms

RENT INCLUDES

Equipment: Gas stove, mechanical refrigeration, combination laundry tub and kitchen sink.
Basic Utilities: Electricity, Gas, Heat and continuous hot water.

★ ★ ★

WHO MAY APPLY

Any War Production Worker who travels ten or more miles to his place of employment; who contemplates War Production Employment necessitating such travel; or who is living locally with his family in temporary quarters such as a lodging or boarding house.

VACANCIES ALSO BECOME AVAILABLE AT THE PROJECTS LOCATED AT HEATH ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, AND AT EAST BOSTON

APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES OF THE AUTHORITY

55 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown ..... 176 Ward St., Roxbury
41 Maverick St., East Boston ..... 42 Horan Way, Jamaica Plain
253 E. Ninth St., South Boston ..... 345 Old Colony Ave., South Boston
2 Ambrose St., Roxbury ..... 136 Lenox St., Roxbury

18 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON
or Telephone LIB. 6450, Ext. 21

Attractive

7 Room Apartment

At 465 Park Drive, Boston

MODERN BUILDING — COAL HEATED

For convenient, comfortable year-round living—7-room apartment, including 3 large bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, also maid's room and bath. Fireplaces in living room, parlor, and dining room. Kitchen has G. E. refrigerator and gas range. Bell system connects kitchen with all rooms. Hot water heat. Unfurnished at reasonable rental. Located around the corner from Beacon Street.

For inspection see Mr. Parker at 857 Beacon Street
Or Call COM. 4330, Extension 515

Be Free from Home Cares . . .

be comfortable, warm, cheerful and carefree in one of our spacious apartments. 1, 2, and 3 room units. Wood-burning fireplaces. Complete Hotel Service.

Furnished (1 room and bath) from $75 a month, on lease. 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $75 a month; furnished from $125 a month, on lease. Redecorated and refurnished to suit individual taste on extended leases.

Also Rented by the Day, Week or Month

Your "dining out" can be so pleasant in our quiet, spacious ning room Dinners from $1.35, evenings 6 to 8; Sundays 1 to 2:30. Music by Muzak.

Planning a Party soon? Let us help you with the details.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 6800

HOTEL **Beaconsfield**
UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP
1731 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS.
Robert B. Stocking, Mgr.

Fair Rent Action Brought in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. Oct. 31—What was said to be the first Federal fair rent court action in New Jersey has been filed in the Federal Court here against two operators of East Orange apartment houses, charging them with increasing rents to $45 a month when the established rental was $40.

The actions were brought by Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, who is seeking an injunction barring Giuseppi Megaro and V. del Guerio from receiving more than $40 a month from tenants in two four-family apartment houses in Brookwood Street, East Orange. The two landlords were charged with threatening to bring dispossess actions against tenants who failed to pay the increased rentals.

Under maximum rent regulations promulgated last March, rentals in the area were "frozen" at present levels and landlords were barred from increasing rents unless they provided improvements in apartments and dwellings which resulted in actual structural changes.

The complaint charges that the defendants "falsely" reported to the Office of Price Administration that $45 was the price of the rentals prior to March.

Forecasters Needed In Weather Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—A bill (S 2893) to provide for training 50 students annually to meet an acute wartime need for weather forecasters has been signed into law by President Roosevelt.

Scholarships will be provided at California and Massachusetts Institutes of Technology, New York University, University of California in Los Angeles and the University of Chicago.

Fifty students, mostly women between 19 and 30, will be trained each year for the duration of the war.

The Weather Bureau has transferred many meteorologists to positions with the military forces.

RENTALS SALES

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline Asp. 1804

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

QUINCY, MASS.
Attractive 6 rooms within walking distance to Quincy $8,000
Also Colonial of 6 rms. with lovely grounds $15,000

BRAINTREE, MASS.
Nicest section, small house in perfect repair $8,000

W. A. FRASER — President 2750 — or Hingham 1610
Real Estate — Property Management — Mortgages and Insurance

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
GILES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 3345 — Cambridge Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN WEST ROXBURY, MASS. Unusual opportunity to buy warm, comfortable home; furnace converted to coal; excellent location, modern; in best of repair; double garage; evergreens; price $8000 includes 10 tons coal. Tel. Parkway 8127.

MILTON, MASS.—Excellent buy $10,500; restricted dist., handy to everything, near Cunningham Park; modern home 7 rooms, 4 years old; well insulated, just painted; fine level lot; corner needs larger home. Call Owner, Blue Hills 8080.

HOUSES TO LET

YOU WILL BE WARM

as toast this winter if you live in our gas-heated, completely insulated house. War called owner away indefinitely. Will rent furnished or unfurnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room (fireplace), dining room, kitchen, laundry, sun room, garage; wood in cellar. A delightful home, 1 block from transportation, stores and trains a 5-minute walk. Call Decatur 0816, Newton Highlands, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Comfortable, year-round, air-conditioned; oil heat; all conveniences; garage; fireplace; near transportation; rent $75; refs. Box O-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
ADELPHIA APTS., 440 7th Avenue North See ad under City Headings, this issue.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
18 Norway Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Small apt. for 1 person or 2; all conveniences; alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath. Call Bigelow 1123.

APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE unfurnished rooms with heat by December 15th; Back Bay preferred. Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Central Park South—Will share attractively furnished three rooms with woman; all rooms facing park. Write Box B-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished 2-story home near transportation, within walking distance First Church; $750 season. Write MRS. CORRINGTON, 328 N. E. 25th St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—2 connecting rooms; business woman; privileges; no other roomers; near church. Telephone MISS COLE at Com. 6196.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1381 Beacon St.—New, beautifully furnished rooms, double or single; very attractive detached house, Longwood 9455.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Room on 2nd floor; twin beds; other rooms; convenient location; parking. Longwood 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner on car line—Quiet room in private apt.; business person preferred. Beacon 5841 evenings.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—2 furnished adjoining rooms, semi-private bath; near trolley, bus and Christian Science church; heat. 62 Myrtle Ave.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large light room in new colonial house; kitchen privileges; near Riverside golf course. Call Las. 3084.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th St. (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 3-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. ent.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, quiet, warm; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportation. CO. 5-8353.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Friendly, homelike atmosphere for 1 or 2 men; quiet neighborhood; adequate transportation and heating. 256 South Felton Street (63rd and Locust Streets).

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Connecting sitting room and bedroom, semi-private bath; north of Walter Reed. OE 6196.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1874.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOYS 6 to 14; ocean air, good food, careful individual training; $30 month; public school or tutor. HENRY SHERROD, Port Orford, Oregon.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office three alternate days or one day week, joint reception room; midtown; reasonable. Tel. MU. 2-0912.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—ASP. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN MAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

WANTED—PART LOAD
To or from Illinois—Week of Nov. 2.
WOOD BROS.
40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0216-0211

WANTED LOADS—household goods for the East from Chicago or vicinity on or about November 4. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8229

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long 1080

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Sec.-Steno., construction company, Maine $35
Steno., knowl. ediphone, purch. off., Cod. salary
Full charge bkpr-steno., adv. office $35
Coll. grads., maj. math., physics, Waltham, Arr.
Clerks, messengers, 20 openings, no exp.... $16-$18

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Part-time secretarial work including stenography, typing, manuscripts and mimeographing, meeting customers, etc. Call Kirkland 9663.

COMPANION housekeeper, Protestant, for couple in Berkshires winter, beach summers; enjoying home life—cheerful, neat, clean person, able to drive, free of attachments. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SECY.-STENO.: Gd. experience ..... $25-$30
STENOS.: Good all around exp. ..... $18-$23
STENO-EDIPHONE: Exp.; Roslindale $25
STENO.-SECY.: Some exp.; vic. Melrose ..$20 up
STENO.-P. C. BKPRS.: 4 good openings $20-$25
STENO.-BKPR.: College live in Medfd. $600 yr.
STENO.-ASST. BKPRS.: Chels. & Mald'n. To $25
STENO.-BILLERS: 2 good openings ..... $20-$23
STENO.-FIGURERS: Good at detail ..... $22-$25
STENOS.: Newton; Jam. Pl.; Somerville $16-$23
BEGINNER STENOS. & STENO.-BKPRS. To $18
INVESTIGATORS: Outs. cont. exp. $100-$120 mo.
INS. RATE CLERK: Home office exp.... $23-$27
P. C. BKPRS.: (3) ther. exp.; know acct. $20-$25
P. C. BKPRS.: Several good exp. ..... $20-$25
ASST. BKPR.: Insurance exp. ..... $18-$20
PAYROLL CHECKERS: (2), shoe exp.... $20-$22
CLERK-TYPIST: Pleas. aid certif. ..... Arr.
TYPIST-BILLERS: Several ..... $18-$25
EDIPHONE OPERS.: Several, gd. exp.... $18-$20
SWBD. OPERS.: Several, exp. $18
BKPG. & BILLING MACH. OPRS.: Sev. $18-$20
I. B. M. OPERS.: Several, exp. ..... $20-$22
FIGURERS, TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, $16-$18

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping required; steady employment; state salary and experience. Box O-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	20c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	20c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	20c	55c
6 consecutive days	20c	50c

If you advertise by MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must appear at least 3 times, set in agate type. No estimate words required for agate type, except six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rate and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Wks. Mgrs.: machine indus., Conn. ..... $6-$10,000
Worker, No. N. E. $1,200
Elec. apparatus (2) Conn. and R. I. ..... $7-$8,500
Textile, Mass. $6,000
Assts. cf. engr., devel. & design., M. E. $10-12,000
Indus. engrs. (10), fine firm $140-150 wk. + exp.

FIREMAN

Day fireman—apartment house, apartment supplied.

APPLY TO MR. SHANNON
State Street Trust Co.
Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

INSURANCE BROKER with some business to manage insurance dept. for real estate office. Write Box M-34, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MALE COMPANION

Some attention; suburban home; only those of N. Y. C. or vicinity considered; Christian Scientist; best personal references required. Write Box W-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MEN OVER 45

For light work; pleasant surroundings. For appointment call Big. 5414 (Mass.).

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SR. RADIO ENGRS.: Exp. coil. grads. ..Aver. $95
TEL. ENGRS.: Dev. design exp. ..... Aver. $95
MECH. ENGRS.: Design small equip. ...Aver. $95
IND. ENGRS.: Gradt., exp. ..... $40-$50
IND. ENGRS.: Professional exp. ..... To $6000
TRANSPORTATION ANALYST: Grad. To $300+
AERONAUT. ANALYST: Grad., exp. .To $350+
ASST. PROD.: Electronic exp. ..... To $360
PATENT ATTORNEY: Radio exp. ..... To $6500
METHODS MEN: Mech. exp. $65
RADIO MEN: All kinds ..... Gd. Sal.
APPRAISERS: Pub. utility exp. ..... $300 up
DRAFTSMEN & DESIGNERS: All kinds...Arr.
CHEMISTS & METALLURGISTS: Several...Arr.
TOOLMAKERS & DESIGNERS: Several...Arr.
FOREMEN: Gen. machining exp. ..... To $450
FOREMEN: Mach. assembly exp. ..... To $450
Many other positions in our office, sales, general department open. Call and Register.

SUPERVISOR OF PRIORITY DEPARTMENTS IN MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS COMPANY

War work, with working knowledge of regulations of both WPB and other governmental departments, and experience in dealing with WPB representatives. College education, technical knowledge of rubber industry, and business administrative experience desirable. Must be citizen U. S. A., draft exempt, and not employed in war work. If you can qualify, write full particulars to Office Manager, Box 1071, Boston.

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED
FOR STORE WORK

Men and women for clerking and cashiering positions. We also want experienced fruit and meat men. Apply at the ELM FARM FOODS COMPANY, 379 Commercial St., Boston. Office hours 10:30-1 p. m. daily.

STENOGRAPHER with secretarial experience by progressive Fitchburg, Mass., concern; opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, references, salary expected. Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time; Low Prices; High Quality; Quick Deliveries; Powerful Patriotic Display; Repeats. Liberal Commissions. Free Kit, Instructions. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 1031M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED for Christian Science church. Write full particulars to Music Committee, 35 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE managing housekeeper companion, Christian Scientist, experienced driver, references. Write Box H-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED bookkeeper-stenographer, knowledge of secretarial work and office routine. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as pastor maid, waitress or chambermaid. Please write Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PART-TIME bookkeeper-secretary can devote several hours weekly, or monthly, on personal accounts, or small sets of books. Box H-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION desired by Protestant; cooking for adult family—Protestants; cooking school certificate; Boston or vicinity; excellent references. Write Miss B. L. T., 105 Fourth St., Medford, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE bookkeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales, accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEEK part-time assignment; charitable, war effort—outside contact—survey; driver's license; also companion, receptionist; mature; Protestant. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—1941 Packard Cub Coupe, good rubber, $1000. Box 7, 401 Title Building.

OLDS BUSINESS COUPE '36, mileage 35,000, 5 excellent tires, heater, radio, good upholstery; $300. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PARIS edition N. Y. Herald, also Daily Mail—outbreak of World War I to summer 1917. Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Spaulding & Rindel, Inc., 216 Boylston St., Boston

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 8911

GENEALOGY

May I PROVE YOUR ANCESTRY?
Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist
9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RK. 4-0060 24 East 41st Street, New York City

JEWELERS

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION
Remount Those Diamonds
in Platinum Now
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston; LIB. 3017

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

OFFICE FURNITURE

OFFICE desk with top drop and Underwood typewriter; 7x3-ft. solid oak table and office cabinet. C. LYMAN SPENCER, 2041 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 9 Bromfield Street LIB. 2313

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6060. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURPEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 131A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 9630

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LASell 5300

TAILORING

MARQUIS—All kinds of remodeling; 50 years' tailoring; ladies' tailor and furrier. 45 Newbury St., Boston, Room 211-12. Ken. 5396.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

NEW CLASSES NOW OPENING
Call it "dancing" if you will; our aim is to teach the fundamentals—and the fun—of good movement.
DALZELL-MARTIN STUDIO IN BOSTON
246 Huntington Ave. (opp. Symphony) Ken. 5456

OPERA Appreciation Classes, Music and themes presented in delightful form by international opera singer. Phone RA. 9-7965, N. Y. C.

SINGING MASTER reopens Studios; all branches of song; free auditions. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. EN. 3-4700.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston Mass Tal 3400

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR USED RUGS
Domestics or orientals, any size. Write Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

WEARING APPAREL

PERSIAN LAMB CAPE
FOR SALE
CALL STA 0659 (MASS.)

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone J-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
DELICIOUS BOSTON BROWN BREAD
Plaza Stores — 2226 Highland Ave. Phone 7-9180

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Delicious Home Made Candy
Freshly made each day
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
First Floor, Please
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Suburban Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT MYERS

Now Is the Time to:

1. Do all you can for National Defense.
2. Buy your Grower's Supplies

from

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Phone 400 — 1305 McGregor Blvd.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7227 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWMAN'S
Millinery
Established 30 Years
Home of Popular Priced Hats
Mrs. Edith Newman 219 Main Street

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6982

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
38 East 44ths Street Phone 8-7200

Choice Dresses of Fine Material
Well Cut and Tailored
MRS. M. I. T. SPENCER
2561 Oak Street Phone 7-7195

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23448 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
"It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A good place to stay while in St. Petersburg. Apartments for 2, 3 or 4 persons. Rates include utilities, free linen service. Season $525 up. Ask for folder.

Only a short distance from the Christian Science Church

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 66-333, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 1247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Colonial — Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 13TH STREET

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
218 Peachtree — Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Help win the war by growing a vegetable and flower garden. Help beautify the world in these trying times."
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 — 510 Third Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANING
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191
Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Hotel: Marktgasse 20 Telephone BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

LAUSANNE

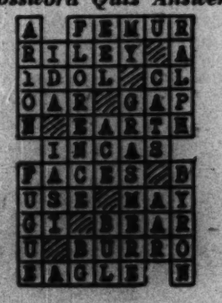
EPICERIE FINE
Barmens & Co. S.A.
Lausanne
Rue du Bourg 16. Tel. 2.91.78
Groceries

ZURICH

R. Husner,
MERCERIE—SCHIFFLÄNDE 8
Schürzen, Strümpfe, Damenwäsche
Grosse Auswahl in Wolle
(UNDERWEAR, etc.)

Teestübli & Conditorei
MAX WÜTRICH
Forchstr. 175 Tel. 4.21.44
CONFECTIONER

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1048 — Head Office and Works 1 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Laundrers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Phone 24-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
205 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-033

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., Basil Auckland Phone 43-797

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW ZEALAND
AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-085, 40-283

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling. Repairs. Storage
Phone 42648 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 21-123 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, hairstyling
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY. WELLINGTON
Branches at 23 Riddiford St., Newtown Broadway, Remuera. Oxford St., Levin

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
91 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg. Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artists, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place. WELLINGTON

Mauson's
25 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43518

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

P.H.JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 45,847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
194 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Hobby Nobbing

Quaint Hobbies

By Irving Bacchus

Not all interesting hobbies are pursued by large numbers of hobbyists. Some of our most fascinating diversions have but a tiny clan of patrons. Perhaps these hobbies have escaped your notice entirely:

Covered bridges—why not "collect" them? Particularly in New England do these charming testimonials of yesteryear's craftsmanship offer a friendly roof as you wend your way.

Occasional amateur photographers have chosen covered bridges for the subjects of beautiful pictures. If you are neither photographer nor artist, make a study of these old-fashioned feats of engineering and prepare a scrapbook.

Shepherd pipes—ever hear the mellow tone of this simple musical instrument? Making and playing shepherd pipes is a hobby almost as ancient as the hills. Several years ago the diversion was revived in England and a Pipers' Guild organized.

A piece of bamboo and a cork provide the necessary materials for a shepherd pipe. Files, a saw, and a small, sharp knife complete your needs. Notes are obtained by boring holes at regular intervals. The beginner finds simple folk songs, within the compass of one octave, best suited for his home-made instrument. Need information about an inexpensive reference for making shepherd pipes? Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing.

Why not coin banks? Here's a quaint little gadget which has completely captivated a handful of collectors. Coin banks of grandfather's boyhood are eagerly sought by hobbyists.

Amusing antics of these performing banks, upon receiving a coin, inspired thrift in the hearts of many young Americans several decades ago. One bank was rigged so that a mule kicked a clown when the coin was paid. Another re-enacted the William Tell scene. Norman Sherwood of Spring Lake, N. J., has done much to popularize this item.

Your hobby story is welcome. Write descriptive letter to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor.

Wide World Photo

Hobbyists are being asked to contribute their items to the nation's war effort. Under a plan of the National Hobby Museum, collectors will donate some of their prized posessions. These items will be sold and the proceeds donated to the USO. Hobbyists have also been asked to collect only things made of non-priority materials. The above photo shows Mrs. Walter A. Gustafson with two wooden models that come within this classification. The open trolley was carved by Paul Willis of Philadelphia while the ancient galley ship was made by A. H. Zahl, Battle Creek, Mich.

A Verse for Today

The righteous, and the wise, and their works, are in the hand of God.
ECCLES. 9:1

Daily Anecdote

What Was Needed

Colonel Marvin Masterson was himself energetic and persistent, and he expected the men and officers of his command to have like qualities.

One day, however, a young lieutenant in charge of a detail of fifteen men sent by the Colonel to clear a right of way through a swamp came to him and reported that, he could not carry out his mission—the mud was too deep.

The colonel ordered him to try. This the lieutenant did, but without success. He again approached the colonel.

"Sir," he reported, "the mud is over the heads of my men. I cannot cross the swamp."

The colonel gave him a bit of a lecture to the effect that every problem had its solution, and suggested that the lieutenant make a requisition for anything that he might need for negotiating the swamp successfully. And this is the requisition he submitted:

"I want fifteen men eighteen feet tall to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep."

A Few Facts

Cacao, source of chocolate and cocoa, is harvested in May in South America, in the transition period between the rainy and the dry seasons.

Experimental packages of dehydrated foods are stored for several months under tropical climate conditions, then opened to test the nutritive value and palatability of the contents.

Daily Quotation

To refuse to see in others that which one does not wish to express in one's self is to reduce the Golden Rule to hourly and daily practice.—ALMA SHIERBAUM

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I don't understand, Junior! When I was a kid I always had lots of old golf balls in my toy box!"

Brevities

Punch ©: A captured Italian major, given a meal by British officers, declared: "For all I care about this desert, you can have it." For a moment there was an awkward silence in the mess. They thought their guest had said "dessert."

Brubaker in The New Yorker: A lot of small retail stores are in a serious plight because of the shortage of goods. It is heartbreaking for merchants to see customers come in with money and go out with same.

Benefits of Accuracy

Kansas City, Mo.

Accurate and careful files and records of the Helping Hand Institute (where men may live cheaply or secure shelter when out of money) recently saved a man from imprisonment and possibly execution.

The California police held a man under investigation for kidnaping and murder. Two witnesses of the crime identified the man as the kidnaper but he claimed he was in Kansas City at the time the crime was committed.

An F. B. I. representative examined the records of the Helping Hand Institute and found that the man was correct in his statement. E. T. Brigham, superintendent of the Helping Hand, says that men away from friends and acquaintances have sometimes fallen prey to those who seek a victim and their records here have proved invaluable.

Nazi Terms

The German abbreviations that often appear in the war news can be explained as follows:

Stuka — From STUrz KAmpf flugzeug, dive bomber.

Flak—From FLieger Abwehr Kanonen, anti-aircraft guns.

Gestapo—From GEheim STAats POlizei, state secret police.

S. S.—From Schutz Staffel, protective guard.

S. A.—From Sturm Abteilung, storm division.

—R. E. C. in Chicago Tribune

No Want

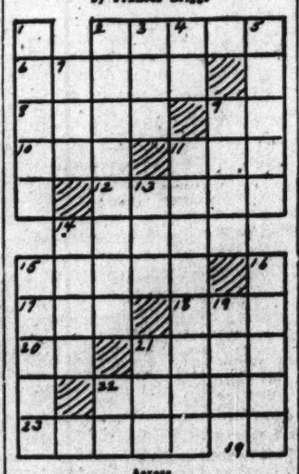
To all war rationing I shall assent,
Accept food shortage uncomplainingly,
Respect my country's warning not to be
In even little ways extravagant.
Sacrifice will only challenge me;
I shall not want.

But I may have, nor spend a copper cent,
The sight of white flowers on the lilac tree,
Brown thrasher's clear sweet singing; no decree
Has rationed these with strict apportionment.
There need not be of joy a scarcity;
And none shall want.

By Mary Ferguson Legler

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

3—What is long bone that forms skeleton of the thigh?
6—What American dialect poet was born in 1858?
8—What is the image of a heathen god?
9—What is symbol for chlorine?
10—Sowing implement.
11—Break in continuity is what?
13—What is the solid portion or surface of the globe?
14—What people were formerly dominant in Peru?
15—Janus had two what?
17—To employ.
18—If you wear an emerald as your birthstone, you were born in what month?
20—Ohio (abbr.).
21—The silvertip is what creature?
22—What is a small donkey used as a pack animal?
23—What bird was associated with Jupiter in Roma mythology?

Down

1—What Greek poet was reputed inventor of dithyrambic poetry?
2—Where was Amerigo Vespucci born?
3—Spotted mossy fr what?
4—Tyrannus.
5—What is Rackstraw's first name in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
7—What is famous in mythology as mountain where Ganymede was stolen?
9—Goldfried Hind painted what creatures?
11—What English village was home of William Wordsworth?
12—In certain games, what is a point won by a single stroke?
14—What is Romanian name of Janey?
15—What is a musical composition in which an original theme is repeated and initiated throughout?
16—Newstead Abbey was home of what poet?
19—What is a river of Switzerland?
21—What was 5th month of Canaanite calendar?
22—Bay (abbr.).

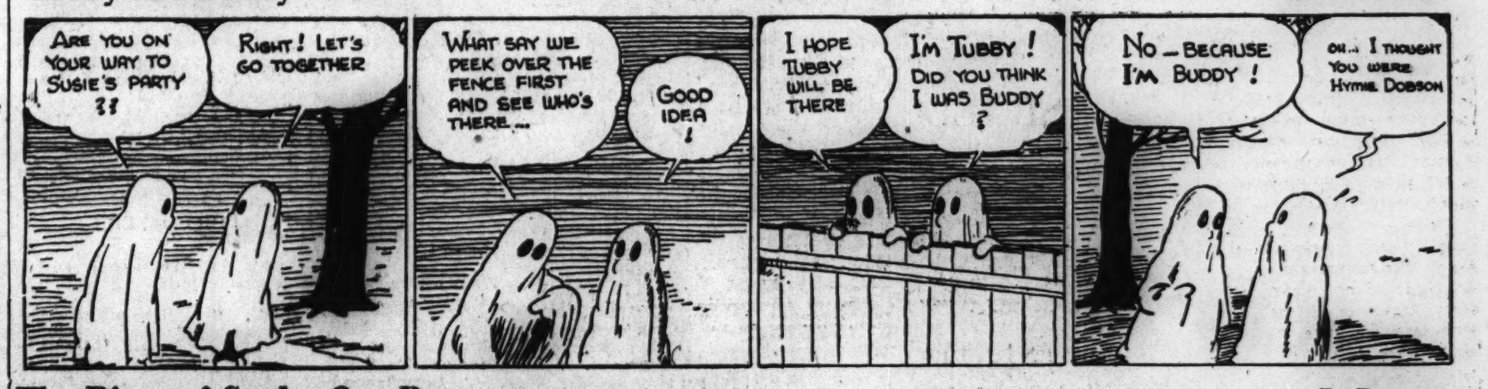
(Answer Which Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON — Women are urged to go to the polls and VOTE!

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
I COULDN'T MAKE UP MY MIND SO I VOTED FOR BOTH
I SEE — THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS
VOTE FOR JOE NUMBRAIN FOR CONGRESS- HE GOT US A NEW POST OFFICE, HE ----
NEVER MIND THAT! DOES HE SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY? DID HE VOTE FOR DEFENSE MEASURES? DOES HE THINK GLOBALLY? DOES HE ....
VOTE FOR JOE NUMBRAIN FOR CONGRESS
NOW, WHEN HARDING WAS PRESIDENT--
WHY, MOTHER, I DIDN'T KNOW WE HAD ANY OTHER BUT ROOSEVELT
TO POLLING PLACE
IN ANY CASE VOTE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*I'm Not Even Sure They're Straight Yet*

By LE PELLEY


ARE YOU ON YOUR WAY TO SUSIE'S PARTY ??
RIGHT! LET'S GO TOGETHER
WHAT SAY WE PEEK OVER THE FENCE FIRST AND SEE WHO'S THERE...
GOOD IDEA!
I HOPE TUBBY WILL BE THERE
I'M TUBBY! DID YOU THINK I WAS BUDDY?
NO — BECAUSE I'M BUDDY!
OH... I THOUGHT YOU WERE HYMIE DOBSON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Answer—?—?—?*

By RODGERS

I just can't seem to figure out how anyone can be watching Military Secret every night without leaving any trace!
SNIFF SNIFF
And neither can he!
"I wouldn't mind having someone stare at me if I only knew why-" said he, "But not knowing what it's all about-well-I confess-it makes me feel-er-a little jumpy!"
"Jumpy?"
"Oh boy! I think you've given me the answer!" I barked!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Vox Populi*

By THE HAGERS

Said Mayor Drake, "I do not choose To sing Joe's song. I'd rather lose!"
Outside the door we heard a din. My duckling nephews tumbled in.
"Please, Mr. Mayor," stammered Bill, "We'd rather have you run Drakeville.
For we've heard Juno Duck is keen To change the date of Halloween."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reward for Service

Adequate and active appreciation of faithful, efficient public service is one of the most indispensable ingredients of effective self-government. Democracy is defeated when citizens, through confusion, apathy or partisan prejudice, allow such service to go unrewarded. Today the people of Massachusetts are facing such a test. They have a Governor whose record for honesty, economy, fairness and achievement has won national recognition and caused him to be mentioned as a potential candidate for President. Yet political observers cannot with assurance predict that Massachusetts voters will reelect Leverett Saltonstall.

Their failure to do so could only be explained as a plain lack of appreciation. No telling attacks have been made on the Governor. The main threat to him comes from something quite apart from his service or his opponent's qualifications. For many weeks it has appeared probable that a very large Democratic vote will turn out on November 3 because members of that party have been aroused and organized to go to the polls to defeat the birth-control referendum. Political commentators expect many of these voters to check a straight party ticket, so that all Democratic candidates will benefit. Until this situation arose, there was little possibility that Massachusetts would "fire" an unusually good public servant.

Even as it is, there are signs that appreciation for services rendered all the people will override partisanship in many cases. In the past more than a few Democrats have favored Mr. Saltonstall, and this year the strong C. I. O. wing of labor has swung in behind the Governor because of his vigorous support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Taxpayers are not unaware that economies achieved in the last four years have cut their State debt from around $40,000,000 down to $12,000,000.

Many citizens know, too, that Massachusetts has been a forerunner and model for the whole Nation in State civilian defense organization and other measures by officials to deal with war conditions. Recognition of Governor Saltonstall's efforts in cleaning up the pardons racket and the general bad odor of two previous regimes is not bounded by party lines. Indeed, if the vote fully records the positive satisfaction that the ordinary citizen takes in decent, efficient government, Massachusetts will prove on November 3 that she is not lacking in active appreciation.

Indian Summer

Would you say that Indian Summer has come and gone, or is it still just around the corner waiting to give us those balmy days when Summer seems so sorry to depart and Winter hesitates to come onto the scene? It is ever a moot question, unless perchance a faithfully-kept calendar record or diary can help us spot Indian Summer after it has come and gone.

"Fine weather, Indian Summer," Gen. Josiah Harmer jotted down in his journal on the twenty-first of October away back in 1790; and then he proceeded to describe a clash of United States troops with Maumee Indians in the region near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind. This notation is significant because it appears to be the first written reference to Indian Summer as a period of truly delightful weather, though the term may have been used in conversation long before.

What is the derivation of this picturesque descriptive of the warm and pleasant spell that Autumn invariably brings for our enjoyment? That seems to be a matter of individual opinion; but many historians believe that the use of the word "Indian" hinges directly on the fact that for the American Indians this was a period of marked activity when they made preparations for the forthcoming hunting season, doubtless a time of great expectation for them.

Indian Summer is rather a nebulous period. Whether we have it or whether we do not depends on the weather and on what you think about it. There is neither a fixed date for its arrival nor any definite duration; it may arrive before a heavy frost, but it is much more likely to arrive afterward. And we may have Indian Summer plus a return engagement.

Between the high cost of shirts and the difficulties encountered by laundries, the White Collar Man may have to change his classification before the war ends.

Sharing the Heat

In the face of popping criticism on all sides, rising out of admitted instances of unwisdom and short-sightedness, there are encouraging signs that the fuel-oil rationing plan will at length be found efficient and practical. Along with other newspapers, we had the opportunity to listen to an explanation of the plan when it had just been completed. As far as human ingenuity could accomplish it, the plan was amazingly flexible, and almost infinitely adaptable to whatever might turn out to be the circumstances it would be called upon to cover.

The scheme has suffered some setbacks. In New England, for instance, application forms were not distributed widely enough or on time, and the smooth operation of the plan buckled a bit at the outset. But somehow the deficiencies are being met, blanks are being rushed to rationing places, the schools are being kept open an extra day and more, and applicants are promised they will not be penalized for failing to register during the period at first designated.

The individual fuel-oil consumer need only have a little more patience and the kinks should be ironed out. As Donald M. Nelson's office declared only yesterday, everyone's intentions are all toward helping the consumer, toward giving him as much heating fuel as is available, rewarding the economical, and penalizing only the wasteful.

Toward Tomorrow's Britain

The British Ministry of Works and Planning, which is concerned with postwar reconstruction on the physical side, is now ready to pass from the stage of inquiry to that of action.

The first part of its task, now accomplished, is essential to the second. The business before it, as Britishers have pointed out, is not that of constructing a Utopia, where the commonwealth of one's heart's desire can be created out of the stuff that dreams are made of; practical reconstruction must be preceded by exact, devoted study of stubborn realities.

It began, therefore, by appointing two expert committees both of which have now completed their exhaustive inquiries, and have issued their reports. The recommendations made by one of these, known as the Uthwatt Committee, in an interim report, were accepted by the Government with minor reservations.

The Government has agreed that a Central Planning Authority for the whole country shall be set up with power to control building and other development, and that there should be a fixed basis of compensation for land acquired in the public interest. And now the Minister of Works and Planning has before him the final Uthwatt Report, showing exactly what can and should be done to restore the devastated cities, to abolish what is obsolete, to build anew to a nobler scheme, and to guide the development of the as yet undeveloped countryside.

Some cities in Britain, such as bomb-scarred Coventry, have already made their reconstruction plans. But every city, under the Uthwatt scheme, will have to make its plan, and submit it for approval to the Central Authority. It will have power to purchase compulsorily not only war-damaged areas, but all unsatisfactory areas which need reconstruction as a whole; and once land has passed into public ownership it will be disposed of by lease only, and not by sale; and provision is to be made so that increased values resulting from the measures taken by local authorities shall for the most part accrue to the community.

The Planning Authority, which will be no ordinary Government Department bound in red-tape, but a Commission strengthened by the part-time assistance of architects, surveyors, town-planning experts and experienced public men, will guide and inspire local effort in preparing designs for cities worthy of the ideals of the war.

Even more drastic and imaginative are the recommendations for dealing with land not yet developed, the broad countryside of Britain which has been in such danger from the speculator and the jerry-builder, but is now to come under watchful control.

Such then is the framework on which the Planning Authority shortly to be set up is invited to build. Some modifications of the scheme in detail are probable. But the way now is clear for proceeding boldly to prepare for the day when the energies of Britain will be diverted from the tasks of war to reconstructing the cities and villages in which the people are to live and the factories in which they are to work.

Our Readers Say—

Mobilizing Manpower—Now!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The problem of "Mobilizing Manpower" is so urgent and—although much was already written on this subject—I ask you the permission to express my thoughts on the essential points in the manpower problem.

The time element is the most vital factor in this important problem. If we lose time in getting labor to work, in training and retraining millions more for war work—the enemy is gaining precious time and this may make all the difference between victory and defeat. Indecision, procrastination, are the worst enemies of success!

We all agreed upon building a 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 army in order to beat our enemies. Men of a certain age were drafted, pulled out of their jobs, professions, or business and were sent over to the jungles of the Pacific, to the icelands in the North, or to the deserts of Egypt. Why are we so lenient to those who have the opportunity to remain at home in their country and to earn money? Why don't we set up one agency to handle the manpower and labor problem? There are many problems at hand as, for instance:

The training and retraining of workers.

The employment of older men, of Negroes, of loyal aliens, briefly of all able-bodied men and women.

Where to use the skilled worker and the problem how to put the right man in the adequate job.

To use the workers where they live and avoid unplanned and costly migration. If migration should be necessary, it should be carefully planned and well-organized.

An occupational questionnaire should be filled out by all men and women between 19 and 65 immediately, to enable the agency to learn how much and what kind of labor we have.

If we don't follow a well-organized plan we are going to face an unnecessarily cruel labor shortage. Moreover, we have to understand that it is not fair to one part of the population to let them give their lives, security, and comfort—everything they have for their country as soldiers do—and on the other hand to leave the manpower problem unsolved, thus endangering victory by indecision, confusion and political consideration.

(DR.) EVA FARBER

New York

"Why?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The answer to the "Why?" at the top of your excellent editorial prompted by the proposal to pay schoolboys 65 cents an hour to deliver Christmas mail is this:

There is an election coming and it is no less profitable, politically, to dangle easy money before the children of voters than before the voters themselves. Something has to be done to make up for the WPA drouth.

All the pretty talk of New Deal idealism does not alter the fact that the political department has had the distribution of a vast amount of the people's money—which may account for the seeming wizardry of the managers.

B. F. FELT

Boston

Seeds to Britain

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having just eaten a delicious luncheon of young carrots, turnips, beans, and beet root, all grown from American seeds so kindly sent by unknown donors, I feel I should like to thank through you those thoughtful American friends who have given us so much pleasure, not only the pleasure of eating! First there was the pleasant surprise of an unexpected present; the excitement of opening the parcel and arranging all the packets in rows; and then wondering which I would give to those people who had not been so fortunate as I. Several packets went to people in my own village, but others went as far as Edinburgh, where I hear they did very well.

Nr. Gloucester, England — LUCY KEMP

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Enemy Attack Repulsed

North . . South . . East . . West

The Press Goes to Court

By Frank L. Perrin

Newspapers of the United States, relying upon the privilege vouchsafed to the press by the Constitution, have felt free, heretofore, to criticize courts and judges. Within reasonable limits, though these have never been clearly defined, courts and jurists have permitted, though they have not welcomed, advice or veiled derogatory criticism. In both trial and appellate courts, the judges have always jealously guarded the line separating and defining constructive from caustic or defamatory discussion in the press of methods of procedure or the wisdom or soundness of decisions. The newspapers, ever conscious of this watchfulness, have almost universally avoided conflict, even when the facts seemed to justify outspoken reprehension.

Now, due to a combination of circumstances long avoided but never entirely escapable, associated newspapers find themselves at least nominal defendants in court, face to face with judges and interpreters with whom they have so long journeyed under a figurative flag of truce. They are required to explain to the court why it is that they have persisted in declining, or refusing, to share with contemporary newspapers not their associates, information in the form of news which they supply so generously to their subscribers and readers.

* * *

To the layman it may appear that there is no persuasive or logical defense of the charge of monopolistic methods leveled against the associates. It might be assumed, possibly, that in some cases the newspapers which have not had access to the Associated Press dossier could and would have made better use of it than some of the newspapers receiving it, and that the exchange value of news available in the offices of the non-member paper might have been greater than that supplied by the "monopolistic" member.

But to the same inquiring and interested layman, thinking not at all of influencing or prejudicing the court, it may seem important, and possibly persuasive, that members of a voluntary association, or partnership, or those of any organization in which membership is selective or elective, should enjoy, and should be protected in the enjoyment of free choice and absolute determination of the personnel and qualifications of the association's membership.

It is, apparently, in denial of this right that it is sought to compel the associated newspapers to remove all prescribed inhibitions and restrictions and open the doors to any applying competitor. Between now and the day when the determining decision is rendered by the courts in upholding or denying the charge of monopolistic practices by the Associated Press and its members, both lay and expert opinion will be freely offered, not in an effort, it is hoped, to influence the judges, but to inform the public, the readers of both member and non-member newspapers.

These readers will be asked to agree that world news is a commodity to which the elect and the non-elect should have free access. They likewise will be told to agree that the enterprise displayed in gathering and disseminating information should entitle those who possess and share it to the privilege of choosing those with whom they carry on such exchanges. * * *

News, it has been wisely observed, is news until it has been read. There can, in actuality, be no monopoly of, or secrecy effectively concealing, facts or happenings.

Regarding metropolitan newspapers as a whole it is altogether too apparent that the tendency is away from, rather than in the direction of, desired individuality. Too many, even in the estimation of their producers and owners, reveal the handiwork of associated rather than independent processors. Uncensored and unchallenged opinion, if widely disseminated, must eventually confuse, even if it does not mislead those who read. Behind every newspaper there should be that directing and persuasive thought which enlightens and clarifies. It is the existence of this, or the lack of it, which marks, or should mark, the difference in newspapers.

The Bookshelf

The War After This War

There are two ways to read V. Sackville-West's new novel, GRAND CANYON (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50). It can be read as a warning of the future, in a fantastic manner reminiscent of H. G. Wells; and it can equally well be read as sheer fantasy. In either case, a generous portion of imagination should be mixed with reason.

In style, the book has distinction and great fascination in its skillful description and characterization; while in subject matter it is at least confusing and contradictory. Perhaps Miss Sackville-West had an idea, genuine, even tremendous, but did not know quite how to carry it through to an inescapable conclusion.

The year is 1945, when a group of guests are staying in a hotel on the rim of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. These people come from various countries, all of which are by this time under the Nazi heel: from England, from Czechoslovakia, from France, from Poland. War is in progress between the Reich-controlled States of Europe and the Federated States of North America; hence these people are refugees in a district where they may be reasonably safe.

But only briefly. For the American army and air forces are holding giant maneuvers in the region and the hotel manager is in the pay of the Nazis. So, on the day the Germans start their invasion of America, the hotel is burned as, simultaneously, German bombs drop around the Canyon. One is only mildly surprised when the guests trek down Bright Angel Trail to take up a new life in the bottom of the Canyon.

Two English people, Mrs. Temple and Mr. Dale, find themselves playing the leaders of the expedition. Until that day strangers, they now become friends and allies; they hold endless conversations about everything under the sun and some of their reflections and philosophizings make sensitive and intelligent reading. It is an idyllic existence, there beside the swift-flowing Colorado River, amid flowers and meadows, quiet and safety and beauty. The man who was blind can see and the little frail hotel servant is well again. Even the young Free-French aviator, whose plane catapults down into the bottom of the Canyon, is discovered to be alive, so that he rejoins his wife.

Only the situation of the brother and sister, Loraine and Robert, remains confused and troubled. Their difficulties are not solved by this existence which, as the author finally confesses, is intended to be life after death. For, as she has planned it, all these people really failed to survive the Nazi bombs up on the land level with the rim of the Canyon.

And this will puzzle her readers. Because they have been permitted to suppose that these people were still alive: the pitiful little Polish woman with her jade-green parrot, the blind Czech, the deaf Englishman and that other Englishman, the hermit, who now lives in an Indian cliff house. If the reader had known earlier that they were supposed to be in the hereafter, the greater rationality would perhaps have helped his understanding of the story. Did Miss Sackville-West feel a bit uncertain herself?

Here is half-fantasy, then, and half-warning of a possible alarming future which, as the author views it, includes the invasion of the United States by the Nazis, the bombing of its great cities, and even the final hideous calamity of an earthquake which razes New York to the ground. This earthquake is just too much for the reader's credulity. Even Hitler cannot call into co-operation what are assumed to be the earth's natural forces. And the situation for America was quite bad enough without that.

Presumably, though, Miss Sackville-West wishes to warn the American people to rouse themselves from any possible lure into the Nazi net which may be cunningly spread in the future. It is all rather puzzling, but written nevertheless in the exquisite, the rewarding prose which one has come confidently to expect from the author. M. W.

The Wide Horizon

Discovering Good Neighbors

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

Mexico has a second capital, so far as population goes, and its location is in Los Angeles. This fact, significant beyond overlooking in these days of hemispheric neighborliness, ought to have been stressed years ago. Had the Mexicans of Los Angeles and hereabouts not been forgotten people in the economic and social sense of that phrase, the Good Neighbor policy might have seemed more realistic to Latin Americans long since.

It's surprising how fast local ignorance of the meaning of certain social problems can travel, and how far. Recently, Los Angeles has seen the war headlines of its newspapers interspersed with glaring references to gang activities by Mexican youth in this city. Everybody who read the headlines must have felt they told a terrible story, but few may have wondered what effect they would have on some 3,000,000 people of Mexican ancestry who live throughout the United States. Or among the peoples south of the Rio Grande.

Watchers of the world report that in Latin-American regions, such headlines gave the unfortunate impression that the people of California thought of all Mexican boys as criminally inclined. They aren't.

* * *

Persons who know the peasant class of Mexico, from whose ranks a large portion of the local group has come, speak of them as gentle folk, perhaps easy-going in some respects, but capable workers, especially in agriculture. Their singing around a twangy harp of a warmish evening reveals an endless charm. Los Angeles people have known these things for years, many of them; what they have forgotten was that gentleness, industry, and charm are most effective when the people so endowed have opportunities to work, receive adequate pay, and build settled homes.

It is generally agreed, now that the gang activities which caused no little sadness in sections of Los Angeles recently, have been somewhat studied, that the trouble is traceable not to the Mexican ancestry of the boys involved but to such impersonal factors as often beset youngsters of any group rejected by the prevailing society because of differences in color and custom. There are signs that Los Angeles is going to take the lead in America in dealing more justly with its group from over the border, in dealing with these people effectively simply by opening the doors of industry and training to their youth and by not forgetting their elders.

* * *

The city was stirred, recently, by a large-scale celebration of Mexican Independence Day. Vice-President Wallace came out to be one of the speakers, and Miguel Aleman, Mexico's Secretary of the Interior, was here as personal representative of President Manuel Avila Camacho. There was much speech-making. Secretary Aleman was full of good will and Vice-President Wallace was full of prophecy.

I went down, the second morning of the celebration, to the corner of First and Spring Streets, where I could get a good view of the exercises held in front of the California State Building. I suppose it was the first time in Los Angeles' history that so many Spanish-speaking and English-speaking people had mingled in a crowd. There were more than ten thousand gathered on the State Building lawn and in the streets.

When the Mexican flag was raised, and its white, red, and green colors fluttered up and up over the heads of dignitaries and everyday people like me and Juan and Maria who stood next to me, a United States Army band played a tune that, I must blush to admit, I did not recognize. Juan took his hat off, and so did I, and Maria of the black hair and laughing eyes sang its stirring melody softly to herself. Somebody shouted "Viva!" So I guessed it was the Mexican national anthem, and I was right. The next day the newspapers chided their readers for not having the slightest notion what it was all about.

It is not up to a reporter to offer an opinion as to why the people of the United States should know the people of Mexico better than that. There are expedient reasons, of course, and there are reasons of neighborliness. At a press conference the other day, another reporter suggested that we can do well to learn from the Latins the art of leisure. Surely so. It looks to me as though we can benefit from studying their simple delight in color and melody. But the juvenile delinquency element that has lately crept into prominence in Los Angeles urges that we need to know them because they are people, and because nothing which has to do with obtaining justice and security for those who deserve them can be foreign to us.

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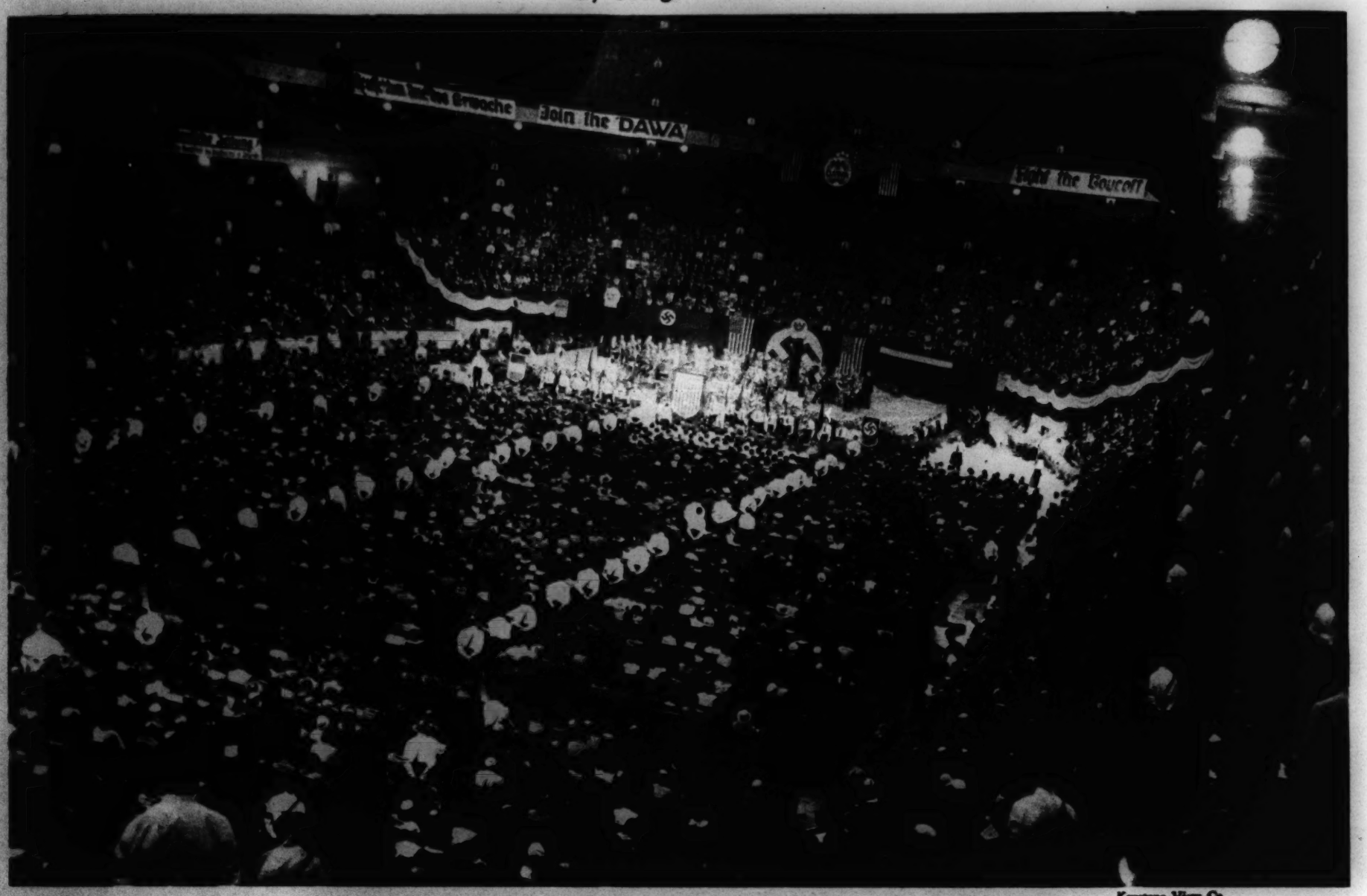
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 31, 1942

THEY USED TO BE WEEDS IN CHINA • *Page Four*

How the Nazis Penetrated America

By George W. Pate



Keystone View Co.

WHEN THE BUND BLOOMED OPENLY IN EVERY LARGE CITY IN THE UNITED STATES
In Madison Square Garden, New York City, 20,000 Nazi Sympathizers Hailed Hitler

When Justice James P. Leamy was sentencing Werner von Clemm, who had remained a German even though he had become a naturalized American citizen, he addressed the accused as follows:

"Some years ago, when you raised your right hand in allegiance, there were some things that were asked of you and some that were not. Our country did not ask you to lose your love for your native land, but it did ask and demand that you transfer your loyalty to the U. S. A. Some things developed in this trial showed clearly that you did not transfer your loyalty."

This declaration reflects the fundamental sincerity and fairness of American policy toward those who express their desire and intention to become loyal citizens of the United States.

Now let us compare Justice Leamy's statement with three other documents—three documents that, taken together, constitute the ideology, as it were, to which the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* subscribed and by which it was guided during its years of activity on American soil.

"Just as the ambassador, the envoy, and the consul represent the government of our Reich abroad, so is the National Socialist Group Leader the standard-bearer of the Foreign Organization, the representative of the Movement for German Reconstruction and German Conservation. He is the representative of the German nation abroad. It is his responsibility to make the Foreign Organization the true home of Germans abroad and to teach them to understand fully the present policy and the future plans of the Führer, in spite of the distorted influence of their environment." (Editorial in *Der Auslanddeutsche*, September, 1937.)

"We, National Socialists living abroad, reject the concept of such a cosmopolitan German whose chief ambition is to assimilate with the people of the country in which he lives, because this cosmopolitan German not only makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, but because he consciously or unconsciously denies his Germandom. We only know the concept of the complete German who as a citizen of his country is always and everywhere a German and nothing but a German; this makes him a National Socialist." (Speech by E. W. Bohle delivered at the Congress of Germans Living Aboard, in Stuttgart on Aug. 30, 1937.)

"We are and will remain Germans for ever, regardless of what citizenship papers we keep in our drawers." (Statement by Fritz Kuhn, Führer of the *Bund*.)

These three documents shed illumination on the role and activity of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund*, a German organization whose tentacles have secured a hold on our 48 States in an effort to destroy by strife, espionage and sabotage the country that gave its members hospitality.

The members of the *Bund* never were real emigrants. Their forebears did not come over in 1683 with Franz Daniel Pastorius nor did their hard work go into the building of Pennsylvania's Germantown.

". . . most of them"—states Harold Lavine, Director of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis—"came here after Versailles, in 1922 and 1923, when there were no jobs in the fatherland, only inflation and civil war. It wasn't democracy that brought them."

For ten years America assured to each of them bread, shelter, work, and freedom such as they never knew in their native land. They repaid her in 1933 by placing themselves under the orders of the *Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP*, created in the Reich by Adolf Hitler to "reorganize in the national socialist spirit all Germans living outside the Reich." The *Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP* based itself on the League of German Societies Abroad, which was founded back in 1892, and subordinated the latter organization's aims of cultural exchange between Germany and other countries to political activity, transforming an educational institution into an extraterritorial branch of the Berlin Ministry of Propaganda, the Military Intelligence, and the Gestapo.

Stuttgart was designated as the city of Germans living abroad; as many as 80,000 delegates attended the annual conventions of Germans from all parts of the world that were held in this city. Stuttgart was likewise the headquarters for all institutions of cultural and noncultural expansion, in reality nothing but a screen for intelligence work and propaganda abroad.

One result of the activity of the *Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP* on American ground was the birth and growth of the *Bund*. *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* was the most recent name of this organization; before that it was successively known as the *Gemeinschaft Teutonia* and Friends of New Germany. The *Bund* was founded by a German journalist, Walter Kappe, in Cleveland and Cincinnati, then moved it to Chicago in 1930, together with the office of his publication, *Teutonia*. The organization, by now bearing the name of Friends of New Germany, won the lively interest of the *Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP*, which prevailed upon the *Bund* to shift its headquarters to New York.

A special emissary, one Heinz Spanknobel, was immediately sent over from Berlin, but neither he nor his appointee to the post of *Bund* leader, Herbert Schnuch, were able to gain the co-operation of the more responsible German-American organizations.

Six months later there came new persons: Fritz Gissibl, Joseph Schuster, and Wilhelm Paffrath. The problem of large-scale organization was now tackled seriously. The United States was divided into Gau-Ost, Gau-Mittelwest, Gau-West, and 47 organizational districts. Control was assumed over a number of German schools, camps of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* were set up, youth detachments of the *Jugendschaft* were formed, equipped with uniforms and drilled in the Prussian style.

Military training and indoctrination in the national socialist spirit were paralleled by a growing economic self-help activity. The union of German co-operatives, *Deutscher Konsumer-Verbandt* and the *Deutschamerikanischer Wirtschafts-Ausschuss*, sprang up. A number of camp grounds where youth formations and members of the *Ordnungsdienst* received military instruction were purchased. To improve the efficiency of propaganda within and without, the A. V. Publishing Company was established. It began the publication of four *Bund* newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles, under the single joint title, *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*. Joseph Schuster assumed command over the *Gau-Ost*, W. Paffrath became the director of the *Deutscher Konsum-Verein*, while the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* was taken over by Wilhelm Kunze and August Klapproth.

When the first victims of the Nazi regime began to arrive in the United States in 1934, their accounts appreciably dampened the popularity of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* among the German emigration. Nevertheless, heavily assisted by the Reich's treasury and propaganda bureau, the organization continued to grow rapidly until, under the direction of Fritz Kuhn, it reached full bloom in 1935. This period, however, was marked by internal quarrels and friction, the leaders of the *Bund* even going so far as to break with W. Bohle and the then Consul General, Fritz Wiedemann. This was followed by the trial of Fritz Kuhn for the embezzlement of funds collected from the

(Continued on page 14)

A Salute to Britain

By William Steele McCauley

Former Instructor, Department of Government, Harvard University; Assistant Professor, Department of Government, Smith College

Here follows the sixth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Oct. 23, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Oct. 25 and 28, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

IN A SALUTE to the British people any thoughtful American must feel that he speaks for all their allies in declaring our admiration for their magnificent fight against Hitlerism. It was they who protected the Atlantic Coast of the whole Western Hemisphere from a possible Nazi invasion. And all of us can learn from Britain's experience with wartime mobilization how to organize every ounce of our energy, while preserving the precious democratic freedoms for which the United Nations are fighting.

America's admiration for the British is deeply felt. Probably never in their history have Americans been so completely moved as by the unconquerable heroism, gallantry, and determination displayed by the British in this war. In the [illegible] of 1940, when the thicker whine and thunder of Nazi bombs rent England's sky, the British grew angry, not fright[illegible]. Angry with a will to fight to destroy the monstrous enemy, and to assert the principles of decency for a free man's life. The British people picked [illegible] through the rubble of their [illegible] to find new jobs in new factories to make them and better weapons with which to fight the war.

And today the British are immeasurably stronger—for the air [illegible] of [illegible] and in their will to [illegible] than they were two years ago. We well know that the British, like other great civilized peoples, seek no praise for their actions. In fact, strangers may embarrass them. Even more today, as America's fighters like their place beside the British, we are thankful for the courage of our ally.

Likewise we Americans express our gratitude to Britain for having held the bastion to give us time to organize our strength. For decades, Americans have not been fully aware of the realities of world politics. It has taken this war to make us see clearly the inseparable interdependence of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States. In the desperate summer months of 1940, when it seemed as though the Nazi horde could not be stopped, most Americans recognized that our real protection against the invasion of our Atlantic seaboard was the navy of a free Britain. Had Britain not survived through those months of 1940, America—then not fully prepared—would have been in great peril. This belated recognition of the identity of American and British interests—that in truth we must hang together or we will hang separately—is one of the lessons learned in this war that offers hope for the creation of an enduring peace.

* * *

There is much that the United States can learn from Britain's wartime mobilization. Today Britain is unquestionably the most highly mobilized democracy in the history of government. This means that Britain's industry is working at its full industrial capacity to produce the weapons for victory. This means that practically every available man and woman in Britain is engaged on some task vital to the war effort. Whereas in 1939 only 20,000,000 Britishers were employed in doing all the nation's peacetime work, by mid-1943 over 22,000,000 persons were engaged full time in some aspect of the war: in the armed forces, in civil defense, in the arms industries or in essential civilian industry. It is as though 60,000,000 Americans were mobilized in all aspects of our war work.

This [illegible] reorganization of Britain's economic life has been achieved [illegible] with a great personal inconvenience, [illegible] a high degree of democratic co-operation. And it has been achieved without cavil. In the last two years, we must not forget, that in the spring of 1940 the entire fighting equipment of Britain's army was destroyed. In that glorious and miraculous evacuation from Dunkirk the fighting Army escaped annihilation, but nearly all of the heavy weapons and transport—the fruits of three years of rearmament—lay twisted and shattered on the continent. At the same time, Germany, already overwhelmingly superior in armed power, lost little of her strength. On the contrary, she conquered and seized the military equipment and war-producing plants of Britain's former allies to make more weapons for the continuation of the war.

We [illegible] remember, too, that in the six months following Dunkirk, Britain's very survival was at stake. The [illegible] bombed and smashed Britain's cities and her factories, port facilities, and ships. Britain stood alone against the Nazis, the last and only outpost of freedom in a blackened Europe, the only obstacle, but a relentless one, to Germany's complete domination of western Europe. In those stormy and dubious months it was doubtful if Britain could survive, doubtful, that is, to all but the British. In those tempestuous times it was impossible to lay down long-range plans for the mobilization of workers or the smooth conversion of civilian industry. The emergency called for improvization and strenuous overwork to drive the existing war plants to their limit of capacity.

It was then that Britishers—united as never before—displayed their quiet gallantry. Midst their blood-spattered, bomb-scattered homes and factories they worked night and day, seven days a week, to re-equip their Army, rebuild their Air Force and expand their Navy. Many workers literally dropped exhausted by their lathes, but they kept on the job and got out the stuff. And by 1941 it was evident that the Luftwaffe's heroic effort to smash Britain's spirit and [illegible] had failed. Moreover, the British Army was growing to new strength, and although it would [illegible] to prepare for the Second Front, the Army was sufficiently strong to make a German invasion impractical.

* * *

Beginning in early 1941, the Churchill Government gradually formulated and introduced a comprehensive program for the rigorous mobilization of every citizen, woman as well as man, young people as well as the aged, to work in some sector of the war effort. Compulsory registration for both industrial and military jobs now applies to both men and women. All persons not engaged in essential work are interviewed and then placed in vital jobs after a brief training period to learn the rudiments of their tasks. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, after fulfilling their normal jobs in the daytime, work part-time at night in the munitions plants. All essential workers are effectively tied to their jobs and cannot resign or be fired except for good cause.

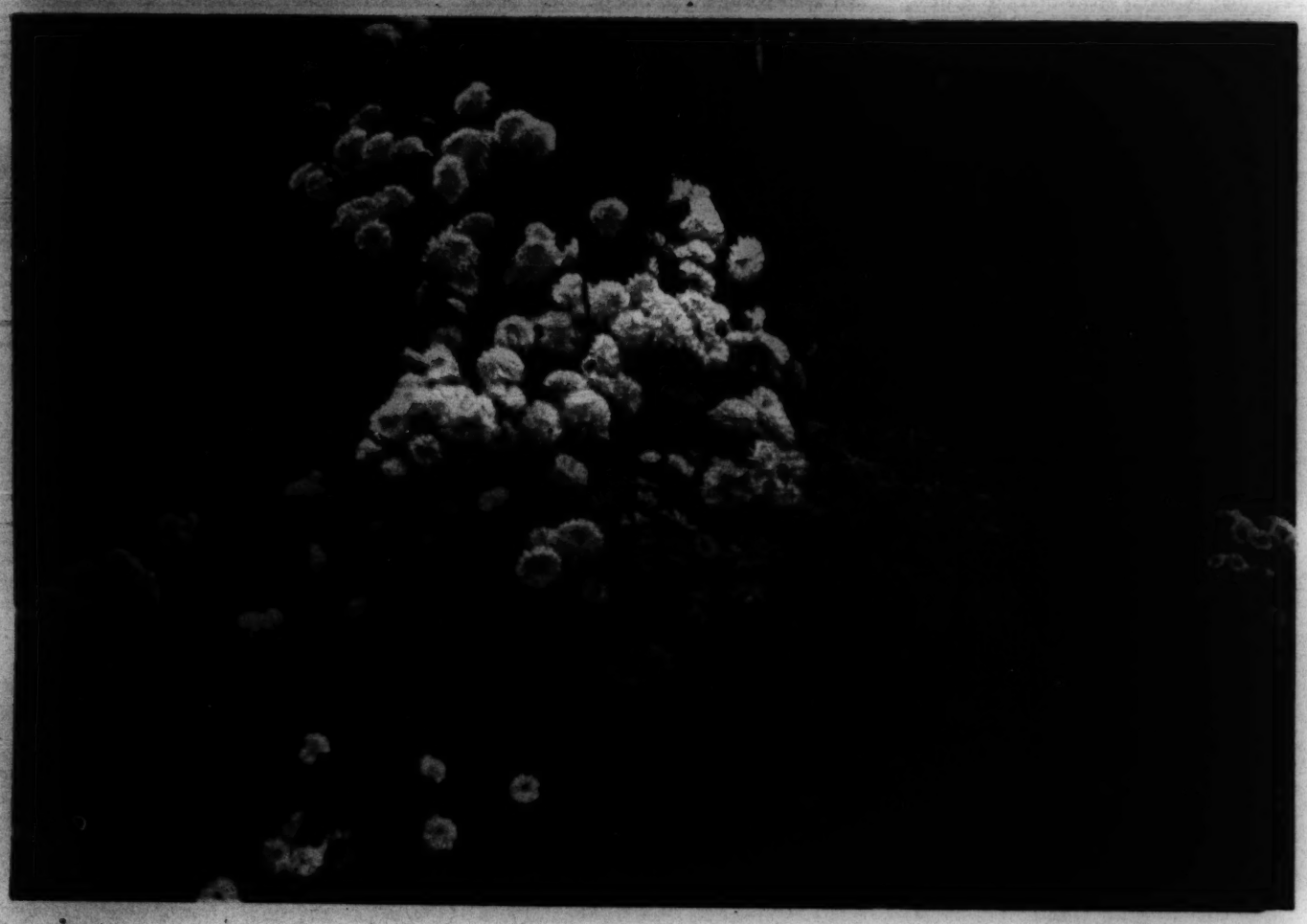
Effective compulsory arbitration machinery has been established, and the number of working days lost through strikes is the lowest in Britain's recent history. A vast welfare program has been undertaken to provide for the workers' health and well-being, both in the factories and outside, with the beneficial

(Continued on page 10)

SAFEGUARDING THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

They Used To Be Weeds In China

By William H. Clark



THIS AUTUMN, fields in northern China were bright, mile after mile, with a carpet of rank-smelling weeds that burst into golden bloom when the cold winds from Siberia heralded the coming of winter.

In November, more than a million American gardeners and flower-lovers will throng flower shows from coast to coast to enjoy the color and glory provided by cultivated descendants of those weeds—while many millions more, as long as frosts permitted, enjoyed other descendants in their gardens.

Chrysanthemum Indicum, the botanists, after their sometimes casual geographical habits, have named the Chinese weed—which looks much like the wild feverfew of the New England roadsides. And it is Indicum which science has proved is the honorable ancestor of all the cultivated chrysanthemums in the world.

England is having "'mum" shows this fall, despite the threat of bombs. Chrysanthemums are widely grown in Germany, Holland, and France, too, but none know outside Europe what the Axis policy is on flower shows. China has a flower show this fall, too. The Chefoo Horticultural Society is holding a Chrysanthemum Show sometime this month, probably about November first, when the 'mums there are at their best. Despite the Nipponese, Chinese horticulturists last June wrote to Arno Nehrling, manager of the Boston show, asking for directions and information needed to operate a major show. Word has just come back from Chefoo, after several months, that China is following Boston's flower show plans to the letter.

* * *

But it is in America that the chrysanthemum show as well as the flower itself has reached the peak of present perfection.

Florists say that chrysanthemums are the third most popular flower grown professionally. Only roses and carnations surpass chrysanthemum production in volume. With amateur gardeners, chrysanthemums are the Queen of Autumn flowers. Everyone who gardens in areas which provide the frost the "'mums" need to reach full glory has plants of the Flower of China. And often they are the pride of the gardener's heart. Whether he grows but a few clumps in his herbaceous border, or devotes a bench in his conservatory to pampered beauties that just a fingering of frost would blacken, the gardener of America ranks his chrysanthemums high.

There are many reasons for this. The chrysanthemum has a long season now—from July to frost. It comes in a host of forms, from cushion types with daisy-like flowers to giant standards that a child can shelter under while, indoors, the gamut runs from button-hole jewels to blooms that measure a foot in diameter. Then, "'mums" have most colors known, hues that are soft and tender, fit complements for the subdued tones that mark the southerly retreat of the sun. And then, too, "'mums" are the easiest of all perennials to grow. They seem to have brought with them from China the strength, sturdiness, and self-reliance that characterize the people of that valiant nation. Softer and more delicate blooms pass when cold winds follow the equinox, but, chrysanthemums, that have ignored the heat and drought of summer, come into their glory when autumn rains and edged winds strip the trees of their leaves and shortening days drive the gardeners indoors.

* * *

Perhaps it is thus natural that the American chrysanthemum comes to the yearly pinnacle of its glory at the great shows held throughout the United States north of the Mason and Dixon line, for the "'mum" does not prosper without frost.

Boston's show at Horticultural Hall, the 72d annual chrysanthemum show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is the largest in the country as well as America's oldest. The first "'mum" show in Boston was held by the Society in 1861. The premium list of that show was $17; the premiums for the 1941 show were more than $6,000.

Arno Nehrling, Boston manager, has built the 1942 show around the theme that the crysanthemum deserves honor as the Flower of China. Chinese organizations are co-operating to the fullest extent, and next Saturday, China Day, will

(Continued on page 15)

R. I. Nesmith & Associates

Who Will Man the Farms?

By Nelson Antrim Crawford

VISITING a Midwestern farm the other day, I found on it no person under 75. There was the owner, his wife, her brother, and an elderly friend of the family, who had retired from farming years before and had been living in town but recently had been persuaded to come and help out. Two young hired men had been employed on the farm till late summer, then one of them had been drafted and the other had gone to work in an airplane plant at much higher wages.

In a neighboring county, somewhat earlier, I had found a wheat-threshing crew, no member of which was under 65.

In a town not far away, I ran across a professional man who for some years has owned and supervised a dairy farm. His purpose in part is to make money; in part, to supply a high quality of milk and cream produced under sanitary conditions. Most of his labor has already left; the others will go soon. He has tried high school boys for part-time work. They have proved unsatisfactory, he told me, for such specialized work. Perhaps, if he could take the time to train them, they would work out fairly well, but his regular occupation prevents.

His farm, therefore, is for sale, but he has not found a buyer. He is considering selling his herd at auction, animal by animal. If he does this, the farm will probably be devoted next year to grain growing. Certainly under such circumstances the place will not be the valuable economic unit that it has been in the past.

"O. K., O. K.," I can hear from devotees of the theory that agriculture should not be primarily a business but a family life. "That fellow is an absentee landlord. We don't want any such. It will be a fine thing if the war gets rid of all absentee landlords."

I am a believer in the family theory, too. It is a splendid ideal. But right now we are challenged by the need for increased farm production on the part of whoever can help. For 1942 the goals set by the United States Department of Agriculture are an 8 per cent increase in production of milk, 13 per cent eggs, 16 per cent cattle, 18 per cent hogs, 4 per cent corn, 2 per cent oats, 6 per cent barley. (The only decrease suggested is one of 12 per cent in wheat.) The goals for 1943 presumably will be higher.

Moreover, it is not only absentee landlords who are proposing to sell off dairy cattle and other livestock. One can hardly pick up a country weekly in the great central farm area without observing the advertisement of at least one dispersal sale. State farm papers are full of such advertisements, many of them covering registered animals. In most instances the owners live on the farms they operate.

But, it may be asserted, these cattle, when sold, will still exist. True enough, but in a year or two they will be hard to find. When a fine herd has been built up over a long period and then is scattered, the herds to which individual animals are added are not at once comparably improved. The essence of first-class livestock population in the United States is in the herds that have been carefully nurtured by first-class stock raisers.

Further, many farms are being offered for sale, simply because the owners are unable to work them by reason of the shortage of labor. Some of these will fall into the hands of speculators whose interest in farming is strictly financial.

In short, the armed services and the war industries have absorbed so much farm labor in the United States that agriculture is faced with an unprecedented crisis.

Are farmers doing anything about it, other than urging some action on the part of the Government to relieve the situation? Certainly they are. Farmers are traditionally resourceful, and they have not lost their cunning in the present emergency. Farm girls are helping out—though they have always done this to some extent—in driving tractors, in haying, in milking, and in other labor that does not require powerful physique. So-called farmerettes—city girls who patriotically want to undertake farm work—and migratory workers (whose number, however, has drastically diminished) have been employed at times, but except in harvesting small grains and fruit they do not altogether meet the need. Young farm boys have always assisted with the daily tasks, and so they offer nothing which the farmer has not always had at his disposal.

In many localities, crews have been formed, in which all the available men and such women, boys, and girls as can help, go from farm to farm taking care of the harvest. This, obviously, will not work out at times of the year when all working farmers plus hired help are needed daily to cultivate the fields. Nor would it be successful on dairy, beef cattle, sheep, or other stock farms.

Besides, in many places farmers are now far behind in their work because of the shortage of labor and therefore hesitate to join in crews. In these instances hogs will be turned into the corn, grain sorghums, and other field crops, and the grain will be marketed as pork—a process known as "hogging down."

One way out would be the more extensive use of machinery. Only 23 per cent of farms have tractors, however, and farmers recognize that metals needed for war cannot well be diverted elsewhere. They are making the best use possible of existing machinery. They find that with the young, mechanically minded youth gone, machinery offers a problem; many of the older men who can be persuaded to work on farms do not understand the new machinery. Often an operating farmer himself has depended on his sons for the care and repair of complicated mechanisms.

The National Rural War Production Program, supervised by Boards for Vocational Education in the various States, is offering courses in hundreds of rural communities in the construction, maintenance, and repair of farm machinery and equipment. This includes even such technical skills as welding and babbitting. These courses are open to anyone not in school, 17 or older, man or woman, black or white. Funds appropriated by Congress cover the entire cost of the courses. Farmers and members of their families are entering these courses in large numbers. In a typical agricultural state like Kansas or Nebraska, around 200 such courses will be offered this winter in as many towns.

Even with all that being done, however, prospects for the coming year could be more favorable. As has been pointed out, the situation will be most serious in all types of livestock farming. As for grains, considerable of the less productive land is likely to lie idle.

Farmers are not blaming the Government. They feel that they are in a tough spot, but that the Government will take what measures it can to relieve the situation. What they hope for is: (1) Deferment of essential farm workers; (2) sufficiently high prices for farm products to permit of paying better wages to hired help—along with, possibly, some plan similar to that in use in war industry areas, whereby industries would not be allowed to take labor from the farms; (3) emphasis on producing foods and feeds found by the Government to be essential. In other words, farmers realize the need of men to fight and to work in war industries, but they also recognize at first hand the necessity of adequate food production and would like the Government in its wisdom to get the situation balanced.

Farmers realize, too, that shortage

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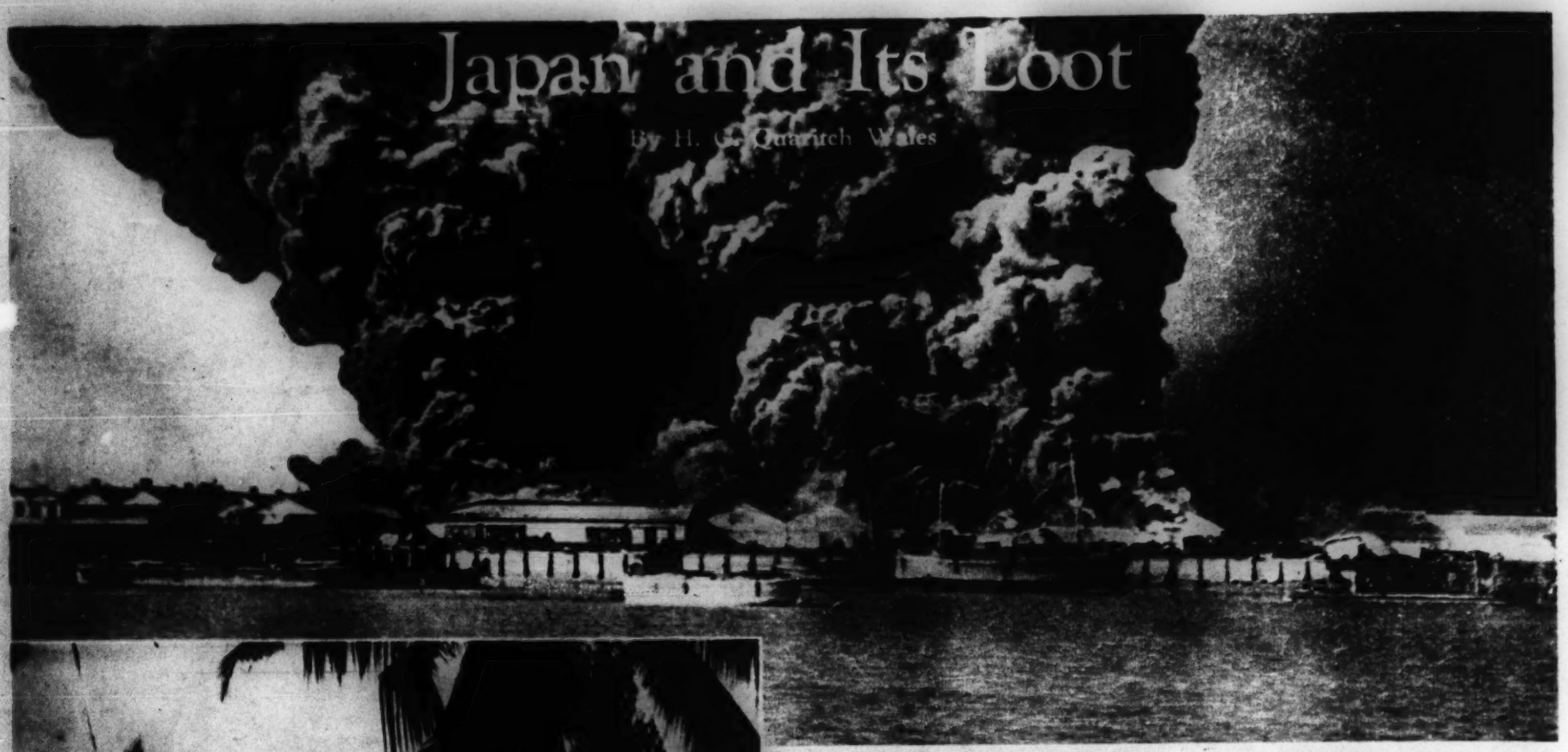
Japan and Its Loot

By H. C. Quarnitch Wales



Associated Press, Philip D. Gendreau

LEAVING AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE TO THE JAPANESE
The British Fired the Burma Oil Company Docks (Top) Before Retreating Up the Irrawaddy. Bali (Above), Evacuated by the Dutch

NOW THAT for more than half a year the Japanese have been in undisturbed possession of the rich colonial territories of Southeastern Asia, one may well inquire to what extent they are succeeding in exploiting the coveted raw material. The answer is of basic importance, because we know that on it must depend Japan's ability to undertake further aggressive action. The Japanese hope of withstanding the coming United Nations' offensive must also be closely related to the stocks of munitions she is able to produce and accumulate at home.

If we could get accurate figures, obviously we should be in a position to assess the situation in more definite terms. Naturally, this is impossible. But by carefully evaluating the news that does leak out, mainly via Chungking and New Delhi, and studying it in the light of the trends and economic conditions that we know to be operating in the various subjugated countries, we can arrive at a very fair estimate.

In the first place, we no longer underrate Japanese organizing ability. We know the meticulous care with which they had prepared themselves to make the most of everything they could lay their hands on the moment they occupied a port or country. Those who have escaped from such places as Penang and Hong Kong have told us that the Japanese overlooked nothing in the way of loot. Systematically they set about the raising of sunken ships, the salvaging of wrecked machinery, and even the house-to-house collection of domestic metal utensils, of course without considering the convenience of the owners. But the collection of loot, though tempting while there were still plenty of ships in which to carry away the booty, is of little importance as compared with the continuous large-scale exploitation of resources that alone could satisfy the needs of the Japanese war machine.

Japan's most vital needs are oil, iron, tin, and rubber. She got most of the iron this area can supply before the war. Now her most urgent need is for oil. Only from Dutch Borneo and Sumatra can the Japanese get what they need to supplement the produce of their home synthetic gasoline plants, which give them only a third of their wartime requirements.

There is no doubt that the Dutch made a very thorough job of their scorched-earth policy. When I was in Sumatra in the summer of 1940, and the Japanese threat already hung heavy over the land, I took the opportunity of visiting the great oil refineries at Palembang in Sumatra. While admitting that the Dutch pinned their hopes on Singapore, an official added, "We know we can do nothing to defend the plant beyond putting up the boom you've seen at the mouth of the river. But we have taken steps to see that if the Japs arrive they'll get nothing out of all this complicated apparatus but a heap of scrap."

So indeed it proved, but the Japanese are not easily discouraged. Latest reports have it that they are working industriously to rebuild the Indies' refineries so as to make up the immense drain on their reserves entailed by their extended naval patrolling in the Southwestern Pacific.

Burma oil is too remote and too exposed to Allied bombing to exploit on the large scale. And even more recently the plant has been as effectively destroyed as possible by the British, who by the time of the Burma campaign had learned their lesson as to the proper application of a scorched-earth policy.

Had they applied it in Malaya, the enemy would have more difficulty over their tin and rubber. As it is, with the great Penang smelting works captured intact, the Japanese are in a position to refine all the ore they can produce. And even where the great irreplaceable dredges of the European mining companies were smashed, it must not be forgotten that a good deal of Malayan and Dutch tin was produced in open-cast mines, operated by Chinese firms, who simply wash out the tin from the superficial layers with inexpensive apparatus. Though probably against their will, no doubt the Chinese miners are being compelled under military guard to continue work just as were the Chinese contractors forced to repair public buildings and offices in the mercantile cities as soon as they were occupied.

With rubber, the situation is similar. It is said that there was time to cut down only a third of the rubber trees on Malayan estates. With what remains, plus the estates already in their hands in Indo-China, the Japanese have an abundance of raw rubber. And here again, while many of the processing factories on the large European-controlled estates may have been destroyed, it has to be remembered that in Malaya a small proportion, and in the Dutch Indies 50 per cent, of the total rubber production comes not from the large estates but from native small holdings. Here the latex is simply pressed out by the women of the family through a domestic wringer and then taken off to market balanced on a bicycle.

All this wealth of raw material remains of no practical value so long as it stays near its source. It is just in the matter of shipping it to Japan that the whole system of exploitation has so far broken down. Allied naval action, especially in recent months, has taken a heavy toll of enemy shipping. According to a report submitted to the Japanese Diet at the end of May, the invaders were said to have shipped back to Japan in four months only 700,000 tons of material, including much-needed food. This is only a sixth of the ordinary peacetime volume for such a period.

The necessity for rebuilding the Indies' oil refineries is seen from the fact that before the war Japan is believed to have had only 280,000 tons of tankers, of which

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Fifteen Days on a Life Raft

By Stanley Powell

As Told to Josephine Ripley

"EVEN BEFORE the convoy left port, I had a feeling that things were going to be tough on this trip. For one thing, my mother was worried. She didn't say so, but I sensed it. It wasn't my first Atlantic convoy, either. I'd been on British merchant ships ever since the war began. If she had been apprehensive before, she had never let on. But she was uneasy this time, I knew. And so was I." A seagoing veteran of 21 was speaking.

His face lost its boyishness and appeared almost drawn, as he recalled the bleak days, the cold, wild nights when he and his comrades huddled on a life raft that tossed like a chip on the vast Atlantic.

To get the story took a bit of persuasion. It was not a pleasant one to recall. Yet, if his experience might give heart to someone else in a tight spot, help them to hold on to life and hope, he would talk. If it would help folks to realize more keenly what a tough proposition this war really is—then its telling might be justified. So he went on.

"We set out in a rough sea, with the wind whipping the ocean like an egg beater. Our vessel bucked and rolled as it swung into the convoy. Things seemed to go wrong on that ship from the first—little things. But it wasn't until we'd been out nearly two weeks that we had our first bad mishap.

"We'd been cutting through a heavy fog for about 16 hours. I'd just come off the watch and turned in when there came a terrific jolt. I grabbed my life belt and rushed topside, thinking sure it was a torpedo.

"It wasn't. But it was almost as bad. We had smashed head on into the ship in front of us. It all happened in a flash, and the ship was gone like a phantom. Our bow was smashed in and the forward compartments filled with water. We found we could proceed slowly under our own steam, but had to drop out of the convoy.

"There we were without the protection of our cruisers—crippled, unprotected, a perfect target for the U-boats. To make matters worse, the fog lifted shortly afterward and the next day I picked up the warning that two subs were in the vicinity. We redoubled the watch, but we never saw the submarine or the torpedo that got us.

"Our ship rolled over and sank within three minutes. There wasn't even time to send out an S. O. S. I just managed to get my life preserver on, grab the small portable radio transmitter and jump.

"The suction of the sinking vessel drew me under. It seemed a long time before I came to the surface again. But all the while I seemed to hear these words, 'Fear not, I am with thee. Fear not, I am with thee.'

"It's hard to explain, but somehow in those few seconds I was suddenly conscious of all the promises of the Bible about the nearness and presence of God, even there in the depths of the sea.

"I came up, gasping and choking, in a heavy slick of Diesel oil. Four life rafts had been blown free with the explosion, and a capsized lifeboat to which three men were clinging. I swam to one of the rafts. Two others pulled themselves up beside me, and we looked around. There were three rafts, with three men on each, and the overturned boat. The fourth raft got away. Twelve left of a crew of 41!

"We managed to maneuver the rafts together and fastened them. Prospects of rescue seemed good, and we were not in despair. It wouldn't be long, of course, we assured each other. There'd be ships. Food provisions seemed ample. Five one-pound tins of malted milk tablets, three one-pound tins of chocolate squares, six pounds of hard biscuits, and five gallons of water on each raft.

"We settled down and tried to dry ourselves in the sun and wipe the oil off our faces and lacerated hands. We took account of our supplies, worked out a system of rationing, organized a sort of shipboard routine, and all was quiet until the next day, when a shout from one of the men on watch brought us all bolt upright.

"He was pointing at the horizon, shouting and waving. A low-flying bomber hummed across the sky. We waved frantically and screamed at it. I fumbled with the radio transmitter, trying to send out a signal, but the thing wouldn't work.

"The plane disappeared, and we sat back exhausted. Meantime, the boys who had been perched on the keel of the lifeboat managed to get it righted and climb in.

"On the third day, things took a turn for the worse. A storm was blowing up and we decided it would be wiser to separate the rafts. They might pound each other to pieces in a heavy sea. Good-byes were said. We hardly expected to see each other again. Some of the boys swapped messages for families that the survivors could pass along.

"Three times that night we were thrown into the sea. And each time battled our way back to the raft. Again those words, 'Fear not, I am with thee.' And I knew He was. Nothing short of His power could have saved us.

"In the morning we looked around for the others and shouted with joy as we accounted for each raft and its crew. But the lifeboat had disappeared.

"We began to cut down on our rations now, to catch what little rain water we could to add to what we had. Nights were the worst of all. We would fall off to sleep and dream of being home. It was horrible to waken and realize where we were!

"Our clothes were rain-soaked and cold. Often we would jump into the sea and swim around to get warm, for we were drifting in the Gulf Stream. We lived for the days when the sun came out and we could get dry for a few hours. Even when there was no rain, the dew was heavy at night and soaked us to the skin.

"I used to sit by the hour and watch the fish play around the raft. I'd try to spear them with a knife, but was never successful. One day we drank some sea water. It didn't seem to affect us. Someone pulled in a clump of sea weed and ate it. I didn't. I wasn't ravenous enough for that.

"As days went on, our life took on a simple routine. In the morning, we'd paddle up to the other rafts to see how things were going. At night we sang hymns, then we'd pray. We prayed for rescue, for strength to keep on, for those we'd loved at home. One of the boys had been in the Salvation Army earlier in his life. All this came easy to him.

"But the other man—older than the rest of us—probably hadn't seen the inside of a church for years. He went at it as earnestly as a deacon, though. In fact, he became so concerned about the error of his former ways that he went off into long, lurid confessions, and promised the Deity a life of blameless conduct from now on in return for rescue.

"Sometimes we'd get to talking about the things we would have to eat and drink when we got ashore. I was going to have at least six milk shakes, first of all. The third mate said he was going to order a dozen 'cokes.' We talked about juicy steaks and Italian spaghetti, with lots of Parmesan cheese.

"One night we were caught up in a strange whirlpool and our raft spun around in circles for hours. Finally it either floated free or the current subsided.

"On the sixth day we lost sight of one of the rafts, but two of us still remained together. On the seventh, we woke to discover that the others had ripped off a couple of boards and rigged a sort of

(Continued on page 14)

ON THE SEVENTH DAY — PFC. WALLACE BRODEUR

GUARD DUTY — Pvt. Edward A. Chavez

Three Billion Greetings

By Bernice Stevens

American Artists Group, Inc.

SOMETIME during the past year just about everyone in the United States received a greeting card of one kind or another. You probably received several, whether you unlock your mail from a box in an apartment house lobby, or trudge down a dusty lane to an RFD box; or whether you live where you wait on the front steps for the mailman and then open all the letters and read them to him.

Americans are great senders and receivers of greeting cards, and this year more so than ever. Some send them on the slightest provocation and others hold off until Christmas, but before this year is over they are expected to buy a grand total of three billion cards. This is about 50 million more than they have ever purchased before. The past year has been one of many separations in American family and social life. Individual family members have been scattered to all parts of the country, our men to all corners of the globe. Men and women in industry and professions have gone from one coast to another to work, country girls have gone into the city factories, young city boys onto the farms.

* * *

No matter how far away they go, no matter how long they are gone, these folks do a lot of thinking about those back home. And the folks back home do their share of remembering too. Most of them like to get this remembering idea across in one form or another, and since most of them can't do it in words of their own composition for one reason or another, they use greeting cards. The defense worker, for example, may consider himself no great shakes as a letter writer, so he buys a greeting card which in one way or another says "Thinking of You."

The service men in particular are great senders of cards. Post exchanges put in a bid this past year for 25 million cards. A near-by army camp or navy post means big business to dealers in cards these days. Take the owner of a shop in a small town down South. Time was when he sold $500 worth of cards in a year and thought he was doing well. Then, an army camp moved in, and last February he sold $10,000 worth of valentines alone. Soldiers at Camp Edwards, Mass., bought 13,000 valentines and 10,000 Easter cards and clamored for more. Towns close to Chanute Field in Illinois were completely bereft of Mother's Day cards long before the demand ran out, and many soldiers had to resort to making their own. One boy borrowed a stencil from the sign department and on wrapping paper lettered "Muther Dere, I Went From Store to Store and They Was Completely Cleaned Out." Greeting cards go to sea too, for they are a part of the standard stock in every ship's store. Not so long ago, a manufacturer received a rush order for 10,000 birthday cards. It was much bedecked with priority numbers and official stamps and signed by the commanding officer of a United States ship stationed in the Caribbean.

* * *

The boys are pretty fussy about what they send, and insist that the cards be both "big and beautiful" and "the more sentimental the better." Their general attitude is pretty well summed up by the burly six-footer who told a clerk, "I'm training to be a commando. It'd look mighty silly if I wrote like that, but it sure says what I feel," or the very boyish sailor who drawled, "Gee, that's shore a purty verse. I hope my girl friend likes it."

Although girl friends and sweethearts get the bulk of the cards, the boys send cards to every one. They send them to their mothers and fathers. They send them to sisters they have teased for so many years, to brothers in another camp or naval station. They send them to all their relatives, to their former boss, and to the rest of the ball team or gang back home. In fact, most of them are glad when a holiday comes along so they can do something for the folks who have sent them gifts and written them so many letters.

The folks at home send cards to the boys too, and in abundance. They may not know the grocery boy, the lad at the soda fountain, or the bus driver well enough to write a letter, but they can wish them well with greeting cards. There are cards for every branch of the

service. A few are on the serious side, but most of them are gay cheerful wishes reading, "Hi Ya, Marine; No Foolin', I Think You're Tops," "To a Swell Soldier," and "Hello Sailor, So You're in the Navy, Huh?"

Although there is still a good supply of old-fashioned holly wreaths, mistletoe, candles, poinsettias, and wreaths, many of the Christmas cards this year are patriotic and very much in tune with the times. The American flag, Uncle Sam, saluting Santas, eagles, and red, white, and blue designs are used to set off the usual "Merry Christmas" theme. There are even special cards for air raid wardens.

As a non-profit and co-operative project the greeting card industry has created a series of cards in which verses and illustration are designed to promote the purchase and saving of war stamps. Stamp albums or envelopes are included with the cards, some of which read, "A Gift of War Stamps with the Season's Greetings," "War Stamp Christmas Greetings to You," and "Season's Greetings, Let's Stamp Out the Dictators." Becoming more expansive the verse on one of them reads,

This birthday card is bringing
More than a wish or two
It brings the first installment
On a brand new bond for you.
Each added stamp will do its bit
To push "Hitler" off the map.
Sink the prowling submarines,
And stamp out Hitler and the Jap!

This year, incidentally, is the 100th anniversary of the sending of the first Christmas greeting card in England. This has some historical significance, but it is overshadowed in importance by the growth of the custom into a sizable business. With prices ranging from a cent up to several dollars for de luxe editions, retail sales of greetings cards in the United States run close to $100,000,000 a year and account for a postal revenue of over $50,000,000.

The statisticians of the industry have it figured out that in this year of more card sending, Americans will get about 18 or 20 cards apiece.

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London's Rural Charms

LONDONERS ARE discovering the countryside in their City. In prewar days, when seacoast resorts could be reached from the metropolis by motorcar, it was only visiting American cousins with their guidebooks who took us behind the smoky façade of the London scene.

Now, with leisure curtailed, with motor-cars garaged "for the duration," with notices over railway booking-offices asking pointedly, "Is your journey really necessary?" and with three contenders scrambling for every taxi, the town-dweller is staying at home and discovering rural charms hitherto ignored. Time can be devoted to the home-ground now that shortage of petrol makes impossible the weekend exodus to the countryside.

The royal parks and the River Thames, in these war days, afford rest, recreation and pleasure of very much the same type that they furnished in the pre-gasoline Victorian era. Reminiscent of nights in Vauxhall Gardens in the 'nineties is the dancing in London parks each evening to music from military and other bands, mounted on platforms from which the railings have been taken away for salvage. Open-air concerts, folk-dancing displays, and performances of Shakespeare's plays, are given in the natural arenas formed by grassy dells, the audience sitting on the banks on three sides of the bowl. Double summertime has given daylight till late each evening.

Rarely can the flowers in the parks have looked more beautiful than they have this summer, with successive displays of tulips, lilacs, magnolias, laburnum, delphiniums, and roses. As if to compensate for the ground lost through drab wartime operations with guns, balloons and searchlights being set up on territory hitherto reserved for her own artistry, Nature has provided exceptional color-bursts in the flowerbeds which are left.

Natural beauty seeks to conceal the scars left by Nazi bombing, for cool greenery has softened the contours of many a ruined building. Inartistic intrusions such as sandbags, air raid shelters, and service hutments have been improved as well. At Hyde Park Corner, for example, one of the largest traffic-centers in London, masses of purple foxgloves have sprung up to cover ugly banks of burst sandbags and stony brown earth.

In Hyde Park, workers are taking full advantage of the Lido sunbathing enclosure, and of the swimming pool in the Serpentine. What could be pleasanter, after long days in City offices and workshops than an hour or so in the sunshine and a cool dip? In a different and decidedly noisier way, school children also enjoy sunning and swimming in their section of the "pool" during holidays. Boating has been more popular than ever this year. Each fine evening has seen the Serpentine dotted with rowing boats which pass beneath Rennie's bridge and idle in the Long Water in Kensington Gardens.

Many former weekenders-in-the-country have discovered long walks through wood and parkland at their very door. Kensington Gardens, running into Hyde Park, with the Green Park and St. James's Park, form an almost uninterrupted three-mile rural walk from Whitehall to Bayswater.

Father Thames, too, has put on a livelier show than last year, for the pleasure steamers have been running in larger numbers upriver from the metropolitan reaches. Crowds queue up on the jetties each evening and at week ends to make short trips. Wider pleasure-givers than the river-stream, however, are the river banks. Wherever wharves and warehouses give way to grassy banks, crowds may be seen sitting in deck-chairs under the trees, reading, knitting, chatting, or just sunning themselves. Air raid wardens, fire-watchers, ambulance drivers, troops on leave, members of the women's services, and mothers with children mingle together, taking the air by the river.

Serious competitive rowing and yachting on the prewar plan are among London's lost pleasures, but there have been a few regattas for war charities, and an increase in the number of people who go boating "just for the fun of the thing" means that boathouses have done improved business this year in the hire of punts, canoes and rowboats.

People who, in normal times would have rushed off to take a summer holiday by the seaside, have been surprised to find the River Thames and the park has much to offer in the way of quiet enjoyment.

In fact, London still has much with which to surprise the home folks.

MELITA SPRAGGS.

Fox Photo

PEACE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

Sheep Grazing in Kensington Gardens Give the Illusion of Real Country Life, and City Dwellers, Resting in the Deep Shade of Abundant Foliage, Attain All the Calm and Repose Possible in Rural Sections Miles From London

. . A Salute to Britain

(Continued from Page 3)

result that most Britishers today are as healthy as when the war began. All nonessential industries and services have been either suspended or drastically curtailed for the duration of the war. All civilian automobile driving is prohibited; civilian clothing is strictly rationed; nearly all foods are rationed to the minimum amount essential to maintain health. Nearly all nonessential consumer industries have been closed down, or their manufacture concentrated in a few firms, and the factory space thereby set free has been diverted to war work.

Much of this mobilization has been undramatic, tedious, laborious. It has involved the day-to-day tasks of directing millions of people from their customary peacetime jobs to war work. It has been difficult to dramatize the gigantic transformation of England's industrial system, a transformation now nearly completed. Britishers have given up all the easy niceties of comfortable peacetime living, and they are working as they have never worked before, for the single, solemn purpose of winning this war.

What is most dramatic and significant for Americans is the fact that all the organization of Britain's resources, all the mobilization of manpower, has been carried through with extraordinarily little restriction of democratic rights. There has been surprisingly little coercion and absolutely no brutality on the German model. In Britain there is no terror, no blood purge, no mass concentration camps, no spying secret police. Instead there is still free criticism, free debate and a free press. Here is an example of the effectiveness of democratic institutions to organize the nation's resources. Great Britain today stands as final proof that an intelligent people can and will support able and inspiring leadership.

We in America, though now producing every month more than $4,500,000,000 worth of war materials, are only well started on the path Britain has already traveled. There is much that we can learn from Britain in the way of utilizing our resources while preserving our freedoms, in standing firm through difficult days and in supporting our leadership in the prosecution of the war. For we have seen that a democracy can wage war and preserve its institutions, and even purify its democratic heritage through the cooperative sharing of wartime tasks.

Already the outlook for the United Nations is far brighter than it has been since 1935. When America's full productive power is finally organized and added to that of Britain, the war will be nearly won. The peoples of the United Nations eagerly await the opening of the second front. And when that day comes—and it is not now far distant—God help the enemies of the United Nations!

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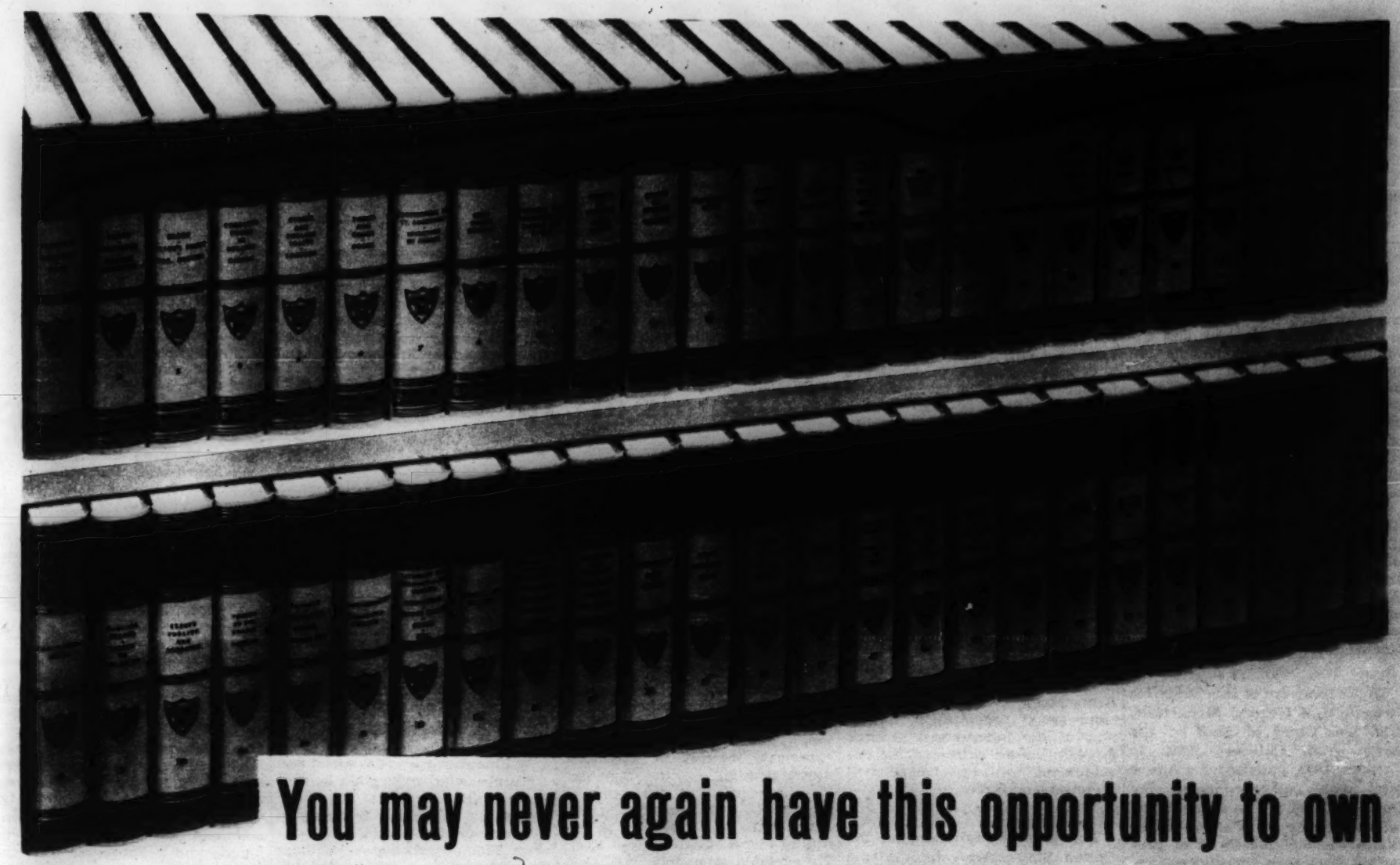

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Among the New Books

General MacArthur's Plans Reviewed

MacArthur on Wars, by Frank C. Waldrop. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc. $3.

THE INTRODUCTION to this book should be a required study in every American educational institution. In a compass of 30 pages of text, the author exposes the inability of the rank and file of citizens to learn the lessons that have been provided by every armed conflict in which the country has been engaged, and an astounding list of 101 instances in which the United States has resorted to armed force to enforce its diplomatic and political verdicts is provided.

Not even the World War, the only one fought with anything approaching a measure of efficiency, made a lasting impression, and the subsequent futile struggle of the Army and Navy against the inertia of a Congress more interested in votes than defense, is admirably treated.

* * *

In the forefront of this thankless struggle rode General MacArthur, who was Chief of Staff of the Army from October, 1930, to October, 1935, anticipated a future total war, and formulated the broad outlines of the organization with which the Army of the United States has met the shock of preparing for a task whose repercussions eventually must shake the very foundations of the Government.

As the title indicates, the book discusses the contributions General MacArthur made to preparing the United States for war. It describes his efforts to secure the necessary legislation from Congress, and it notes the steps he was able to take within the framework of existing law to initiate and perfect a reorganization of the military establishment.

Tribute is given to the General's predecessor and to his successor as Chief of Staff, but the vigorous impact of MacArthur's personality on the problem of attempting to make bricks without straw during the lean years when disarmament rode in the saddle is a story in itself. How he conceived and brought into being the Industrial Mobilization Plan, without which nucleus today's huge war procurement program would still be distant goal, is related. His effort to plan for the general mobilization of manpower which touches practically every family group in the nation today, is detailed, as are the changes he effected within the Army, such as inaugurating the "four army" organization, formation of the independent striking force in the air arm, and the development of an independent armored land force.

* * *

The present regrouping of the United States Army into ground forces under one commander, the air force under another, and the service of supply under a third, is traced as a logical development of the General Council which MacArthur initiated while Chief of Staff.

Upon completion of his tour of duty as Chief of Staff in 1935, he was appointed Military Adviser to the Philippine Government, at that Government's request. Here he utilized his energy in planning a comprehensive scheme for the defense of the Islands which was designed to be in full effect by 1946, the year fixed for complete independence.

How he proposed to meet the problem is described—a project destined, however, to languish under the shock of Japanese air power before it had been afforded time to find its stride.

* * *

Mr. Waldrop gives a rather full account of the redoubtable resistance the Japanese encountered in the Philippines for four months from a small and inadequately equipped force of Americans and Filipinos, to illustrate what might have been the result had MacArthur's plan been given time to mature.

Between the covers of this book will be found a vigorous and well-authenticated exposé of the fallaciousness of the trend of thought which enabled penny-pinching, abetted by pacifism, to cut military appropriations to the bone during the years when some of the $150,000,000 now going into the maw of war every day would have provided almost positive assurance against the evil that now envelops the world. F. L. O.

The Battle of Denmark

Denmark: Hitler's "Model Protectorate," by Sten Gudme. London: Collanez. 8s. 6d.

THIS BOOK should help to revise some of the notions of German efficiency and the code of honor of the Wehrmacht, which prevailed for so long in Anglo-Saxon countries. Here is an account by one who lived through the occupation of Denmark and escaped to Britain. As news editor of Politiken, the Copenhagen daily, and correspondent of The Times of London, Sten Gudme not only was in the middle of things but had the trained and experienced eye which enabled him to see the situation properly. His account is authoritative and up to date.

The author gives a clear and dramatic account of the duplicity of the German invaders. General Kaupitsch, their leader, arrived at the Palace Hotel, Copenhagen, dressed as a tourist. Lies and broken promises fill the story of this aggression. But, though at first deceived and powerless to resist this powerful enemy, the Danes have not hesitated to show their detestation of the Germans. For the sense of frustration and humiliation which overwhelmed Denmark after April 9, 1940, did not lead to surrender.

Germany hoped that, by refraining from some of their more outrageous deeds in other occupied countries, they would win over the Danes. The aggressors tried unsuccessfully to represent Denmark as a "model protectorate"; the Danes refused to collaborate; they have practiced sabotage and shown nothing but contempt for their oppressors. King Christian is still the hero of his people—the embodiment of their hopes—and his dignity and patience are their inspiration.

What the invasion means in hard cash may be gathered from the fact that the upkeep of the army of occupation and the money which the Danish National Bank has to pay its farmers for exports amounted by Jan. 1, 1942, to 2,000,000,000 Kroner, or one fifth of the national wealth of the country.

Looking to the future, the author ends by saying: "The Danes will certainly understand also what this war has demonstrated: that the strategical position of their country is too important to allow it to be left without protection. It is not only a question of the motherland with its key position in the Baltic, its air-base possibilities, its rocky fortress in Bornholm; it is quite as much a question of its Atlantic possessions, in the shelter of which the great bridge from England to America can be built." R. P.

Colonials at Apex of Living

The Golden Age of Colonial Culture, by Thomas J. Wertenbaker. New York: New York University Press. $3.

THE EARLIEST American colonists had to concentrate their attention on the task of taming nature and making a livelihood. It was not until the larger towns grew rich that there was time for the development of the higher things of life. Then, in the decades just preceding the Revolution, colonial culture, which had been crude in the seventeenth century, made a notable development.

Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Professor of American History at Princeton, has analyzed colonial America's interest in literature, music, painting, and the stage, and its appreciation of the work of architects, cabinetmakers, and silversmiths as displayed in six capital towns—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Charleston. In his book, "The Golden Age of Colonial Culture," he sets down his findings.

"Culture in the colonies," he observes, "was shaped by the four great factors upon which all American civilization is based—foreign inheritance, local conditions, continued contact with Europe, and the melting pot."

* * *

New England's inheritance was fairly uniform, and its people brought with them East Anglian architecture and a Calvinistic faith which, though modified by the growth of mercantile wealth, made Boston's cultural development more intellectual than artistic. This conclusion does not discount the interest of many well-to-do Bostonians in fine silverware and in Georgian architecture. The theater was under a ban until well after the Revolution, but fine music was early one of the favorite indulgences in Boston.

New York was a Dutch town slowly changing into a provincial English city. From these two influences was developed an American culture, far more English than Dutch, but with a slight flavor from its earliest days. From its central situation, its various religious denominations, and its conspicuous interest in the production of English plays, New York became less provincial than many other colonial cities. Musical appreciation was much advanced. Art found its finest expression in silver.

Philadelphia was at first handicapped by Quaker insistence on plain living, but to the growing magnitude of its trade and the influx of non-Quaker elements was added the influence of nonconforming Quakers, so that the cultural life of Philadelphia, particularly evidenced by its schools, libraries, and the work of men devoted to physics, botany, and ornithology, and also by its houses, churches, fine furniture and silverware, made it a chief center for persons of taste and intellectual awareness.

Annapolis was a gay and sophisticated little city, with an intellectual life related to that of its society. Colonial Annapolis appreciated but did not produce except in a dilettante way, and except for its truly remarkable group of fine Georgian residences. None but men of discernment could have built the Chase House, the Paca House, or Hammond House, called the most beautiful Georgian building in all America.

* * *

Williamsburg was the social and cultural center of Virginia as well as its political capital. There the Governor set the fashion in manners, gardens, and Palace concerts. There the College of William and Mary was an intellectual center. Virginia gentlemen were educated in the classics and prided themselves on their libraries, so that culture was diffused throughout the colony, but from Williamsburg as the seat of government and a college town went men who were to be the statesmen of the new Republic. Virginia's special contribution was in statecraft.

Charleston was a city of mingled strains, English, Huguenot, and West Indian, with an inherently aristocratic society. To Josiah Quincy, Jr., visiting from Boston, it was like a foreign country.

Diversity in uniformity was the significant characteristic of colonial culture—uniformity because the culture was derived mainly from Georgian England; diversity because situation, economic resources, race, and religion tempered the taste and thinking of each section. W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

An American Democrat, by Perry Belmont (Columbia University Press, $3.75), revises and brings to date the autobiography of a personage who both long ago and not so long ago was politically conspicuous. The work represents rather a New York view than a broad national one of the running of the U. S. government from the 'seventies of the last century down into the 'thirties of the present century.

Repairmen Will Get You, by Roger William Riis and John Patrick (Doubleday, Doran. $1.95). Account of a nationwide survey, initiated by The Reader's Digest, in which the authors reported that they had been cheated by 63 per cent of the 347 service stations and garages to which they submitted their car for repairs. Other chapters deal with radios, watches, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, and electric irons.

Deadline, by Pierre Lazareff, translated by David Partridge (Random House, $3), is another explanation of the fall of France, this time by a boy-editor of the Paris Soir—a mixture of gossip, some sharply cogent inside information, and a good bit of run-of-the-mill sensationalism. Its chief value is its warning of the importance of the maintenance of a free press.

A Conrad Argosy (Doubleday, Doran, $5), with introduction by William McFee and woodcuts by Hans Alexander Müller, offers 13 novels and short stories, plus "A Personal Record," in a single beautifully made volume. Included are "Youth," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "The Secret Sharer," "Freya of the Seven Isles," and "Typhoon."

The Face of the War, 1931-1942, by Samuel H. Cuff, with 73 maps by James McNaughton and Robert Bright (Julian Messner, $3). A compilation of major information bearing on the war. At times sketchy and not always reliable factually.

Virginia Woolf, by E. M. Forster (Harcourt Brace, $1). A reprint of the Rede Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge University, on May 29, 1941.

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The 'Dilemma of Conscience' Presented to the Christian by War

The Christian and the War, by Charles Clayton Morrison. Chicago: Willett, Clark & Co. $1.50.

READERS OF The Christian Century, an impressive number, are familiar with the forthright position taken by its able editor, Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison. This volume contains the substance of the numerous editorials from his pen which have appeared since Dec. 7, 1941.

There has never been any doubt as to his position regarding war in general, nor as to the necessity of facing the present situation realistically. In the editorial which appeared on Dec. 8, Dr. Morrison characterized the conflict into which the United States had so suddenly been catapulted as "an unnecessary necessity," a saying which conveys much in little. He holds that bungling and mismanagement of international relations, especially between this country and Japan, resulted in a situation which might have been avoided under wise and efficient management into which the spirit of Christianity should have been prominently injected. He writes: "War thrusts us into an area which might be called the no man's land of reason and ethics—an area which lies *between* clear right and clear wrong, a 'twilight zone' of God's revealed will." And he promises that as we are in the midst of war, an "unnecessary necessity," he will keep an open mind in hope of the better day which will bring peace.

* * *

"The dilemma of conscience" into which the peace-loving groups are plunged receives careful examination. The point of view formerly held by Quakers has greatly enlarged in recent years. And many eminent religionists declared themselves as irreconcilably opposed to entering the war. No doubt some have changed their position as the world crisis has developed.

The soldier goes forth to kill, not to die for his country, the pacifist argues, even though the Bible teaches the absolute inviolability of human life. On the other hand, the soldier is morally bound to subordinate his own convictions to the necessity of the community of which he is a member. Neither position, avers Dr. Morrison, is morally sound. The pacifist cannot disassociate himself from the war. His every act as a citizen supports it, and he has to live in a social status determined by the war. There is no escape from either the benefits or the disasters which follow. The soldier cannot shrink from the memory of having taken the life of a fellow, perhaps as innocent as he of hatred and desire for revenge.

* *

The difficulty of determining that "our side" is the right side runs up against the necessity of partisanship that is not logical, whether we are British or German, American or Japanese. Dr. Morrison posits three inescapable questions to be answered by every citizen, now we are at war: "Do I want my country to live? Do I want its independence preserved? Am I willing to do the monstrous evil which war requires in order to maintain the power upon which the independence of my country now depends?" Here is definitely set forth the dilemma which both soldier and pacifist are facing. This, says Dr. Morrison, if debated as a question of right and wrong, has no solution. Neither position can be "hallowed by calling it righteous."

War is tragedy, entirely apart from any moral status, in a no man's land, "a twilight zone of morality." And the essence of this tragic situation is that there is no escape for the citizens of a country plunged into it. Not the suffering involved but the moral situation eliminates the right to choose what one would do. Dr. Morrison sees men caught in inexorable forces which plunge them forward relentlessly. This is the impact of war.

The great democracies held the destiny of the world for two decades and failed to check the rise of dictatorship. The die is cast, the Rubicon is crossed. No longer can the nations choose between peace and war. There is no alternative. Tragedy, indeed! To understand the tragedy the Christian must seek the answer in what it all means "in the judgment of God." The author proposes that "perhaps we shall find that the bare, grim necessity is itself God's way of communicating something to us."

The chapter, "God and the War," surveys the difficulties that arise when satisfactory explanation is sought regarding God's relation to war. If we undertake to say that God is on one side or the other, then we would have an American God or a British God, and the Germans their own concept of God. To his sense of God each one prays. This, of course, posits a problem wholly impossible of solution, so long as a false concept of God is held to.

Dr. Morrison points out that some Christians undertake to escape the inherent difficulties by thinking of God as transcendent above all knowledge of war and its conditions. With this, he utterly disagrees. He makes the God revealed in history, historically conscious, aware of the human situation in all its multifarious relations.

Many are coming to see this concept of Deity which Dr. Morrison so keenly denies not as a "theological perversion of the Christian concept of God," but as the only logical view of Deity that does not either make God responsible for all the sin, evil, and trials of human experience, or a God who is conscious of the terrible calamity in which humanity is now engulfed, and yet does nothing to stop it.

* * *

Dr. Morrison appears to hold that God is using the present crisis to punish the nations for their sins. The eminently practical view is that a God who is Spirit, who is eternal Life and infinite Love, is also divine Principle, unvarying and inexorable, who may be successfully brought into human events as mankind, individually or collectively, prays for the demonstration of the divine Principle which governs as divinely just, divinely righteous, whenever the human effort reaches the attitude of selfless desire to establish His reign "in earth, as it is in heaven."

Dr. Morrison's logic is unassailable when once his premises are accepted. But as his editorials have proved when published, there are many dissenters. The volume brilliantly sets forth a point of view held by a stalwart advocate of God's presence in history.

A. F. G.

The Results of the Cripps Mission

The Cripps Mission, by R. Coupland. New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents.

IN THE STUDY entitled, "The Cripps Mission," Prof. R. Coupland has achieved a double purpose. He has written both a lucid first-hand account of one of the most significant and dramatic undertakings of our time and a cogent summary of the clashing interests and deep-rooted antagonisms that make up political India.

In the main, this is an optimistic work. It holds consistently to the long view, and from this vantage point it sees the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps and his colleagues not primarily as a wartime setback for the United Nations and for India, but as a forward step in the development of better understanding not only between Briton and Indian, but between Indian and Indian. At the close, Professor Coupland declares:

"Sir Stafford, by constant and candid discussion of it in open forum, made the Indian public face the communal problem—and that, not her relations with Britain, is India's main problem—more squarely than they had done before."

The author is fully aware, however, of the extraordinary extent of the mistrust the British have built up for themselves in India. The average Indian, he says, simply refuses to believe the British when they tell him they intend to grant his country full independence after the war. Professor Coupland outlines with almost complete freedom from bias the traditional shortcomings in British policy that have led to this unfortunate disbelief and he puts forth a few suggestions as to how it must be overcome.

He points out that many Indians cited the failure of the Atlantic Charter to mention eventual freedom for India as proof of British duplicity. And it would be difficult to exaggerate, he asserts, the disquieting effect in India of Prime Minister Churchill's unguarded statement in September, 1941, that the Atlantic Charter was intended to apply mainly to Europe.

The author had been in India for four months looking into the political situation under the auspices of Nuffield College, Oxford University, when Sir Stafford and his aides arrived in New Delhi in high optimism. Sir Stafford at once invited him to join his staff, an invitation which Professor Coupland eagerly accepted. Thus he was enabled to participate in and observe at first hand the workings of the Mission from a background of intimate acquaintance with the issues involved.

Professor Coupland makes no attempt to impugn the motives of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and other leaders of the All-India Congress Party. Yet his book makes it difficult to escape the feeling that Messrs. Gandhi, Nehru, et al. knew from the beginning—just as several million other reasonably intelligent observers knew—that Britain would not, and in fact could not, grant India full independence in the midst of a desperate struggle for her own national existence.

Did they, then, go through the whole diplomatic procedure of discussion, proposal, counter-proposal and ultimately outright rejection of the postwar dominion offer chiefly for their own aggrandizement and to strengthen their position vis-à-vis the Moslem minority?

Time will tell. But, regardless of their true motives, it cannot be denied that in the postwar scramble for power in a newly freed India, the Indian masses are likely to look with considerably more favor on leaders who went to prison because they insisted upon immediate independence than on leaders who bowed with good grace to a delay that was inescapable by the very nature of things.

Moreover, as Professor Coupland makes plain, it is folly to suppose that real settlement of the Indian problem will be possible until the insufficiently accented struggle for control between the Moslems and the Hindus has been resolved.

H. M.

The World of Poetry

POEMS of delicate design yet sturdy fabric are the lyrics in "Lament for the Chieftains," by Martha Bacon (New York: Coward McCann. $1.75). Each line is pruned and is both clear and subtle. The volume is pleasant to read, and the final poem describes the whole:

I have confused no issue now,
My pattern is full-wrought and clear,
Arched to precision of the bow,
Intricate as the Chinese sphere.

The seven orbs, starred, intertwined,
Separate and inseparable,
Are, as the many-circled mind,
Cut to a curve irreparable.

A wise publisher, asked by a writer how many poems were needed for a book, replied, "One good poem." While the output of the 19-year-old John Magee, the American who crashed during practice maneuvers of the Royal Air Force, amounts to little besides the poem, "High Flight," that poem alone justifies the attention which his biographer has bestowed upon him. Not a remarkable book, "Sunward I've Climbed," by Hermann Hagedorn (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), nevertheless is valuable for what it reveals of a singularly rich and beautiful character. Those who, in obtuse maturity, and by selfishness and apathy in time of peace, build a world in which such youths are sacrified, should read the excerpts from the boy's letters, written while at Rugby. Going to school appeals to him as illogical, for just when a boy "is trying to form good habits, he is thrust out to face a lot of bad ones." In school, he writes, "a boy's emotions, desires, hopes, everything, get swallowed up in the great Quest of Work—however unconstructive and abysmal; and he's darn lucky if they ever revive."

Perhaps in later life he would have written more and better poetry. Perhaps his short earthly career, with its soaring vision and vivid spiritual life, flung generously into the battle for an ideal, was a finer poem thus lived than anything that could be put into words. A force like that is something we have no way of measuring. The story, however, halts the slogan on the lips and for it substitutes a silent prayer lest we betray the shining youth, so brave, so high, entrusted to our care.

In view of events that occurred, "High Flight" becomes particularly significant. It reads:

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air. . . .

Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle flew—
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

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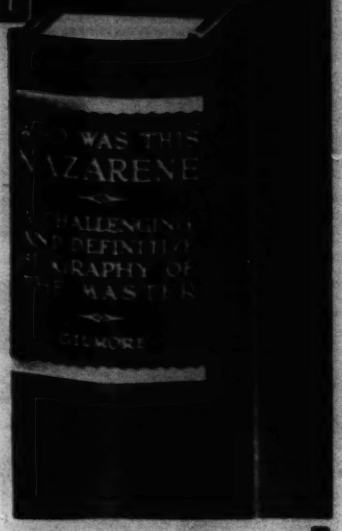

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. . How the Nazis . .

(Continued from Page 2)

dues of American citizens and the sensational defense of the *Bund* leader that "national socialist law permits the Führer to dispose freely of organization funds!"

Soon afterward began a series of espionage trials in which members of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* figured increasingly often among the accused. The case of Dr. Griebel and his comrades, the Viereck affair, the Brooklyn trial of 33 German spies, and the Kurt Ludwig business revealed to America the inside workings of the *Bund* and demonstrated beyond doubt the destructive activity of an organization that had covered the entire United States with a network of Berlin-directed espionage and sabotage machinery, and that had become the best functioning foreign branch of the Gestapo and the Reich's military intelligence. American opinion quickly registered its reaction in newspaper comment and in the Dies Committee reports on un-American activity. Coincidentally, the *Bund* declared open war on President Roosevelt and the policy he stood for, forging strong links with the isolationist movement.

▸ ▸ ▸

When the United States became an active participant in the war, the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered the picture, liquidating the more important centers of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* and arresting a number of officers of this organization. An analysis of the trials of Kunze, Molzahn, Klapproth, Willumeit, Fitting, and other *Bund* leaders, throws into sharp relief the efficiency and skill of American counter-intelligence, which long before the war was in possession of many pages of facts about the *Bund* and its connections with the Reich, but which in the interests of the investigation refrained from making its findings public until the proper moment came along.

The growing waves of mass raids and arrests by the F. B. I. today are the outcome of a definite plan and several years of observation. At present, independently of the more than 2,000 arrested *Bund* members, 56 leaders of this organization are locked up, standing speeded-up trial for espionage, failure to register as a foreign agent, and desertion.

Investigaton has shown that draft evasion by *Bund* members was the result of secret order No. 37 of the Führer of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund*, Wilhelm Kunze, who instructed his subordinates to do all in their power to avoid incorporation in the U. S. Army. Deliberate dodging of army service is punishable, according to American law, by five years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine. The maximum penalty may believably be invoked for the *Bund* members on trial, regardless of the penalty provided for by the statute dealing with espionage. At the same time, the trial of 27 *Bund* members, Fritz Kuhn among them, faced with revocation of American citizenship, is being speeded up.

▸ ▸ ▸

For the present, the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* has gone underground. It is true that the energetic, well-timed blow of the F. B. I. broke the organization's backbone and that a quick liquidation of indivdual organization units made any planned and coordinated activity impossible. Nevertheless, the *Bund* does exist. Its members have joined the ranks of other organizations and covertly continue their propagation of Nazi ideas in certain German-American circles, organizing passive sabotage and exerting a demoralizing influence on their environment. The members of the *Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund* do not, as a rule, take part in active sabotage and diversion for fear of premature discovery. For this purpose, the Reich prefers to send saboteurs chosen—as recent trials demonstrated—from among German-Americans who were appropriately schooled in Germany during ostensible "studies on scholarship grants."

The number of *Bund* members was at first estimated at 5,000. There is, however, marked disagreement with regard to the *Bund's* last phase. In Fritz Kuhn's heyday, the American press placed the number of active *Bundists* at between 200,000 and 250,000. The anti-*Bund* German leftist organizations used the figure 150,000 to 180,000. In practice, this figure should be cut to 70,000. Yet this is high enough to warrant a continued vigilant attitude with respect to the underground activity of an organization that is not completely wiped out. It is high enough for us to stop belittling the dangerous and pressing problem of Nazi-inspired treason.

Associated Press Photo

CHINESE COOLIES HOE TIN ORE IN SINGAPORE

. . Japan and Its Loot

(Continued from Page 6)

nearly half may have been sunk. What remain would be sufficient to carry only enough crude oil to Japan to supply a fraction of her needs when refined.

No doubt before the war the Japanese realized that a major shipping problem of this sort would be certain to present itself. That is why they planned from the beginning to build up an overland route that would take much of the strain off their merchant marine. The original route of conquest through Indo-China and Thailand, with branches to Burma and Malaya, they are striving to transform into a permanent highway of empire. It was to be the channel by which the riches of the Indies, after a short sea crossing to Singapore, were to be transferred northwards, being joined on the way by the produce of the British and French colonies.

This grandiose plan has achieved partial success. Links between Burma and Thailand, at least by road, and by rail between Thailand and Indo-China, which were lacking as a result of international suspicion, were completed almost overnight. But the capacity of this supply line was very limited at best. Southeastern Asia has always depended mainly on its adequate shipping facilities, and railway development was a secondary consideration. The Malayan railways had only enough rolling stock to run a maximum of six trains a day, and as the Thailand and Indo-China lines were much less well equipped, nothing approaching this volume would be possible over the whole system, even if every branch line were denuded. The washouts that are a frequent occurrence during the monsoon season, often holding up traffic over long stretches for a week while repairs are effected, are likely to have caused much increased trouble if the tracks have been submitted to unusually heavy strain.

The usefulness of this overland route would have been much greater had the enemy succeeded in establishing through connection all the way from Singapore to Manchukuo or Korea, whence raw materials could have been rapidly and safely ferried across to Japan. It is both in their failure to complete the rail link between Tonkin and Canton and their inability to establish control over the Canton-Hankow railroad during the fighting this summer that the Japanese have suffered a serious setback, the implication of which has been too little stressed. For this we have to thank the persistence of our Chinese allies, who, with the help of the increased American air support they have been receiving, have successfully prevented the fulfillment of a plan on which the enemy undoubtedly set great store.

There is another factor that is retarding Japanese efforts at exploitation, and that is the human factor. Japan cannot operate in these occupied countries without native support, and the natives are already disillusioned. The invaders have done nothing to relieve the misery resulting from the fact that the world markets for all the export crops, such as rice, sugar, tobacco, coconut products and coffee, have been entirely cut off. Japan cannot ship these products even if she would, nor has she anything but worthless currency to offer for them.

The Philippines are perhaps the most hard hit. To dispose of the half million acres' sugar production these islands were entirely dependent on the preferential market set up for them in the United States. What sugar Japan wants can be obtained more cheaply in the Dutch Indies.

In Burma, Indo-China, and Thailand the Japanese now control the largest rice exporting areas in the world. When the Japanese first arrived in Indo-China they were welcomed by the people because they bought up vast supplies of rice. Now all these countries are in the same boat. They are told to change over to cotton cultivation, as part of a Japanese five-year plan to replace the lost sources of raw cotton in America and India. That might ultimately be a sound plan, supposing that the Japanese are going to be allowed to remain there so long, for the rice swamps of the deltas are said to be well suited for cotton. But what is to become of the peasants during the change over?

The peoples of Malaya are the most in danger of actual starvation, for they depend almost entirely on imported foodstuffs. Serious labor troubles are already reported both here and in Thailand. The influential class of native officials in all these countries are likely to become the most disgruntled. Their living standards having been considerably raised as the result of the importation of foreign manufactures, they now, in common with the city merchant classes, find themselves with nothing to buy and in danger of falling back to a mere subsistence level or lower, in common with the humble rice grower,

Thus there are already signs of deep discontent among the natives. They had been led to expect great things from the much-heralded "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," but all they get is something much worse than the economic depression that was largely the cause of unrest under European rule. At least in those days there were goods to be bought in the market by those who had money.

So, although we cannot be more explicit as to details, we can be sure that there is a sound basis for General Wavell's recent remark that at the moment "Japan is like a boa constrictor that has swallowed a goat and now has to go away somewhere to digest it." Indeed, she appears to be suffering from quite acute indigestion, not only on account of transportation and other technical difficulties, but because of the economic troubles she has brought to the harassed natives. But, encouraging though this may be, we cannot afford to sit back while Japan solves these problems at leisure.

The Japanese will spare no pains to find ways and means to cow the natives into submission and enslave them for their purpose. They will solve their other problems too—if we give them the time. Now, while they are temporarily embarrassed, while there is still a good chance that the disillusioned natives can aid us effectively from within, is the time for us to strike and strike hard.

. . Fifteen Days on a Life Raft

(Continued from Page 7)

mast, with a tattered shirt as a signal.

"On the tenth day, one of the men became delirious. We tried to talk to him, but it was no use, so we took one of the fellows on his raft over with us. The other remained to try to restrain his mate, but he finally went over the side.

"Before we could take the survivor off, a heavy mist swept over the sea and when it lifted a few hours later all that was left of the other raft was broken pieces. We hauled in one of the buoyancy tanks that floated by. I think that really saved our lives.

"We cut it open and used it for a sort of sleeping bag. It was lined with kapok, and two of us could manage to squeeze in and keep warm for awhile. Then we'd get out and let the other two have it.

"Our clothes were seldom dry. Nights were cold, bleak nightmares with only the narrow slats of the raft between us and the sea. Food and water were desperately low. The biscuits were green with mold. We didn't talk much. But, in spite of all this, I didn't seem to feel weak, and paddled for hours in what we figured was the direction of land.

"The fifteenth day broke with a burst of brilliant sunshine. We took heart. This was the day! we told each other. The sea was calm and a gentle swell seemed to propel us along easily in a westerly direction. Land was miles away, we knew, but we were approaching it, and there was comfort in that. We never doubted somehow that we would be rescued eventually. Our prayers had sustained us. God was near, and good.

"In the afternoon we saw a sight that made us catch our breath. It was a trace of smoke on the horizon. Then we heard the hum of an airplane. It wasn't an hallucination. We could see it! We ripped off our shirts and waved them, shouting as if the pilot could hear over the sea and the wind and the roar of his motor.

"He wasn't headed in our direction. He was passing by. We almost sobbed in dismay. Then sharply he banked and turned. He was coming toward us. We waved wildly. He had to see us. He had to!

"Now he circled low, signaled with his blinkers, and flew back toward the ship on the horizon, flashing the word, 'Survivors ahead. Follow me.'

"We cried and we thanked God. We clapped each other on the back and shook hands.

"Two and one half hours later we were picked up. Later, the same ship picked up the lifeboat, with one survivor of its original crew of three. What did we want first? Water! We couldn't get enough to drink. Then a bath. We longed desperately for sleep, but it was a long time before we fell into a natural, restful sleep.

"They were wonderfully kind to us—those men of the Coast Guard. We shall never forget."

By Staff Photographer

"DISPLAYS OF GREAT BEAUTY"
Great Blooms Like These Will Be Spread Out in a Variety of Forms at Flower Shows Country-Wide This Month

. . They Used to Be Weeds in China

(Continued from Page 4)

bring the glory and beauty of the ceremonial robes of ancient China to add to the grace and charm of China's flower transformed by American talents.

New York's chrysanthemum show this year is styled the National Chrysanthemum Show, for the New York Horticultural Society is having the co-operation of the American Chrysanthemum Society, which, each November, stages a "'mum" show in one of the great cities of America. Plans call for a most ambitious spectacle which will not only provide displays of great beauty for the amateur, but also for classes which will demonstrate to the professional progress made in chrysanthemum culture through recent years.

Chicago's show, which is staged by the Chicago Park District, is one of the most popular of flower shows the year around. Some 800 varieties in 9,000 pots are to be displayed and during the three weeks of that show more than 250,000 persons will throng the great conservatory.

The Pittsburgh show, the Cincinnati show, and the Milwaukee show are also of the conservatory type, in that the beauty of the flowers is depended upon to provide the show spectacle. These conservatory shows are distinct from the much older Boston and New York type of show, in which skilled staffs of show experts spend many months in planning feature displays—such as Chinese gardens complete with moon gates, lotus pools, stone lanterns and arching bridges—accessories which dramatize the flowers.

The St. Louis show, the work of the Missouri Botanic Garden, is a blend of both types of showmanship, while the San Francisco show, the largest of the Pacific Coast shows, takes full advantage of the more mild coast weather to utilize the blue sky and sunshine unfiltered by glass to frame its spectacle.

All the 1942 shows this year are stressing the Chinese origin of the chrysanthemum. It is not a Japanese flower, despite the tremendous popularity it enjoys in the Island Empire, even to winning a place as the chief crest of the Imperial Family.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Cambridge, Mass., was one of the early American experimenters with the flower, being the first, as in 1879, to raise seedlings and so originate new varieties. John Stevens of New Jersey in 1841 introduced the "Dark Purple." Robert Kilvington of Philadelphia was outstanding about the same time in his city, while Samuel Brooks of Chicago in 1833 did so much for the development of the flower that he was called "The Father of the Chrysanthemum in America." In Boston, the world-famous variety, "Mrs. Alpheus Hardy," was developed from seedlings sent to the lady, the wife of a Boston sea captain in the China trade, in expression of gratitude by a Japanese stowaway on her husband's ship, a lad she had befriended and returned to his home.

All during the 70s and 80s new varieties were constanly arriving in America from the Orient, while France was sending the choice seedlings of such great horticulturists as M. Bernet, Bonamay, Pele, and Lebois. By 1890, there were probably 163 varieties in America which had also been originated here from hybridized seedlings.

Elmer D. Smith of Adrian, Michigan, was one of the early leaders in this American development of the chrysanthemum. He is given credit for originating no less than 455 varieties during the many years of his distinguished career.

Until recently, all American emphasis was placed upon the very large flowering types, varieties bred for size alone and with hardiness forgotten. These varieties, such as Smith's "Detroit News," are gorgeous creations and form the bulk of the professional florists' stock in trade. No co-ed can attend a football game without one at her waist, and multitudes of the shaggy heads are used for table and home decorations.

But, perhaps 20 years or so ago, when amateur gardening in America started on its phenomenal development, the interest of the chrysanthemum breeders veered sharply. Now, it is the smaller flowers that are favored: the pompons, the singles or daisy type, and the anemone-flowered. And, above all, hardiness and longer season of flowering are important. The crossing with the so-called Korean type gave this element of hardiness to the Indicums, who through centuries of in-breeding had lost it. Consequently, today's shows feature not only the shaggy blooms of great size but the little flowers who are as sturdy as their parent weeds.

Present-day growers who are leading in the field include: Alex Cumming of Bristol, Conn.; Baur-Steinkamp of Indianapolis, and Vincent DePetris of Detroit, the man who has already 250 new varieties to his credit.

MAJOR AMERICAN CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOWS

Boston, Horticultural Hall, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8.

New York (National Show), American Museum of Natural History, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Pittsburgh, Schenley Park Conservatory, Oct. 31-Nov. 15.

Cincinnati, Krohn Conservatory, Eden Park, Nov. 15-30.

Chicago, Garfield Park Conservatory, Nov. 7-29.

Milwaukee, Mitchell Park Conservatory, Nov. 1-Dec. 6.

St. Louis, Missouri Botanic Garden, Nov. 8-29.

San Francisco, Golden Gate Park, Oct. 15-Nov. 30.

Detroit, Belle Isle Park, Nov. 7-Dec. 7.

. . Who Will Man the Farms?

(Continued from Page 5)

of agricultural labor is no new phenomenon. For many years, young people have been leaving the farms, and hired labor has been progressively harder to obtain. The trend was reversed in the depression years because of the feeling that there is at least a living on the farm, but the reversal, obviously, was only temporary. The war, with its demand simultaneously for military manpower and for increased production, has made a crisis out of a growing problem.

Many farmers are hopeful that the recognition of the situation in wartime will evolve plans which can be carried over into peacetime. These will necessarily involve less hired labor, but should embody agricultural prices which will make it possible to employ such help as is absolutely necessary. This means the ideal of the family-sized farm as advocated by Vice-President Wallace and other agricultural authorities. That may be 100 acres in Vermont, 1,000 acres on the plains of Montana. Undoubtedly there will be greater use of machinery. Not only will more efficient and more economical machinery be available, but from their experience in the war thousands of men will have learned how to use it more effectively and inexpensively.

Decisions will have to be made as to what quantities of what products will meet the needs of the United States and the countries that will need exports from us. In other words, the farm enterprise will be more a family partnership, less an employer of labor, but at the same time more a business project with other farms throughout the country.

Page Miss Muffet

What little Miss Muffet didn't know about her humble fare of "curds and whey" would fill a big book. At the moment she was unceremoniously disturbed by the spider, she was unconsciously "doing her bit" for the United Nations—she was helping to dispose of the enormous skim milk surplus that was a difficult by-product problem for America's dairy industry right up to late 1941.

America's fighting allies in Europe and Asia are now taking much of the surplus in the form of evaporated and powdered milk, and the textile, plastics, and cosmetics industries now are large users of casein, or skim milk curds. Little Miss Muffet may eat her curds and wear them too.

A few years ago the thought of a skim milk shortage was fantastic. Today the shortage is a reality as United States laboratories develop new products from casein. Casein is even being imported from Argentina.

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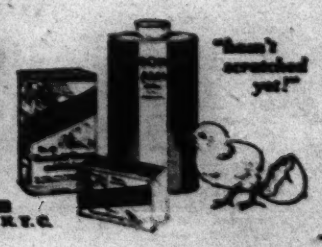

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